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<b>Reference</b>	IOR/R/15/2/1461
<b>Title</b>	'File 15/18 FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS RECEIVED FROM THE GOVT OF INDIA.'
<b>Date(s)</b>	19 Nov 1928-2 Nov 1944 (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English in Latin
<b>Extent and Format</b>	1 file (185 folios)
<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
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#### About this record

The file contains Government of India circular letters, memoranda and notices issued mainly by the Foreign and Political Department. These were sent to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire who forwarded them to the Political Agent, Bahrain and others. The circulars contain instructions, information and guidance on a wide range of topics. Most circulars are about the staffing and financing of departments and offices of the Government of India. Topics addressed include the following:

- The grant of an exemption to British consular and political officers stationed in the Persian Gulf, from payment of rent for their accommodation, 1929; • Revised regulations regarding the wearing of foreign orders, decorations and medals by both Government of India officers and British subjects, 1930; • An instruction to review local expenditure and actively reduce costs as part of a drive for retrenchment of expenditure by all departments and offices of the Government of India, 1930; • Notice of a new declaration to be made to Persian Customs by foreign travellers and pilgrims entering Persia, about the amount of foreign money in their possession, under a new Persian Foreign Exchange Law, 1931.

- The grant of an exemption to British consular and political officers stationed in the Persian Gulf, from payment of rent for their accommodation, 1929;

- Revised regulations regarding the wearing of foreign orders, decorations and medals by both Government of India officers and British subjects, 1930;

- An instruction to review local expenditure and actively reduce costs as part of a drive for retrenchment of expenditure by all departments and offices of the Government of India, 1930;

- Notice of a new declaration to be made to Persian Customs by foreign travellers and pilgrims entering Persia, about the amount of foreign money in their possession, under a new Persian Foreign Exchange Law, 1931.

There are also several circulars in the file that communicate official British foreign policy in other parts of the world during periods of disturbance, so that British officials elsewhere would be able to counteract any inaccurate reports in circulation. Included are circulars about British occupied Palestine in 1928-1929, as follows:

- Printed circular memoranda from the Colonial Office, London, 1928, entitled 'The Western or Wailing Wall in Jerusalem', 'Disturbances in Palestine' and 'Arming of Jews';
- Circular telegram from the British High Commissioner, Jerusalem, 1929, about the reaction of the Arab population in Jerusalem to his instructions temporarily regulating religious observance at the wailing or western wall , pending a British Government enquiry into the existing rights of Muslims and Jews.

- Printed circular memoranda from the Colonial Office, London, 1928, entitled 'The Western or Wailing Wall in Jerusalem', 'Disturbances in Palestine' and 'Arming of Jews';
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File No. 15/18  
1930 .

Collection No.

**IOR:R/15/2/1461**

Pros. Nos.  
Serial

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Subject.

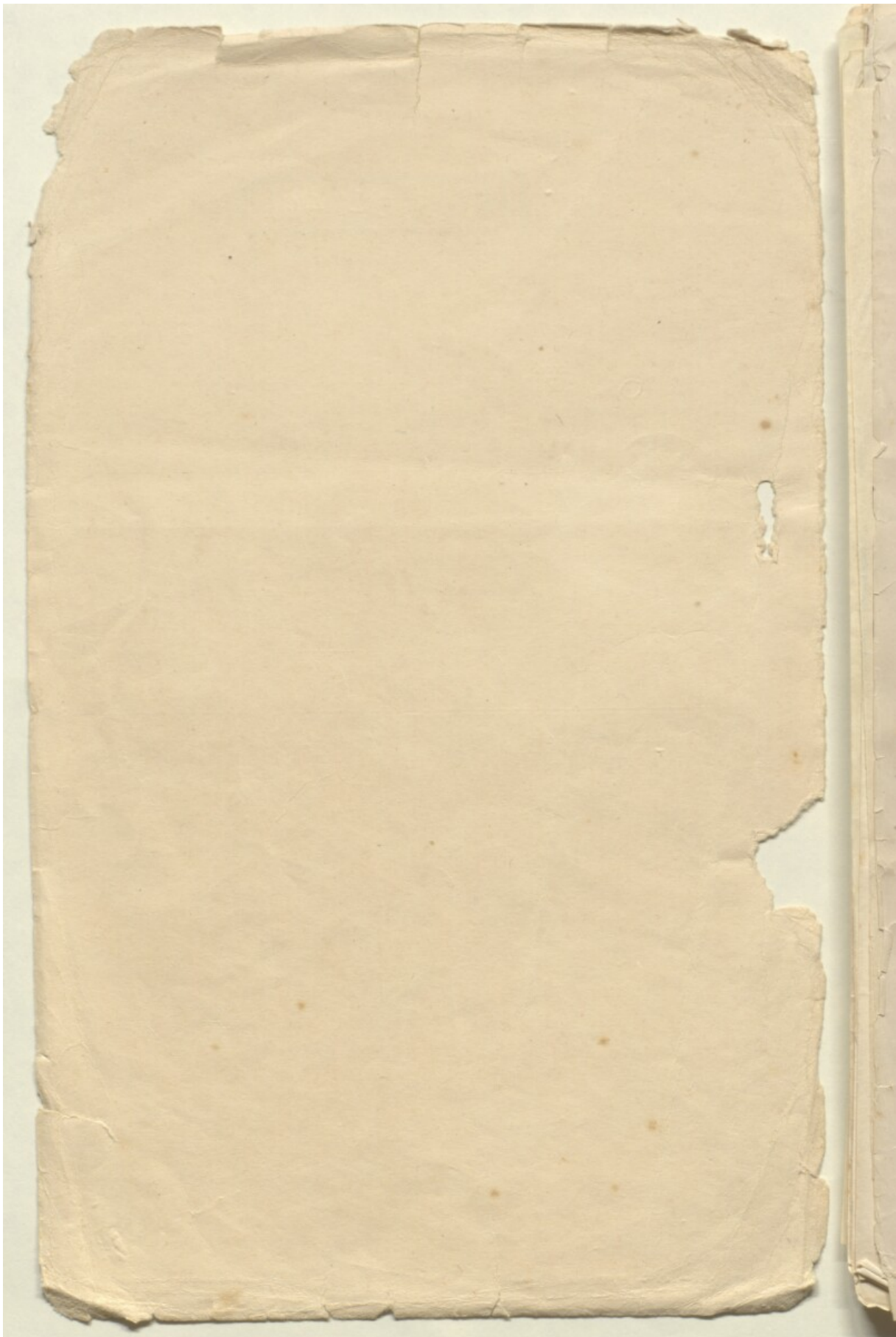
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT  
CIRCULARS RECEIVED FROM THE GOVT OF INDIA.

Previous References.

Later References.

1927  
5  
1947

15/18

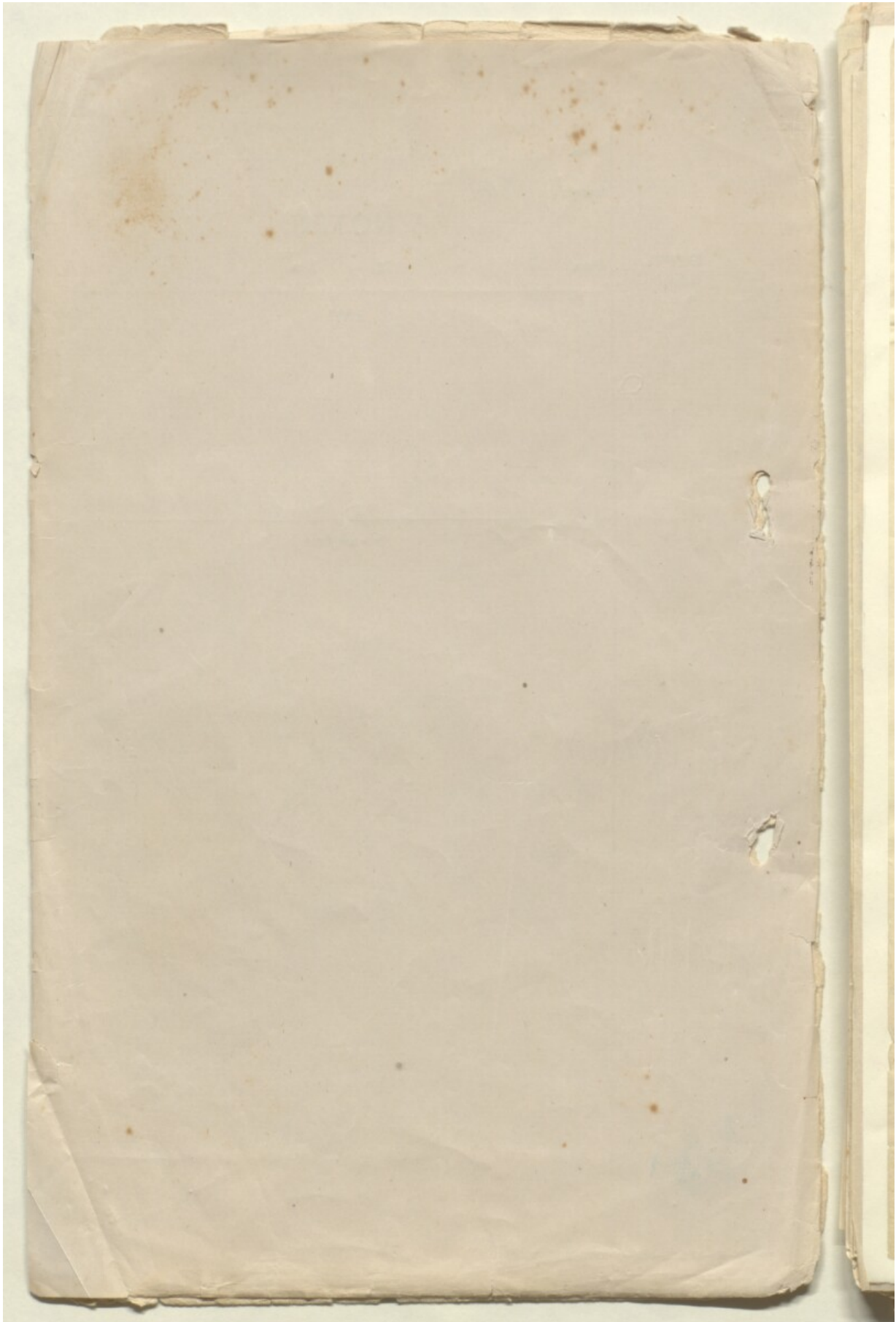




DEPT. BRANCH.	Section.	File No.
	Heading.	Serial No.
Pros.	19 Nos.	
Subject.		
Notes and Orders.		

S. 1.  
MGIPC-PP-362DCF-SAP-(G 1070)-3-1-27-3,00,000.







Res. P. G. No. 22

No. 2325 of 1929.

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 13/10/1929.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—

- The Political Agent, Muscat,
- The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓
- The Political Agent, Kuwait,
- His Majesty's Consul & Asst. to Resident, Bunder Abbas,
- His Majesty's Consul for Khuzistan, Ahwas*
- His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,
- His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information, ~~and guidance with reference to this office endorsement~~

No. , dated the 18 .

By order,

for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Letter from the Government of India in the *F & P* Department  
No. *F/102(2)-A/27*, dated the *28/9/1929*.

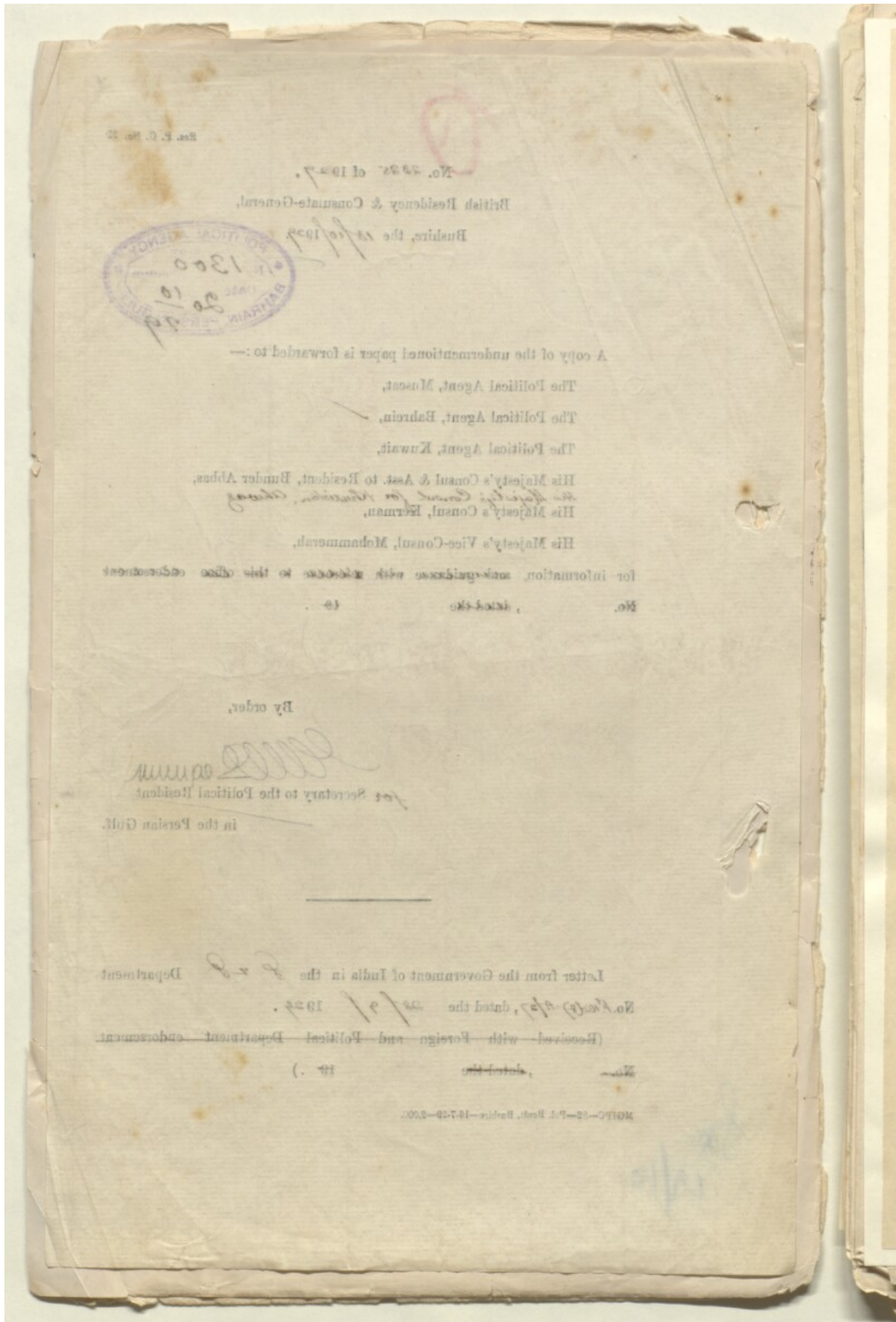
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement.)

No. , dated the 18 .)

MGPIC—S2—Pol. Resid. Bushire—16-7-29—2,000.

*Sn 14/10*







Copy of a letter No. F.102(S)-A/27 dated the 28th September 1929 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Simla, to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.

(Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf for information with reference to the correspondence ending with his Memorandum No. 1439 dated the 31st July 1928).

Reaffirmation of rent concessions to Political and Consular Officers serving in Persia, Persian Gulf, Muscat, etc.,

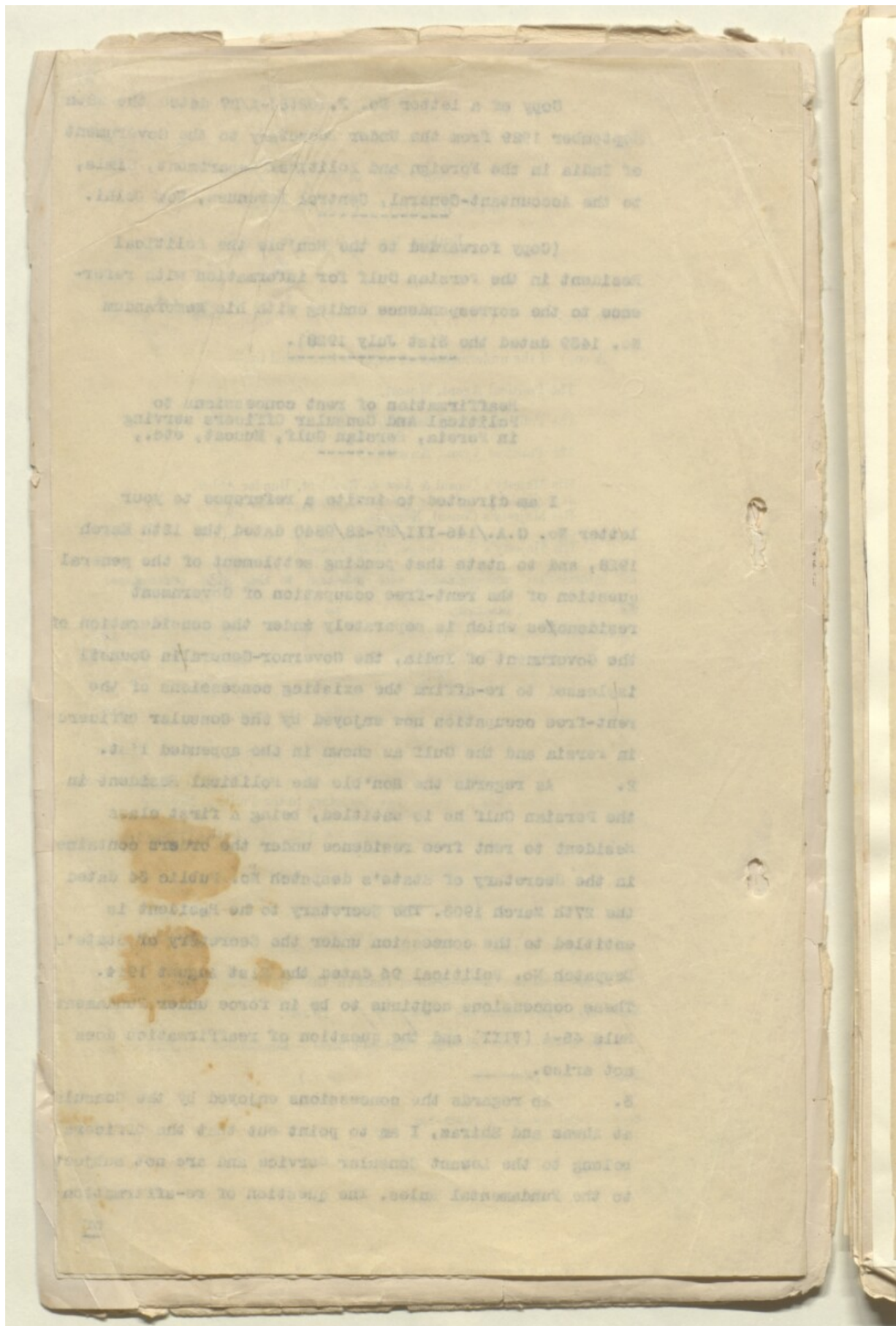
I am directed to invite a reference to your letter No. G.A./146-III/27-28/9840 dated the 12th March 1928, and to state that pending settlement of the general question of the rent-free occupation of Government residences which is separately under the consideration of the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to re-affirm the existing concessions of the rent-free occupation now enjoyed by the Consular Officers in Persia and the Gulf as shown in the appended list.

2. As regards the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf he is entitled, being a first class Resident to rent free residence under the orders contained in the Secretary of State's despatch No. Public 34 dated the 27th March 1903. The Secretary to the Resident is entitled to the concession under the Secretary of State's Despatch No. Political 96 dated the 21st August 1914. These concessions continue to be in force under Fundamental Rule 45-A (VIII) and the question of reaffirmation does not arise.

3. As regards the concessions enjoyed by the Consuls at Ahwaz and Shiraz, I am to point out that the officers belong to the Levant Consular Service and are not subject to the Fundamental Rules. The question of re-affirmation

of









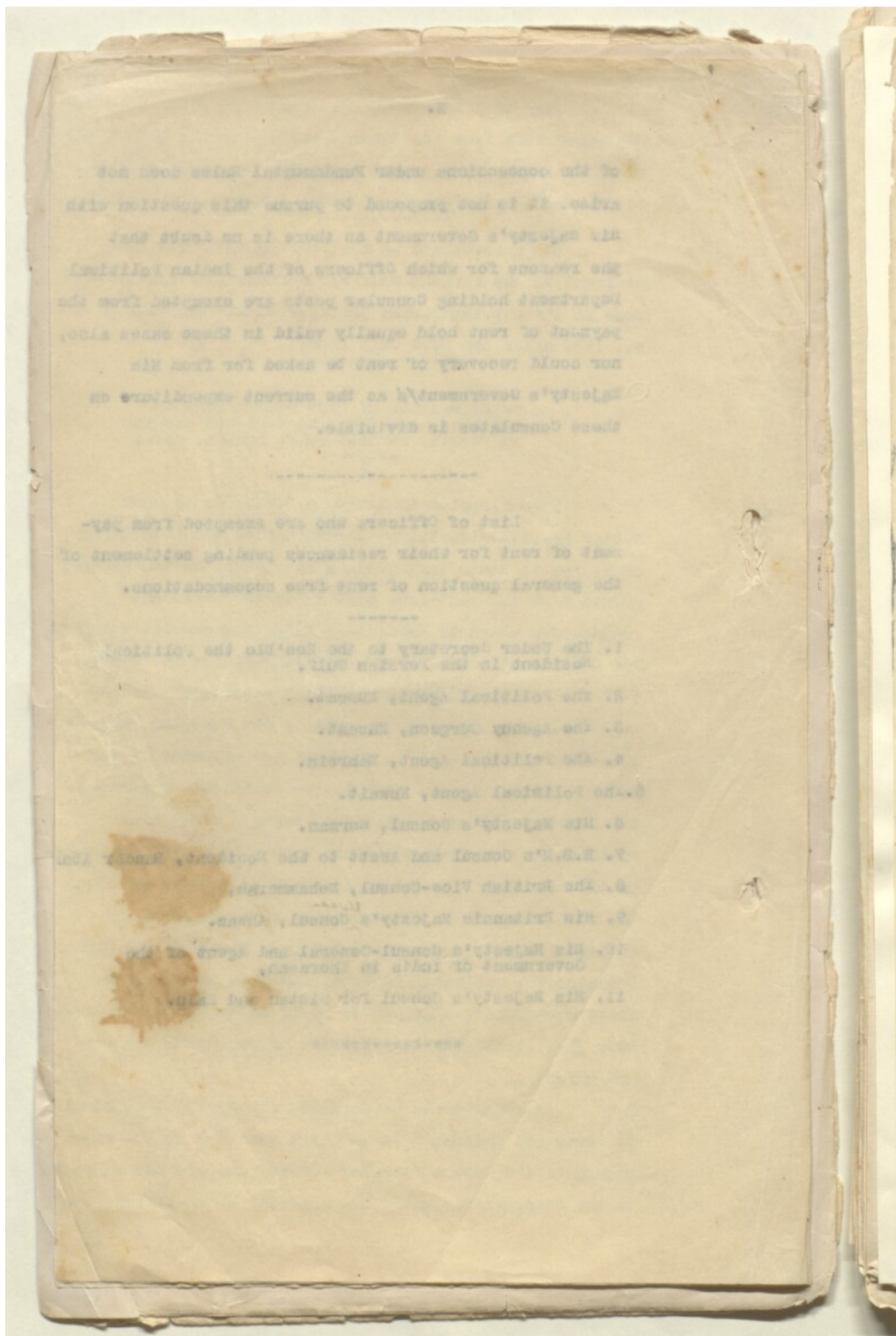
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of the concessions under Fundamental Rules does not arise. It is not proposed to pursue this question with His Majesty's Government as there is no doubt that the reasons for which Officers of the Indian Political Department holding Consular posts are exempted from the payment of rent hold equally valid in these cases also, nor could recovery of rent be asked for from His Majesty's Government, as the current expenditure on these Consulates is divisible.

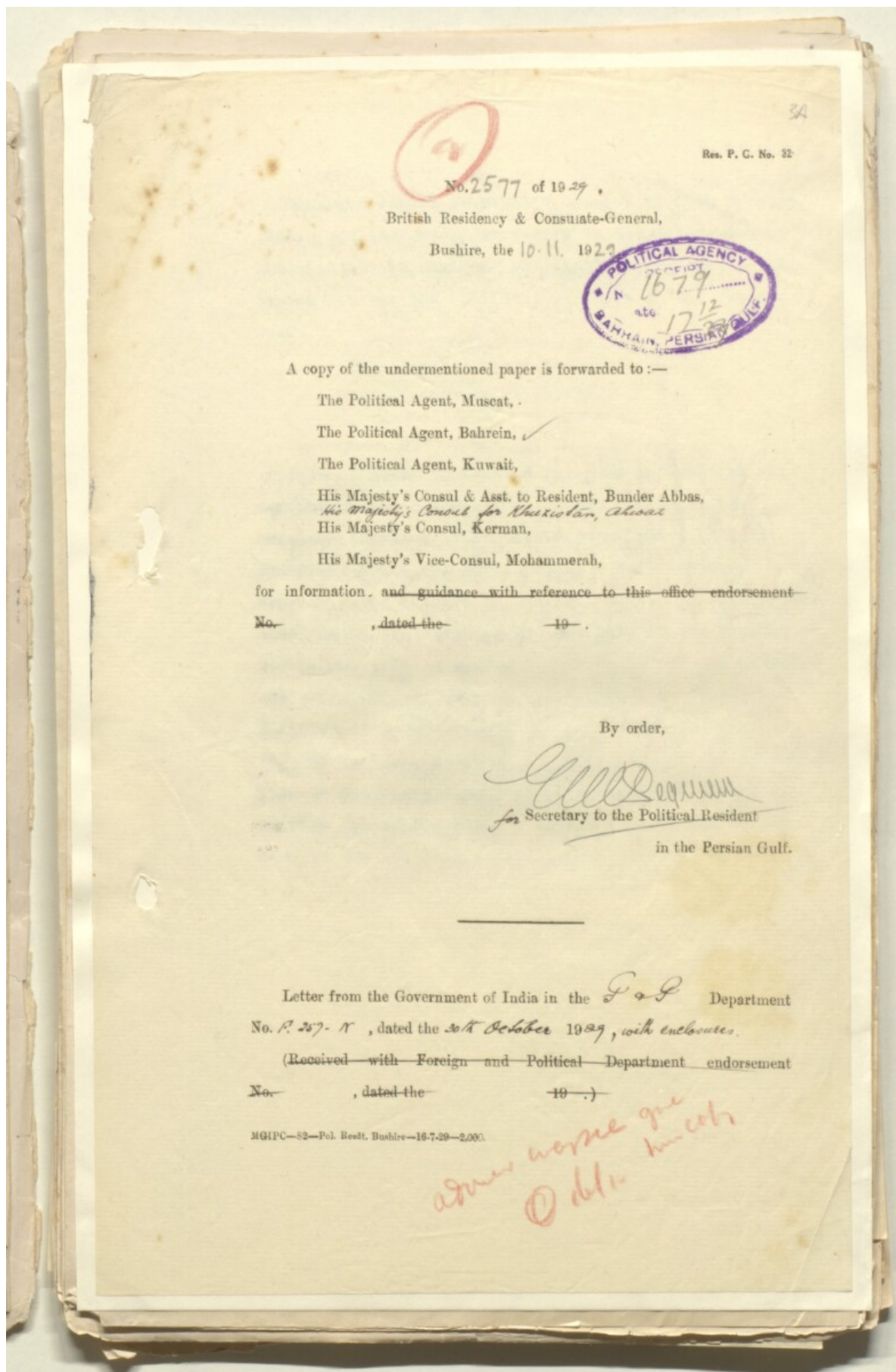
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List of Officers who are exempted from payment of rent for their residences pending settlement of the general question of rent free accommodations.

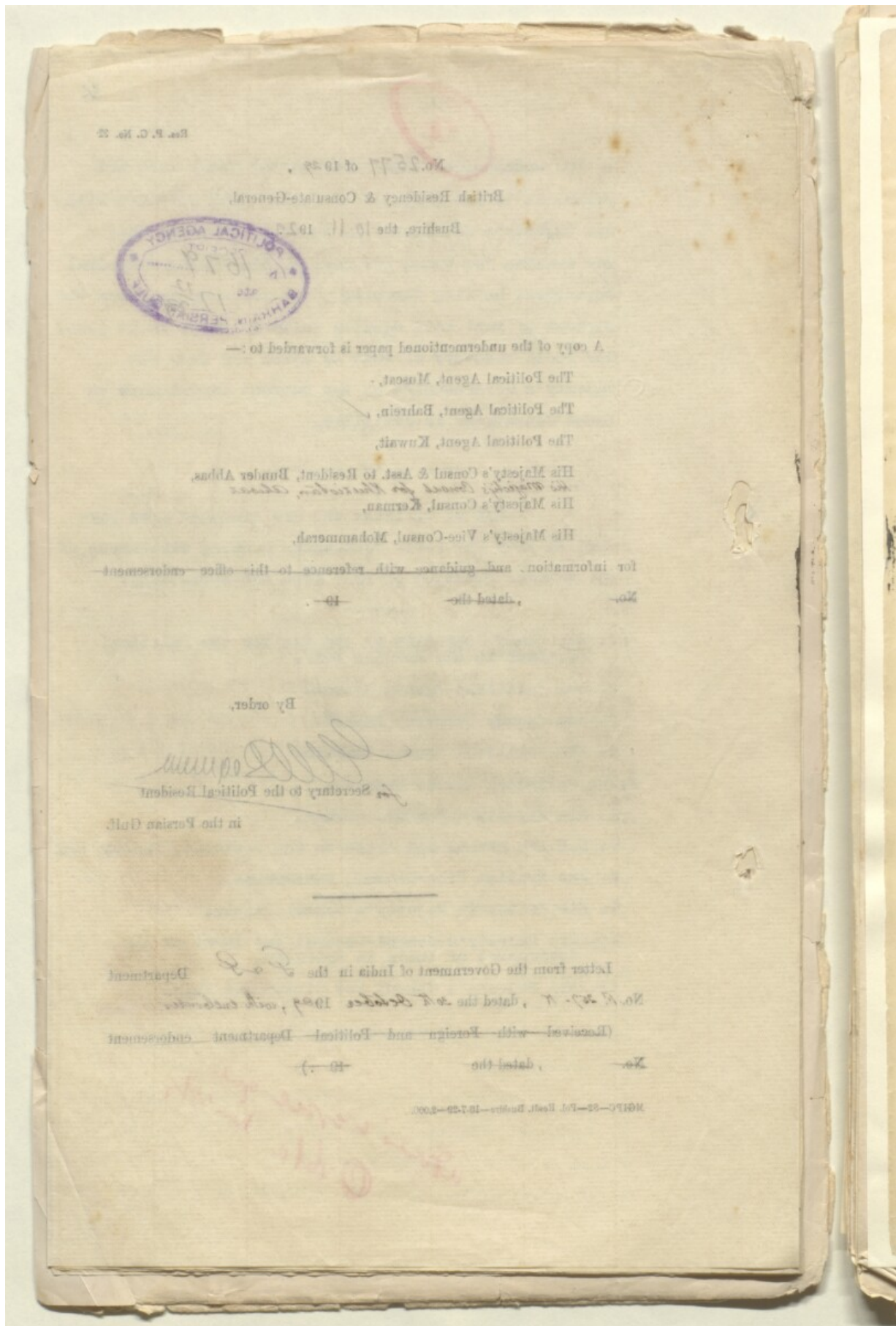
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1. The Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
  2. The Political Agent, Muscat.
  3. The Agency Surgeon, Muscat.
  4. The Political Agent, Bahrein.
  5. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
  6. His Majesty's Consul, Kerman.
  7. H.B.M's Consul and Asstt to the Resident, Bandar Abbas.
  8. The British Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,
  9. His Britannic Majesty's <sup>Vice</sup> Consul, Ahwas.
  10. His Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan,
  11. His Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.

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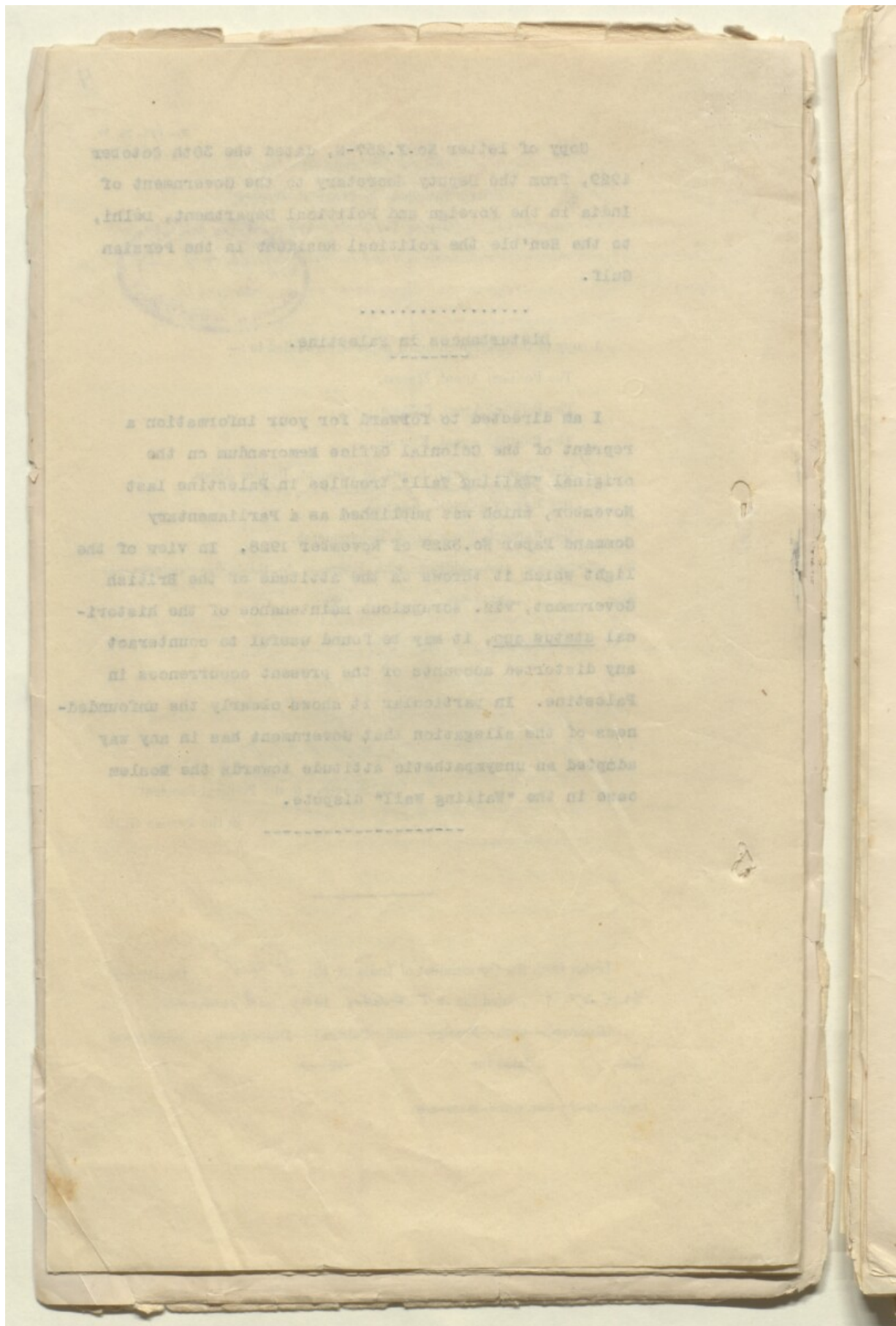
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Copy of letter No.F.257-N, dated the 30th October 1929, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Delhi, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

.....  
Disturbances in Palestine.  
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I am directed to forward for your information a reprint of the Colonial Office Memorandum on the original "Wailing Wall" troubles in Palestine last November, which was published as a Parliamentary Command Paper No.3229 of November 1928. In view of the light which it throws on the attitude of the British Government, viz. scrupulous maintenance of the historical status quo, it may be found useful to counteract any distorted accounts of the present occurrences in Palestine. In particular it shows clearly the unfoundedness of the allegation that Government has in any way adopted an unsympathetic attitude towards the Moslem case in the "Wailing Wall" dispute.

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THE WESTERN OR WAILING WALL IN JERUSALEM.

(MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.)

The incidents which have given rise to the Jewish complaints and to questions in Parliament are described in the following communiqué, which was issued by the Palestine Government on the 26th of September last :—

“ On the evening of the 23rd September, the eve of the Day of Atonement, a complaint was made to the Deputy District Commissioner, Jerusalem, by the Mutawali of the Abu Madian Waqf, in which the pavement and the whole area around the Western or Wailing Wall is vested, to the effect that a dividing screen had been fixed to the pavement adjoining the Wall, and that other innovations had been made in the established practice, such as the introduction of additional petrol lamps, a number of mats, and a tabernacle or ark much larger than was customary. The Deputy District Commissioner visited the Wall during the evening service, and, acting in accordance with the practice established by Government, decided that the screen would have to be removed before the service on the following day. He gave instructions accordingly to the beadle in charge of the arrangements for the conduct of the services at the Wall, reserving his decision in the matter of the lamps, the mats, and the ark. The beadle undertook to remove the screen and the Deputy District Commissioner gave him until early the following morning to do so. The Deputy District Commissioner accepted the beadle's assurance that his instructions would be carried out, at the same time informing the British Police Officer on duty that in the event of the beadle not complying with his undertaking the screen was to be removed.

On the following morning the Police Officer visited the Wall and, finding that the screen had not been removed, asked members of the congregation present to take it away ; they replied that they were unable to move it because of the holiness of the day. The Police therefore removed the screen themselves. The worshippers in general, unaware of the circumstances that had gone before and seeing only the Police in the act of removing the screen which had been used to separate the men and the women, became excited and some of them endeavoured by force to prevent the screen being taken away. Ultimately the screen was removed.

The importation of the screen and its attachment to the pavement constituted an infraction of the *status quo*, which the Government were unable to permit. At the same time the Government deeply deplore the shock that was caused to large numbers of religious people on a day so holy to Jews. Government understand that the beadle responsible for the innovation which caused the incident has been dealt with by the Jewish authorities, and on their side have impressed on the Jewish authorities the need, manifested in connection with the incidents at the Wall in 1922 and 1925 and again on this occasion, for prior consultation with the proper officers of Government as to the arrangements for the services at the Wall on the principal Jewish holidays.

No Jewish Police Officer was present at the Wall on the occasion in question owing to all Jewish Officers in Jerusalem having been excused duty for the Day of Atonement. Government will, however, consider the desirability of a responsible Jewish Officer being included in future among the officers detailed for duty at the Wall on solemn Jewish holy days.

In conclusion, Government consider that the removal of the screen was necessary, but regret all the circumstances attending that removal.”

It will be seen that the intervention of the police was caused by an act of the Jewish authorities, which was regarded by the Palestine Government as constituting an infraction of the *status quo*. Before proceeding to an explanation of the *status quo* as it appears to the Palestine Government and His Majesty's Government, it is necessary to state briefly the position as it existed before the British Administration was set up in Palestine.

The Western or Wailing Wall formed part of the western exterior of the ancient Jewish Temple ; as such it is holy to the Jewish community, and their





custom of praying there extends back to the Middle Ages and possibly further. The Wall is also part of the Haram-al-Sharif ; as such, it is holy to Moslems. Moreover, it is legally the absolute property of the Moslem community, and the strip of pavement facing it is Waqf property, as is shown by documents preserved by the guardian of the Waqf. The Jewish community have established an undoubted right of access to the pavement for the purposes of their devotions but, whenever protests were made by the Moslem authorities, the Turkish authorities repeatedly ruled they would not permit such departures from the existing practice as the bringing of chairs and benches to the pavement. It is understood that a ruling prohibiting the bringing of screens to the pavement was given in 1912.

The Palestine Government and His Majesty's Government, having in mind the terms of Article 13 of the Mandate for Palestine, have taken the view that the matter is one in which they are bound to maintain the *status quo*, which they have regarded as being, in general terms, that the Jewish community have a right of access to the pavement for the purposes of their devotions, but may bring to the Wall only those appurtenances of worship which were permitted under the Turkish regime. Whenever the Moslem authorities have preferred complaints that innovations have been made in the established practice, and the Palestine Government on enquiry have satisfied themselves that the complaints were well founded, they have felt it their duty to insist that the departures from practice which gave rise to the complaints should be discontinued.

An incident which occurred in September, 1925, when the authorities in Palestine had to remove seats and benches brought to the Wall, formed one of the subjects of a memorandum addressed by the President of the Zionist Organisation through His Majesty's Government to the League of Nations in May, 1926. The conclusion of both the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council of the League was that a solution of the difficulties could only be found by agreement, thus endorsing the comment of His Majesty's Government on the memorandum which was that the dispute could not be settled except by common consent. The Palestine Government, though prepared, if approached by both parties, to act as intermediaries, felt that the matter was one which could best be settled by consent between the communities concerned. Neither party, in fact, approached the Palestine Government and that Government is not aware of any negotiations having been initiated between the parties.

From the official communiqué issued by the Palestine Government it will be seen—and, so far as His Majesty's Government are aware, the fact is not contested—that on the Jewish Day of Atonement in September last innovations were made in the existing practice. Complaints about these innovations were made to an officer of the Palestine Government by the Mutawali of the Waqf in which the pavement is vested, and, when on investigation he found that those complaints were substantiated, he was confronted with a choice between ignoring the Mandatory obligation of His Government to preserve the *status quo* and the removal of an appurtenance of Jewish worship. Having decided that the Mandatory obligation could not be disregarded, he obtained from the Jewish officials present at the Wall an undertaking that the screen which had been introduced in contravention of established practice would be removed before the service on the Day of Atonement. Unfortunately, this undertaking was not fulfilled ; and accordingly there was no alternative, bearing in mind the obligation to preserve the *status quo*, to the removal of the screen when, on the following morning, worshippers present at the Wall themselves declined to remove it. Though some of the congregation endeavoured to prevent it, the removal was in fact effected without casualties of any but a light nature. The Police who undertook this duty did not include any Jews ; at one time it was the practice to post a Jewish police inspector near the Wailing Wall on Jewish holy days but, at the urgent request of the Chief Rabbinate, all Jewish police officers had been excused duty on the Day of Atonement. In future, steps will be taken to ensure that a Jewish officer is present at the Wall on all such occasions.

It has been urged that the Palestine Government should have exercised greater judgment and, in particular, should have consulted representative Jewish authorities before action was taken. His Majesty's Government feel that the delicacy of the question of procedure at the Wall and the need for extreme discretion with regard to anything that might be regarded by watchful



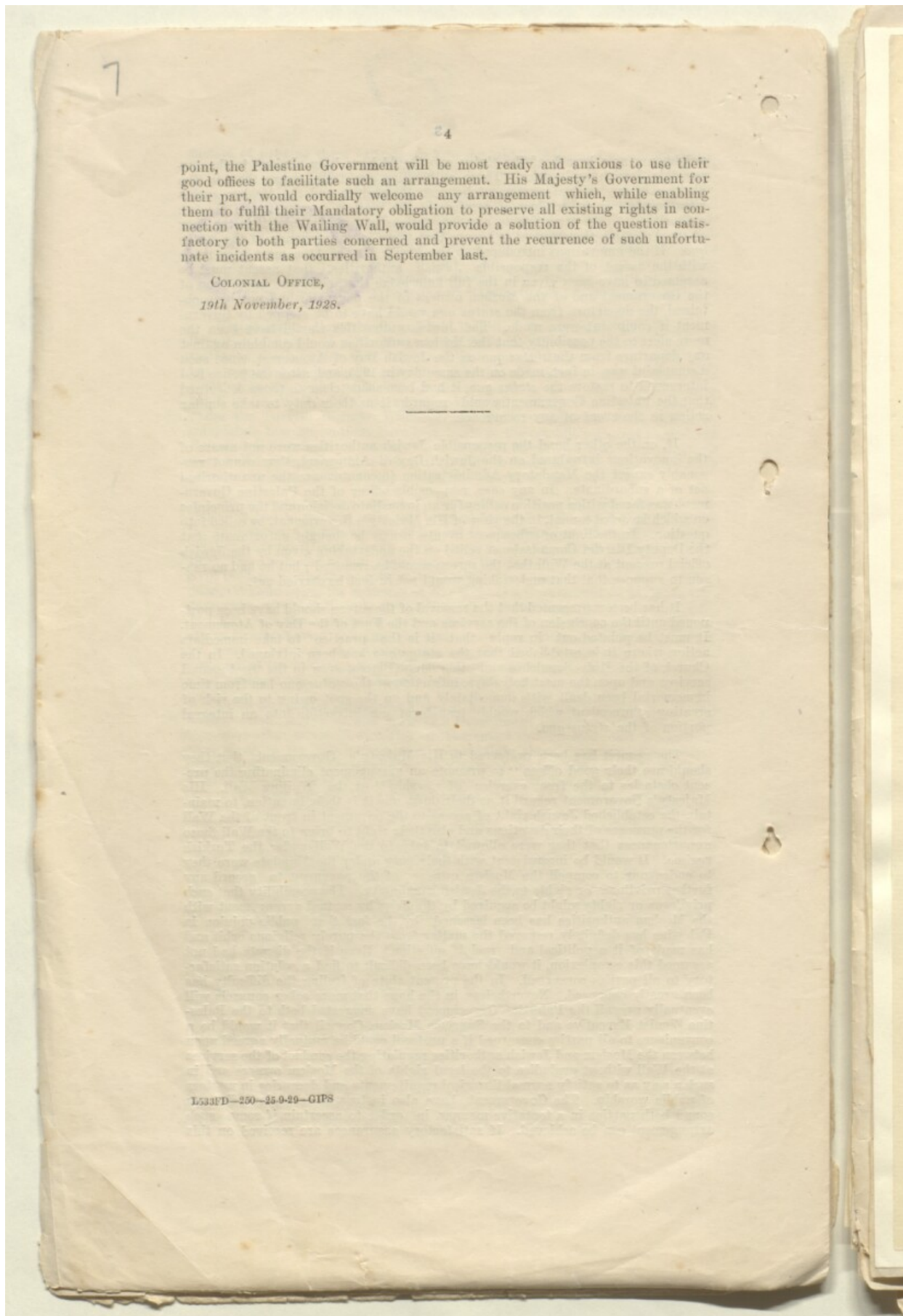


neighbours as a breach of the *status quo* should have been obvious to the responsible Jewish authorities. Those authorities are fully aware that, in the absence of any mutual agreement between themselves and the Moslem authorities regulating the conduct of services at the Wall, it is open to the Moslem authorities to take exception to any innovations of practice, and it is the duty of the Palestine Government to ensure that there is no infraction of the *status quo*. If the innovations introduced on the Jewish Day of Atonement were made with the assent of the responsible Jewish authorities, that assent must be assumed to have been given in the full knowledge that, since the permission of the Government and of the Moslem owners of the pavement had not been obtained, the departure from the *status quo* would have to be stopped by Government if complaint were made. The Jewish authorities should have been the more alert to the possibility that the Moslem authorities would complain against any departure from the *status quo* on the Jewish Day of Atonement, since such a complaint was, in fact, made on the same day in 1925, and, after the police had intervened to restore the *status quo*, it had been made clear to those concerned that the Palestine Government would regard it as their duty to take similar action in the event of any recurrence.

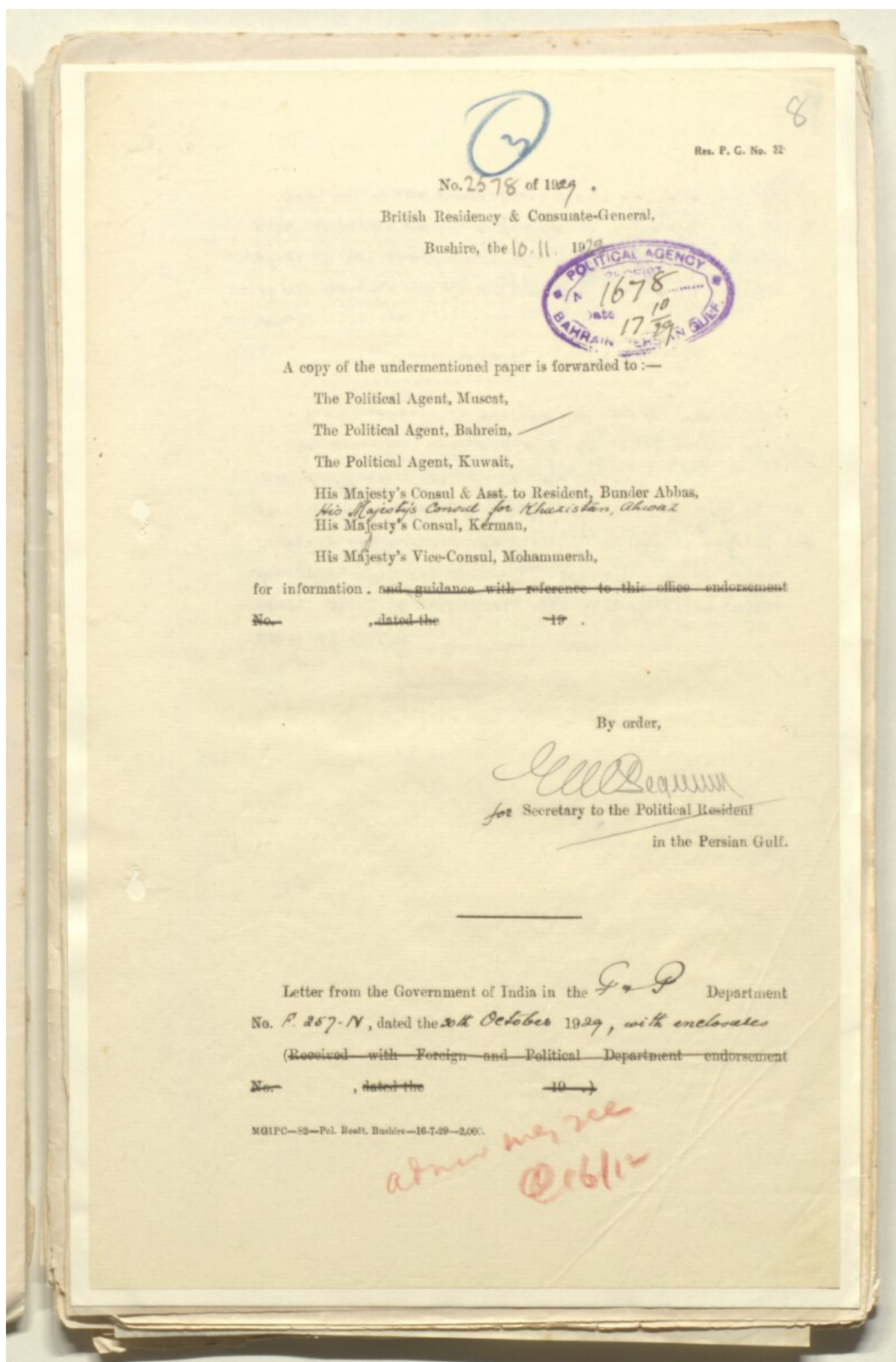
If, on the other hand the responsible Jewish authorities were not aware of the innovations introduced on the Jewish Day of Atonement, they cannot reasonably expect the Mandatory Administration to countenance the unauthorised act of a subordinate. In any case, responsible officer of the Palestine Government was faced with a position calling for an immediate decision and the principles on which he acted cannot, in the view of His Majesty's Government, be called into question. In the light of subsequent events, it may be thought unfortunate that the Deputy District Commissioner relied on the undertaking given by the Jewish official present at the Wall that the screen would be removed; but he had no reason to suppose that that undertaking would not in fact be carried out.

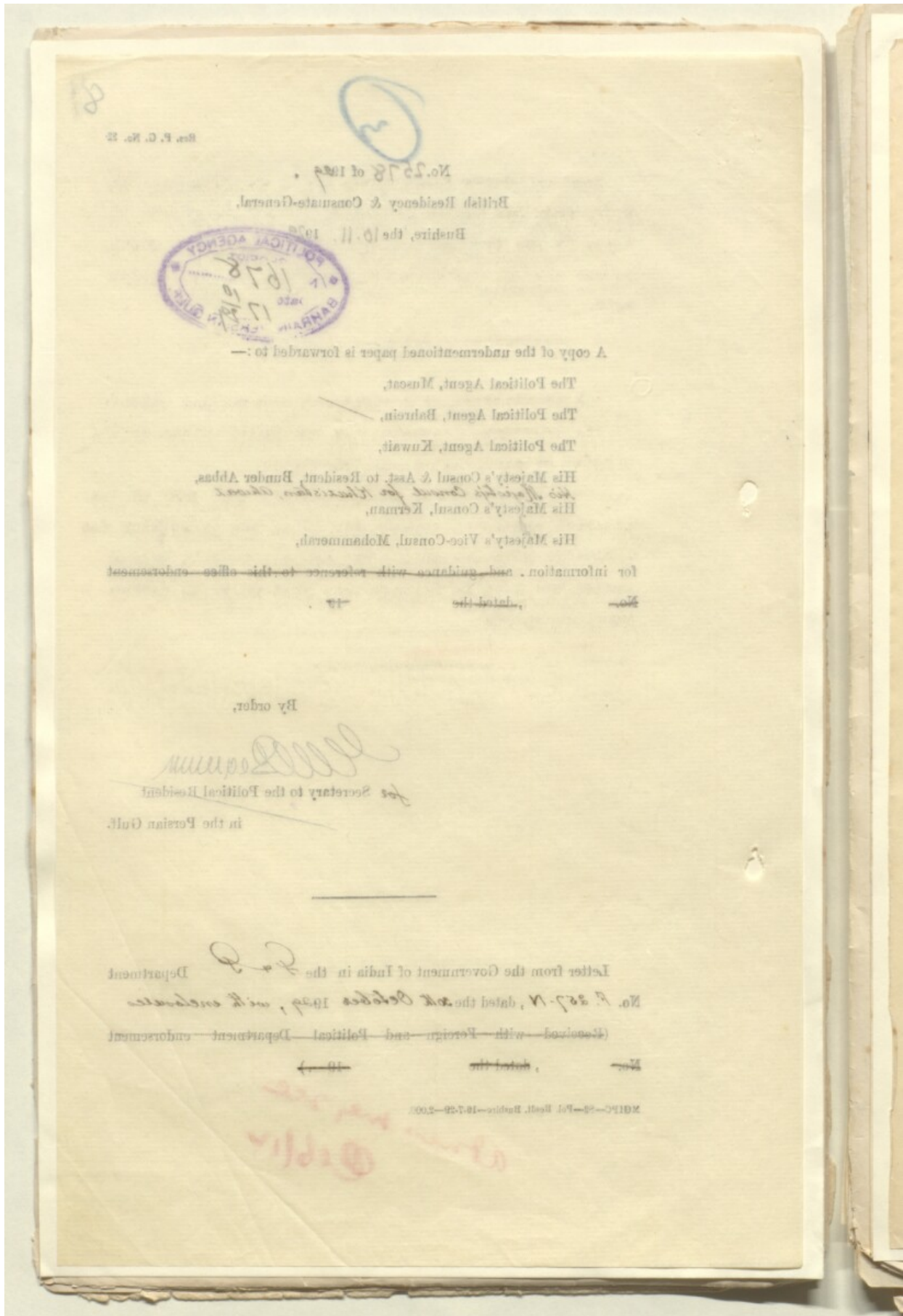
It has been represented that the removal of the screen should have been postponed until the conclusion of the services and the Fast of the Day of Atonement. It must be pointed out in reply that it is the practice to take immediate action where it is established that the *status quo* has been infringed. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other Holy Places, even in the most sacred services and upon the most holy days, infraction of the *status quo* has from time immemorial been dealt with immediately and on the spot owing to the risk of creating a precedent which would transform an infraction into an integral portion of the *status quo*.

The request has been preferred to His Majesty's Government that they should use their good offices "to promote an arrangement eliminating the present obstacles to the free exercise of worship" at the Wailing Wall. His Majesty's Government regard it as their duty, and it is their intention, to maintain the established Jewish right of access to the pavement in front of the Wall for the purposes of their devotions and also their right to bring to the Wall those appurtenances that they were allowed to take to the Wall under the Turkish regime. It would be inconsistent with their duty under the Mandate were they to endeavour to compel the Moslem owners of the pavement to accord any further privileges or rights to the Jewish community. The possibility that such privileges or rights might be acquired by the Jews by mutual arrangement with the Moslem authorities has been lessened by the fact that public opinion in Palestine has definitely removed the matter from the purely religious orbit and has made of it a political and racial question. Even if the dispute had not assumed this complexion, it would have been difficult to find a solution satisfactory to all parties concerned. In the present state of feeling the difficulty has been greatly enhanced. Nevertheless, in the hope that more sober counsels will eventually prevail the Palestine Government have suggested both to the Palestine Zionist Executive and to the Supreme Moslem Council that it would be a convenience to all parties concerned if a protocol could be mutually agreed upon between the Moslem and Jewish authorities regulating the conduct of the services at the Wall without prejudice to the legal rights of the Moslem owners and in such a way as to satisfy normal liturgical requirements and decencies in matters of public worship. The Government have also instructed a senior officer to sound both parties in a tentative manner, in order to ascertain if some such arrangement can be achieved. If satisfactory assurances are received on this













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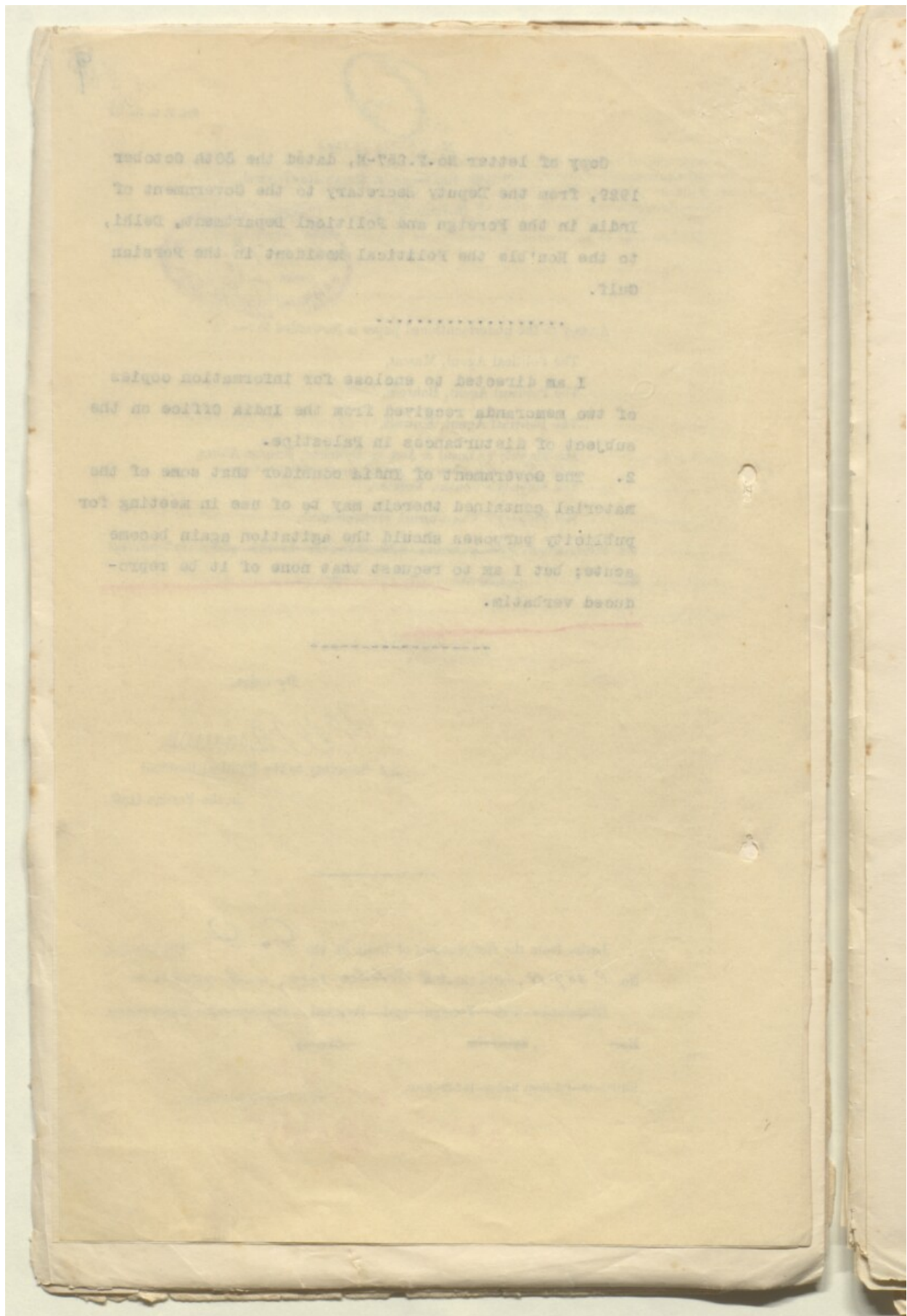
Copy of letter No.F.257-N, dated the 30th October 1929, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Delhi, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

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I am directed to enclose for information copies of two memoranda received from the India Office on the subject of disturbances in Palestine.

2. The Government of India consider that some of the material contained therein may be of use in meeting for publicity purposes should the agitation again become acute; but I am to request that none of it be reproduced verbatim.

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DISTURBANCES IN PALESTINE.

Until order has been more completely restored it is difficult to offer any full explanation of the causes of the disturbances. At the instance of the Secretary of State instructions have already been issued by the Palestine Government for the collection of evidence before it disappears as to whether the events beginning on Friday, the 23rd August, were spontaneous or preconcerted. Pending the collection and review of such evidence a discussion of this aspect of the question would be unprofitable. It will be remembered, however, that in his statement before the Permanent Mandates Commission on the 5th July Sir John Chancellor had expressed the opinion as regards relations between the Jews and Arabs that the position was improving and that the Arabs were showing willingness to co-operate on such terms as the Mandatory Power was able to offer them.

To turn now to the events immediately preceding the outbreak of disturbances, the following outstanding incidents are of special significance :—

1. On Thursday, the 15th August the Jewish commemoration of the Destruction of the Temple passed off quietly, every possible precaution having been taken to preserve order to avoid collisions, the only exceptional feature being a demonstration at the Wall by a few hundreds of young Jews from Tel Aviv and elsewhere, to whom, in view of the Jewish right of access, it would have been difficult, especially on such a solemn occasion, to deny access to the Wall.

2. On the following day, the 16th August, a demonstration by a large body of Arabs took place at the Wailing Wall, where, however, they remained only for a few minutes. During this demonstration papers containing Jewish prayers and petitions, which had been placed in crevices in the Wall in accordance with the old local custom, were burned. The Grand Mufti had promised to endeavour to keep Moslems within the Harum area, but it was not thought practicable without endangering the public peace to deny Moslems access to the pavement by the Wailing Wall, which is part of the property of a Moslem pious foundation. Arrangements were of course made for the maintenance of public order in the neighbourhood. This incident led to considerable excitement between Moslems and Jews in Jerusalem and elsewhere. Jewish feeling on the subject of the burning of the prayers and petitions ran high, and the efforts of the Officer Administering the Government to guide it into prudent channels were rendered difficult by the absence of all responsible secular Jewish leaders from the country owing to the Zurich Congress.

3. On the 17th August, a Jew, stated to have been found trespassing, was fatally stabbed by an Arab, and an Arab was beaten by some Jews. These incidents were not at the time considered to be closely connected with the occurrence noted above, though they were of course evidence of the tension between the two races.

4. On the 21st August local disturbances occurred in Jerusalem in connection with the funeral of the Jew last referred to.

5. On Friday, the 23rd August, Arab ruffians commenced to run riot through the old and new cities and serious disturbances developed. No official information is at present available as to who struck the first blow. On the same day the Officer Administering the Government took immediate steps to obtain reinforcements from outside Palestine, the first detachment arriving from Egypt by air within a few hours of the receipt of the call for help.

Disorder very quickly began to spread outside Jerusalem, various attacks being reported to have taken place on outlying colonies during the night of the 23rd/24th. On the morning of the 24th detachments of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force were posted at Allenby Bridge and Jisr Majamie to check possible incursions into Palestine from Trans-Jordan, to guard the Rutenberg works and watch over Jewish colonies in Beisan and the Jezreel valley. Thus it will be seen that the Palestine Government had already called for military assistance from outside Palestine in anticipation of the spread of disturbances outside the immediate neighbourhood of Jerusalem, but before they were actually reported, and that on the next morning detachments of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force were already in position at specially vulnerable points.

The rapid spread of disorder, accompanied in many cases by the slaughter of defenceless Jews, has been fully reported in the press, and as full information as possible from official sources has been published in view of the circulation of alarming reports from un-official sources, the full accuracy of which it is not yet possible to verify.

The nature of the country and the isolated position of many of the Jewish colonies in the midst of an Arab population greatly outnumbering them has rendered the task of affording protection at once prompt and adequate extremely difficult. It was accordingly thought necessary to supplement the reinforcements obtained from Egypt by further troops from Malta, and by the landing of naval detachments from the warships which were promptly sent to the Palestine coast. Particulars of the forces operating in Palestine in addition to the local police and T. J. F. F. are given below.

It may now be said that the disorders on a large scale appear to have been checked, and that unless conditions should be changed by circumstances not at present to be foreseen the grave situation of the previous five days may be regarded as under control.

Special steps have already been taken for the trial of offenders and special legislation to facilitate such trials is being enacted.

5 Warships—Barham, Sussex, Courageous, Wanderer and Veteran,

3 battalions of infantry,

1 squadron armoured cars (lancers),

2½ sections armoured cars (R. A. F.),

1 squadron and 1 flight R. A. F.





# ARMING OF JEWS.

Two aspects of this question have arisen and will be dealt with separately.

(1) Proposal that Hebrew *ex*-soldiers and other staunch persons should be armed.

On the 24th August the Officer Administering the Government reported as follows :—

The Jewish organisations are bringing strong pressure to bear on me to arm Hebrew *ex*-soldiers and other staunch persons and they are charging the Government with weakness for not having done this hitherto. While the feeling of the Jewish organisations is easily understood, my advisers and I feel that where it is possible to afford a measure of protection to menaced settlements, a step such as that proposed would so inflame the whole Arab population of Palestine and Trans-Jordan that the danger to the Jews would be greatly increased and a general rising might be caused. In this view the Officer Commanding, R. A. F. concurs.

The prompt arrival of troops from Egypt will, it may be hoped, give the Jews the necessary defence without our having to incur the risk which their arming would occasion.

In his reply the Secretary of State noted the O. A. G.'s views on the general question of arming Hebrew *ex*-soldiers and referred to representations made by Mr. Sacher of the Zionist Executive urging the need for arming Jewish colonists in places where they would not be given protection and suggesting their being placed under discipline as special constables or otherwise. The Secretary of State left the final decision to the Officer Administering the Government, with the instruction that the matter must be viewed in the light of any advice given by the Officer Commanding the Troops.

Rumours appear to have been current in Moslem circles that the Government had armed the Jews, but this is not the case, the Officer Administering the Government has given a formal assurance to Moslems to that effect.

(2) Disarming of Jews.

While, as will be seen above, the Government

was accused in Moslem quarters of arming the Jews, allegations were received on the other hand that the Government was confiscating arms in the possession of Jews and forbidding self-defence under pain of arrest.

The ascertained facts are as follows :—

On the 23rd and 24th August the Government put into force the emergency provisions of the Police Ordinance under which, *inter alia*, any person found in any public place in possession of a weapon which might be used in a disturbance is liable to arrest without warrant and to certain penalties. This provision is of course applicable to all sections of the population.

At an early stage of the disturbances special constables were enrolled, and armed by the police, and of these a number were Jewish. On the 27th of August, following on representations from a Moslem deputation to the effect that in this respect the assurance of the Government that it had not armed the Jews was inaccurate, the Officer Administering the Government gave orders for the Jewish special constables to be disarmed. This action was taken with the concurrence of his civil and military advisers. The Officer Administering the Government reports that the decision was an unpalatable one to take in view of its apparent harshness to the individuals whom it affected, but there can be no doubt that it was taken on an unassailable principle and was in the best interests of the Jews as a whole since it removed an important irritant of the whole Arab population both in Palestine and Trans-Jordan. While anxiety to be armed by the Government of the Jews in Palestine many of whom have been subjected during the last few days to bloodthirsty and ruthless attacks on their lives and property and many of whom are also unarmed is natural, the Officer Administering the Government considers that the Jewish leaders in taking a short as against a long view seem to have failed to appreciate the greater danger to the Jewish population and the whole country which would have arisen if their request had been granted.





12

THE WESTERN OR WAILING WALL IN JERUSALEM.

(MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.)

The incidents which have given rise to the Jewish complaints and to questions in Parliament are described in the following communiqué, which was issued by the Palestine Government on the 26th of September last :—

“ On the evening of the 23rd September, the eve of the Day of Atonement, a complaint was made to the Deputy District Commissioner, Jerusalem, by the Mutawali of the Abu Madian Waqf, in which the pavement and the whole area around the Western or Wailing Wall is vested, to the effect that a dividing screen had been fixed to the pavement adjoining the Wall, and that other innovations had been made in the established practice, such as the introduction of additional petrol lamps, a number of mats, and a tabernacle or ark much larger than was customary. The Deputy District Commissioner visited the Wall during the evening service, and, acting in accordance with the practice established by Government, decided that the screen would have to be removed before the service on the following day. He gave instructions accordingly to the beadle in charge of the arrangements for the conduct of the services at the Wall, reserving his decision in the matter of the lamps, the mats, and the ark. The beadle undertook to remove the screen and the Deputy District Commissioner gave him until early the following morning to do so. The Deputy District Commissioner accepted the beadle's assurance that his instructions would be carried out, at the same time informing the British Police Officer on duty that in the event of the beadle not complying with his undertaking the screen was to be removed.

On the following morning the Police Officer visited the Wall and, finding that the screen had not been removed, asked members of the congregation present to take it away; they replied that they were unable to move it because of the holiness of the day. The Police therefore removed the screen themselves. The worshippers in general, unaware of the circumstances that had gone before and seeing only the Police in the act of removing the screen which had been used to separate the men and the women, became excited and some of them endeavoured by force to prevent the screen being taken away. Ultimately the screen was removed.

The importation of the screen and its attachment to the pavement constituted an infraction of the *status quo*, which the Government were unable to permit. At the same time the Government deeply deplore the shock that was caused to large numbers of religious people on a day so holy to Jews. Government understand that the beadle responsible for the innovation which caused the incident has been dealt with by the Jewish authorities, and on their side have impressed on the Jewish authorities the need, manifested in connection with the incidents at the Wall in 1922 and 1925 and again on this occasion, for prior consultation with the proper officers of Government as to the arrangements for the services at the Wall on the principal Jewish holidays.

No Jewish Police Officer was present at the Wall on the occasion in question owing to all Jewish Officers in Jerusalem having been excused duty for the Day of Atonement. Government will, however, consider the desirability of a responsible Jewish Officer being included in future among the officers detailed for duty at the Wall on solemn Jewish holy days.

In conclusion, Government consider that the removal of the screen was necessary, but regret all the circumstances attending that removal.”

It will be seen that the intervention of the police was caused by an act of the Jewish authorities, which was regarded by the Palestine Government as constituting an infraction of the *status quo*. Before proceeding to an explanation of the *status quo* as it appears to the Palestine Government and His Majesty's Government, it is necessary to state briefly the position as it existed before the British Administration was set up in Palestine.

The Western or Wailing Wall formed part of the western exterior of the ancient Jewish Temple; as such it is holy to the Jewish community, and their





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custom of praying there extends back to the Middle Ages and possibly further. The Wall is also part of the Haram-al-Sharif ; as such, it is holy to Moslems. Moreover, it is legally the absolute property of the Moslem community, and the strip of pavement facing it is Waqf property, as is shown by documents preserved by the guardian of the Waqf. The Jewish community have established an undoubted right of access to the pavement for the purposes of their devotions but, whenever protests were made by the Moslem authorities, the Turkish authorities repeatedly ruled they would not permit such departures from the existing practice as the bringing of chairs and benches to the pavement. It is understood that a ruling prohibiting the bringing of screens to the pavement was given in 1912.

The Palestine Government and His Majesty's Government, having in mind the terms of Article 13 of the Mandate for Palestine, have taken the view that the matter is one in which they are bound to maintain the *status quo*, which they have regarded as being, in general terms, that the Jewish community have a right of access to the pavement for the purposes of their devotions, but may bring to the Wall only those appurtenances of worship which were permitted under the Turkish regime. Whenever the Moslem authorities have preferred complaints that innovations have been made in the established practice, and the Palestine Government on enquiry have satisfied themselves that the complaints were well founded, they have felt it their duty to insist that the departures from practice which gave rise to the complaints should be discontinued.

An incident which occurred in September, 1925, when the authorities in Palestine had to remove seats and benches brought to the Wall, formed one of the subjects of a memorandum addressed by the President of the Zionist Organisation through His Majesty's Government to the League of Nations in May, 1926. The conclusion of both the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council of the League was that a solution of the difficulties could only be found by agreement, thus endorsing the comment of His Majesty's Government on the memorandum which was that the dispute could not be settled except by common consent. The Palestine Government, though prepared, if approached by both parties, to act as intermediaries, felt that the matter was one which could best be settled by consent between the communities concerned. Neither party, in fact, approached the Palestine Government and that Government is not aware of any negotiations having been initiated between the parties.

From the official communiqué issued by the Palestine Government it will be seen—and, so far as His Majesty's Government are aware, the fact is not contested—that on the Jewish Day of Atonement in September last innovations were made in the existing practice. Complaints about these innovations were made to an officer of the Palestine Government by the Mutawali of the Waqf in which the pavement is vested, and, when on investigation he found that those complaints were substantiated, he was confronted with a choice between ignoring the Mandatory obligation of His Government to preserve the *status quo* and the removal of an appurtenance of Jewish worship. Having decided that the Mandatory obligation could not be disregarded, he obtained from the Jewish officials present at the Wall an undertaking that the screen which had been introduced in contravention of established practice would be removed before the service on the Day of Atonement. Unfortunately, this undertaking was not fulfilled ; and accordingly there was no alternative, bearing in mind the obligation to preserve the *status quo*, to the removal of the screen when, on the following morning, worshippers present at the Wall themselves declined to remove it. Though some of the congregation endeavoured to prevent it, the removal was in fact effected without casualties of any but a light nature. The Police who undertook this duty did not include any Jews ; at one time it was the practice to post a Jewish police inspector near the Wailing Wall on Jewish holy days but, at the urgent request of the Chief Rabbinate, all Jewish police officers had been excused duty on the Day of Atonement. In future, steps will be taken to ensure that a Jewish officer is present at the Wall on all such occasions.

It has been urged that the Palestine Government should have exercised greater judgment and, in particular, should have consulted representative Jewish authorities before action was taken. His Majesty's Government feel that the delicacy of the question of procedure at the Wall and the need for extreme discretion with regard to anything that might be regarded by watchful





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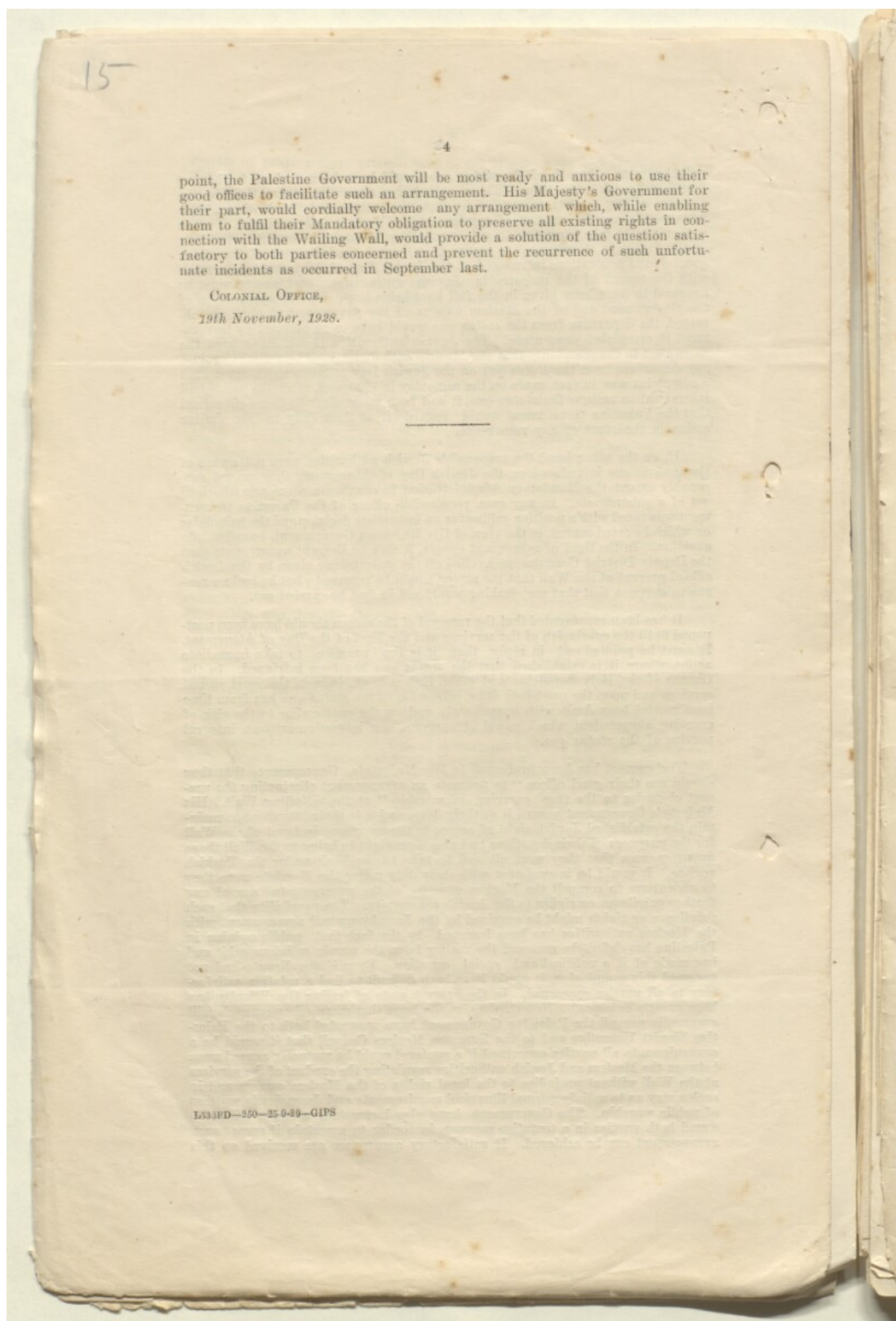
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neighbours as a breach of the *status quo* should have been obvious to the responsible Jewish authorities. Those authorities are fully aware that, in the absence of any mutual agreement between themselves and the Moslem authorities regulating the conduct of services at the Wall, it is open to the Moslem authorities to take exception to any innovations of practice, and it is the duty of the Palestine Government to ensure that there is no infraction of the *status quo*. If the innovations introduced on the Jewish Day of Atonement were made with the assent of the responsible Jewish authorities, that assent must be assumed to have been given in the full knowledge that, since the permission of the Government and of the Moslem owners of the pavement had not been obtained, the departure from the *status quo* would have to be stopped by Government if complaint were made. The Jewish authorities should have been the more alert to the possibility that the Moslem authorities would complain against any departure from the *status quo* on the Jewish Day of Atonement, since such a complaint was, in fact, made on the same day in 1925, and, after the police had intervened to restore the *status quo*, it had been made clear to those concerned that the Palestine Government would regard it as their duty to take similar action in the event of any recurrence.

If, on the other hand the responsible Jewish authorities were not aware of the innovations introduced on the Jewish Day of Atonement, they cannot reasonably expect the Mandatory Administration to countenance the unauthorised act of a subordinate. In any case, responsible officer of the Palestine Government was faced with a position calling for an immediate decision and the principles on which he acted cannot, in the view of His Majesty's Government, be called into question. In the light of subsequent events, it may be thought unfortunate that the Deputy District Commissioner relied on the undertaking given by the Jewish official present at the Wall that the screen would be removed; but he had no reason to suppose that that undertaking would not in fact be carried out.

It has been represented that the removal of the screen should have been postponed until the conclusion of the services and the Fast of the Day of Atonement. It must be pointed out in reply that it is the practice to take immediate action where it is established that the *status quo* has been infringed. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other Holy Places, even in the most sacred services and upon the most holy days, infraction of the *status quo* has from time immemorial been dealt with immediately and on the spot owing to the risk of creating a precedent which would transform an infraction into an integral portion of the *status quo*.

The request has been preferred to His Majesty's Government that they should use their good offices "to promote an arrangement eliminating the present obstacles to the free exercise of worship" at the Wailing Wall. His Majesty's Government regard it as their duty, and it is their intention, to maintain the established Jewish right of access to the pavement in front of the Wall for the purposes of their devotions and also their right to bring to the Wall those appurtenances that they were allowed to take to the Wall under the Turkish regime. It would be inconsistent with their duty under the Mandate were they to endeavour to compel the Moslem owners of the pavement to accord any further privileges or rights to the Jewish community. The possibility that such privileges or rights might be acquired by the Jews by mutual arrangement with the Moslem authorities has been lessened by the fact that public opinion in Palestine has definitely removed the matter from the purely religious orbit and has made of it a political and racial question. Even if the dispute had not assumed this complexion, it would have been difficult to find a solution satisfactory to all parties concerned. In the present state of feeling the difficulty has been greatly enhanced. Nevertheless, in the hope that more sober counsels will eventually prevail the Palestine Government have suggested both to the Palestine Zionist Executive and to the Supreme Moslem Council that it would be a convenience to all parties concerned if a protocol could be mutually agreed upon between the Moslem and Jewish authorities regulating the conduct of the services at the Wall without prejudice to the legal rights of the Moslem owners and in such a way as to satisfy normal liturgical requirements and decencies in matters of public worship. The Government have also instructed a senior officer to sound both parties in a tentative manner, in order to ascertain if some such arrangement can be achieved. If satisfactory assurances are received on this



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point, the Palestine Government will be most ready and anxious to use their good offices to facilitate such an arrangement. His Majesty's Government for their part, would cordially welcome any arrangement which, while enabling them to fulfil their Mandatory obligation to preserve all existing rights in connection with the Wailing Wall, would provide a solution of the question satisfactory to both parties concerned and prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents as occurred in September last.

COLONIAL OFFICE,  
19th November, 1928.

L533FD-350-35 0-29-GIPS





# ARMING OF JEWS.

Two aspects of this question have arisen and will be dealt with separately.

(1) Proposal that Hebrew *ex*-soldiers and other staunch persons should be armed.

On the 24th August the Officer Administering the Government reported as follows :—

The Jewish organisations are bringing strong pressure to bear on me to arm Hebrew *ex*-soldiers and other staunch persons and they are charging the Government with weakness for not having done this hitherto. While the feeling of the Jewish organisations is easily understood, my advisers and I feel that where it is possible to afford a measure of protection to menaced settlements, a step such as that proposed would so inflame the whole Arab population of Palestine and Trans-Jordan that the danger to the Jews would be greatly increased and a general rising might be caused. In this view the Officer Commanding, R. A. F. concurs.

The prompt arrival of troops from Egypt will, it may be hoped, give the Jews the necessary defence without our having to incur the risk which their arming would occasion.

In his reply the Secretary of State noted the O. A. G.'s views on the general question of arming Hebrew *ex*-soldiers and referred to representations made by Mr. Sacher of the Zionist Executive urging the need for arming Jewish colonists in places where they would not be given protection and suggesting their being placed under discipline as special constables or otherwise. The Secretary of State left the final decision to the Officer Administering the Government, with the instruction that the matter must be viewed in the light of any advice given by the Officer Commanding the Troops.

Rumours appear to have been current in Moslem circles that the Government had armed the Jews, but this is not the case, the Officer Administering the Government has given a formal assurance to Moslems to that effect.

(2) Disarming of Jews.

While, as will be seen above, the Government

was accused in Moslem quarters of arming the Jews, allegations were received on the other hand that the Government was confiscating arms in the possession of Jews and forbidding self-defence under pain of arrest.

The ascertained facts are as follows :—

On the 23rd and 24th August the Government put into force the emergency provisions of the Police Ordinance under which, *inter alia*, any person found in any public place in possession of a weapon which might be used in a disturbance is liable to arrest without warrant and to certain penalties. This provision is of course applicable to all sections of the population.

At an early stage of the disturbances special constables were enrolled, and armed by the police, and of these a number were Jewish. On the 27th of August, following on representations from a Moslem deputation to the effect that in this respect the assurance of the Government that it had not armed the Jews was inaccurate, the Officer Administering the Government gave orders for the Jewish special constables to be disarmed. This action was taken with the concurrence of his civil and military advisers. The Officer Administering the Government reports that the decision was an unpalatable one to take in view of its apparent harshness to the individuals whom it affected, but there can be no doubt that it was taken on an unassailable principle and was in the best interests of the Jews as a whole since it removed an important irritant of the whole Arab population both in Palestine and Trans-Jordan. While anxiety to be armed by the Government of the Jews in Palestine many of whom have been subjected during the last few days to bloodthirsty and ruthless attacks on their lives and property and many of whom are also unarmed is natural, the Officer Administering the Government considers that the Jewish leaders in taking a short as against a long view seem to have failed to appreciate the greater danger to the Jewish population and the whole country which would have arisen if their request had been granted.





#### DISTURBANCES IN PALESTINE.

Until order has been more completely restored it is difficult to offer any full explanation of the causes of the disturbances. At the instance of the Secretary of State instructions have already been issued by the Palestine Government for the collection of evidence before it disappears as to whether the events beginning on Friday, the 23rd August, were spontaneous or preconcerted. Pending the collection and review of such evidence a discussion of this aspect of the question would be unprofitable. It will be remembered, however, that in his statement before the Permanent Mandates Commission on the 5th July Sir John Chancellor had expressed the opinion as regards relations between the Jews and Arabs that the position was improving and that the Arabs were showing willingness to co-operate on such terms as the Mandatory Power was able to offer them.

To turn now to the events immediately preceding the outbreak of disturbances, the following outstanding incidents are of special significance :—

1. On Thursday, the 15th August the Jewish commemoration of the Destruction of the Temple passed off quietly, every possible precaution having been taken to preserve order to avoid collisions, the only exceptional feature being a demonstration at the Wall by a few hundreds of young Jews from Tel Aviv and elsewhere, to whom, in view of the Jewish right of access, it would have been difficult, especially on such a solemn occasion, to deny access to the Wall.

2. On the following day, the 16th August, a demonstration by a large body of Arabs took place at the Wailing Wall, where, however, they remained only for a few minutes. During this demonstration papers containing Jewish prayers and petitions, which had been placed in crevices in the Wall in accordance with the old local custom, were burned. The Grand Mufti had promised to endeavour to keep Moslems within the Haram area, but it was not thought practicable without endangering the public peace to deny Moslems access to the pavement by the Wailing Wall, which is part of the property of a Moslem pious foundation. Arrangements were of course made for the maintenance of public order in the neighbourhood. This incident led to considerable excitement between Moslems and Jews in Jerusalem and elsewhere. Jewish feeling on the subject of the burning of the prayers and petitions ran high, and the efforts of the Officer Administering the Government to guide it into prudent channels were rendered difficult by the absence of all responsible secular Jewish leaders from the country owing to the Zurich Congress.

3. On the 17th August, a Jew, stated to have been found trespassing, was fatally stabbed by an Arab, and an Arab was beaten by some Jews. These incidents were not at the time considered to be closely connected with the occurrence noted above, though they were of course evidence of the tension between the two races.

4. On the 21st August local disturbances occurred in Jerusalem in connection with the funeral of the Jew last referred to.

5. On Friday, the 23rd August, Arab ruffians commenced to run riot through the old and new cities and serious disturbances developed. No official information is at present available as to who struck the first blow. On the same day the Officer Administering the Government took immediate steps to obtain reinforcements from outside Palestine, the first detachment arriving from Egypt by air within a few hours of the receipt of the call for help.

Disorder very quickly began to spread outside Jerusalem, various attacks being reported to have taken place on outlying colonies during the night of the 23rd/24th. On the morning of the 24th detachments of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force were posted at Allenby Bridge and Jisr Majamie to check possible incursions into Palestine from Trans-Jordan, to guard the Rutenberg works and watch over Jewish colonies in Beisan and the Jezreel valley. Thus it will be seen that the Palestine Government had already called for military assistance from outside Palestine in anticipation of the spread of disturbances outside the immediate neighbourhood of Jerusalem, but before they were actually reported, and that on the next morning detachments of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force were already in position at specially vulnerable points.

The rapid spread of disorder, accompanied in many cases by the slaughter of defenceless Jews, has been fully reported in the press, and as full information as possible from official sources has been published in view of the circulation of alarming reports from un-official sources, the full accuracy of which it is not yet possible to verify.

The nature of the country and the isolated position of many of the Jewish colonies in the midst of an Arab population greatly outnumbering them has rendered the task of affording protection at once prompt and adequate extremely difficult. It was accordingly thought necessary to supplement the reinforcements obtained from Egypt by further troops from Malta, and by the landing of naval detachments from the warships which were promptly sent to the Palestine coast. Particulars of the forces operating in Palestine in addition to the local police and T. J. F. F. are given below.

It may now be said that the disorders on a large scale appear to have been checked, and that unless conditions should be changed by circumstances not at present to be foreseen the grave situation of the previous five days may be regarded as under control.

Special steps have already been taken for the trial of offenders and special legislation to facilitate such trials is being enacted.

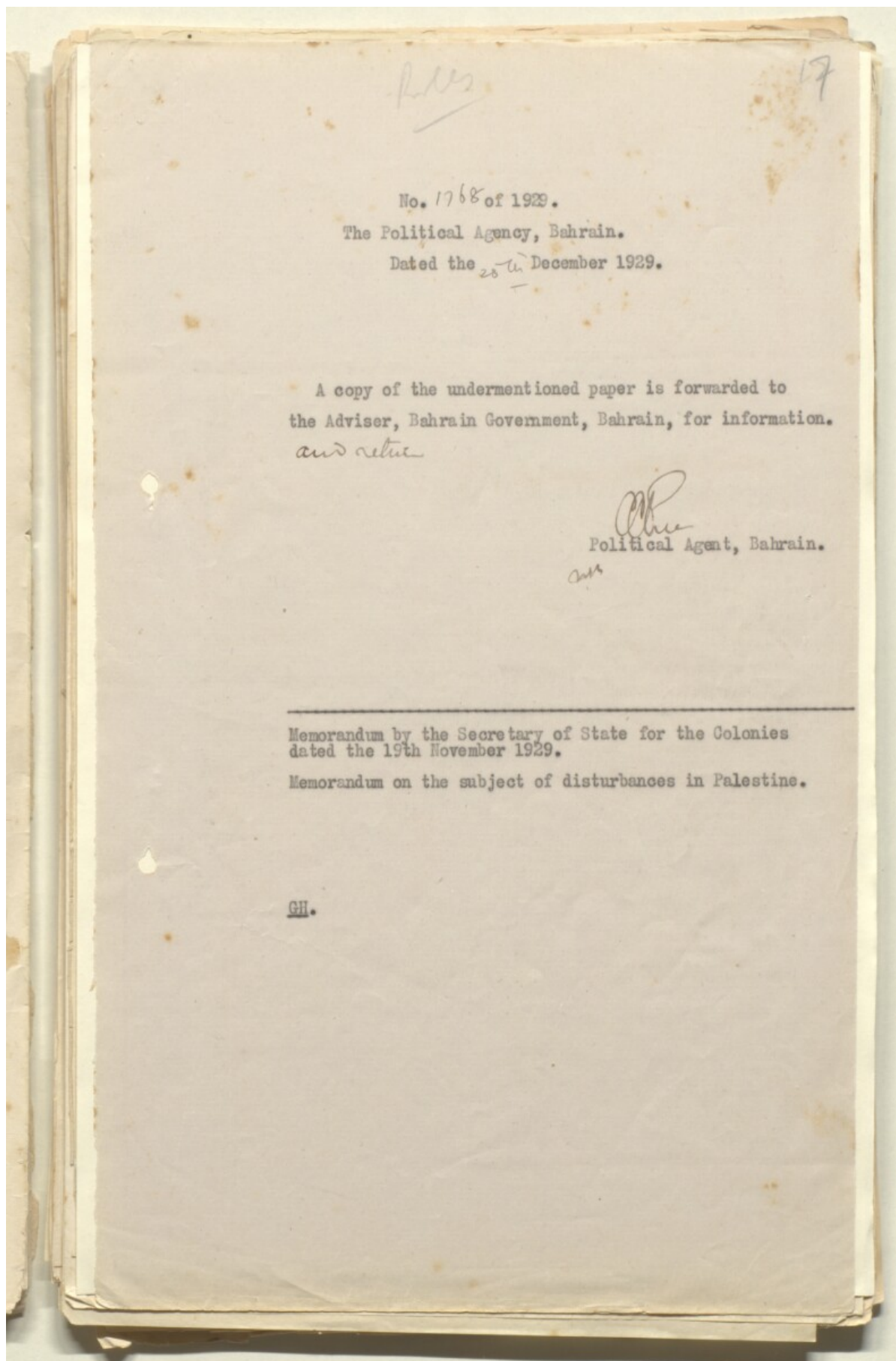
5 Warships—Barham, Sussex, Courageous, Wandere and Veteran,

3 battalions of infantry,

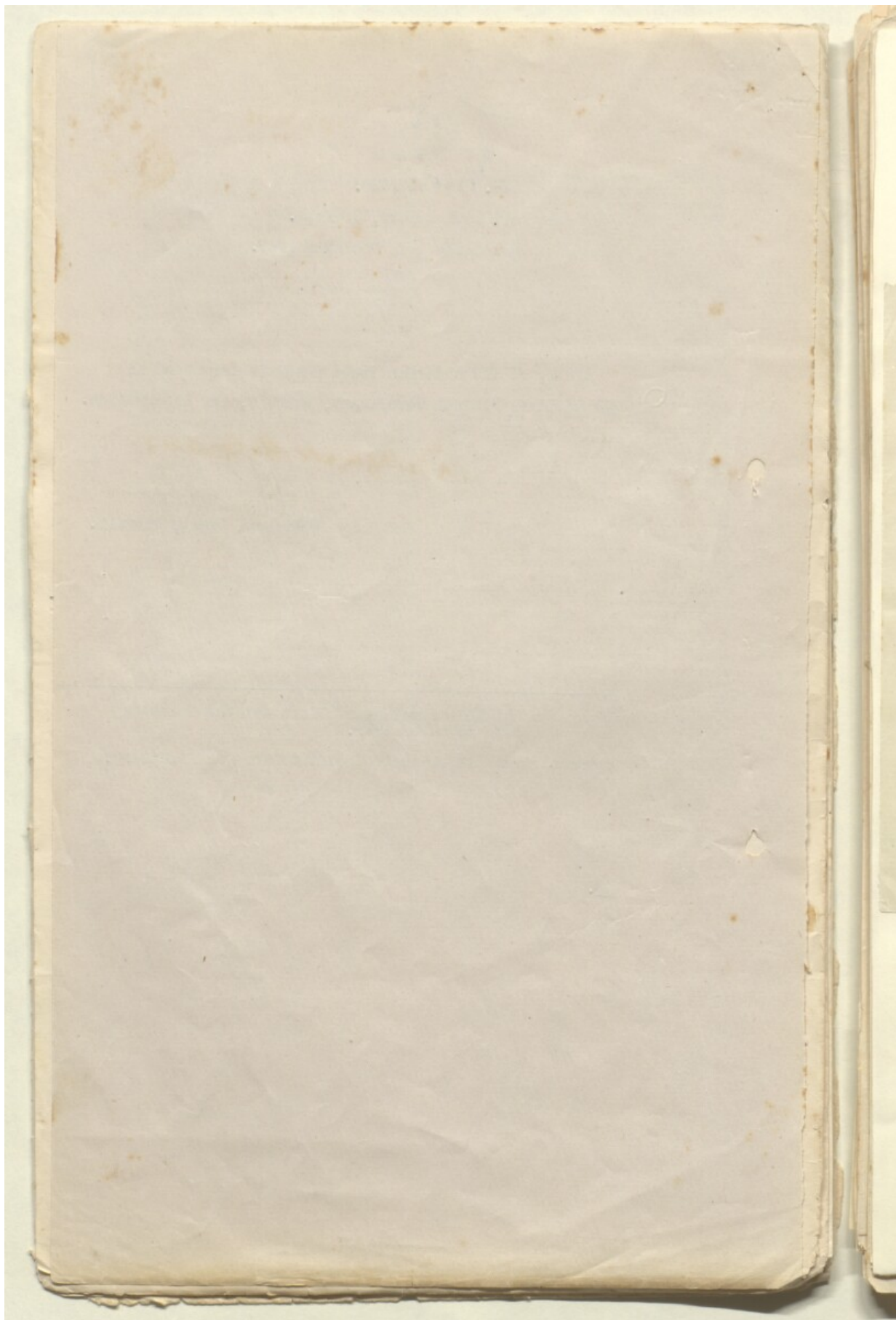
1 squadron armoured cars (lancers),

2½ sections armoured cars (R. A. F.),

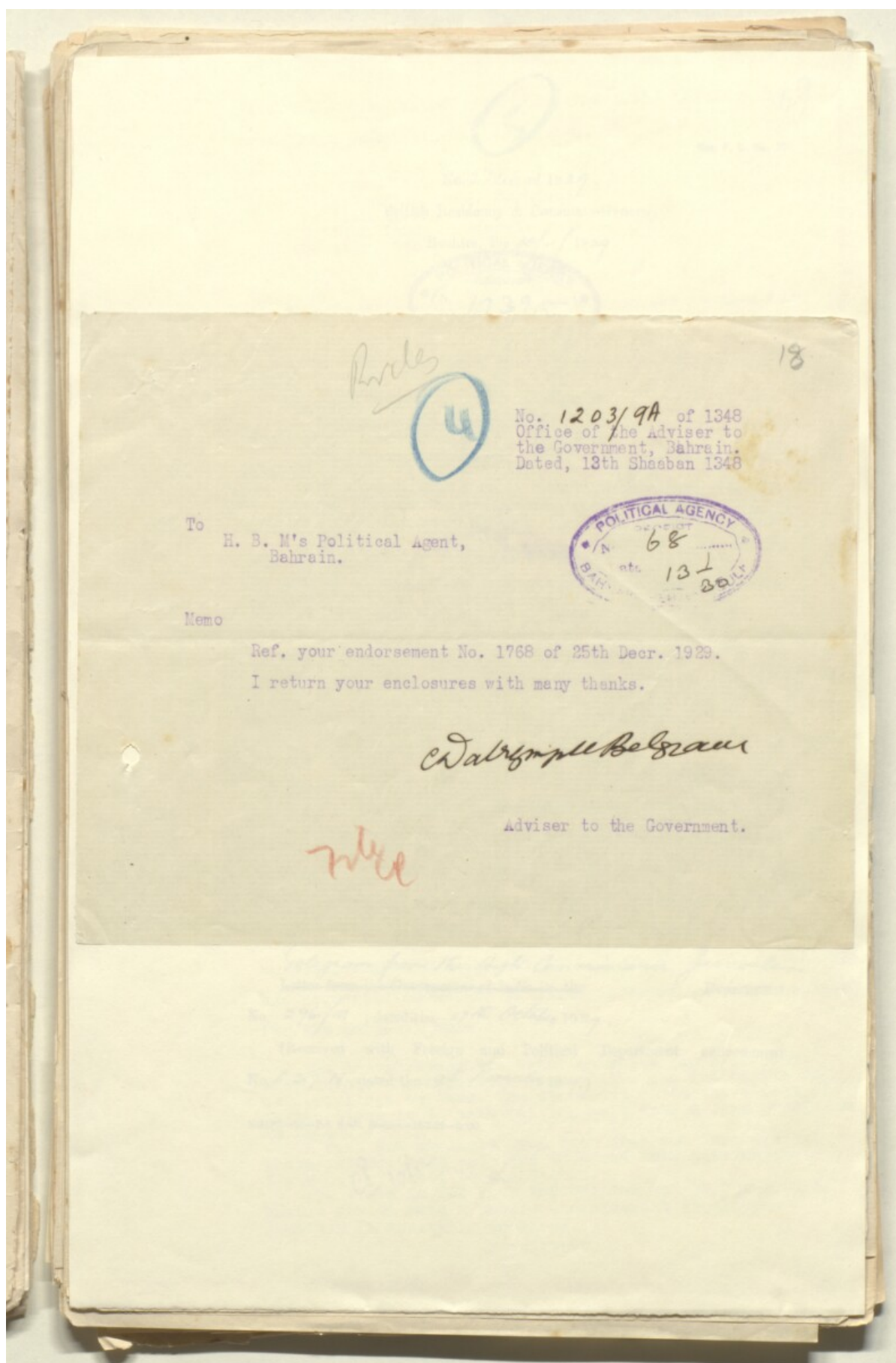
1 squadron and 1 flight R. A. F.

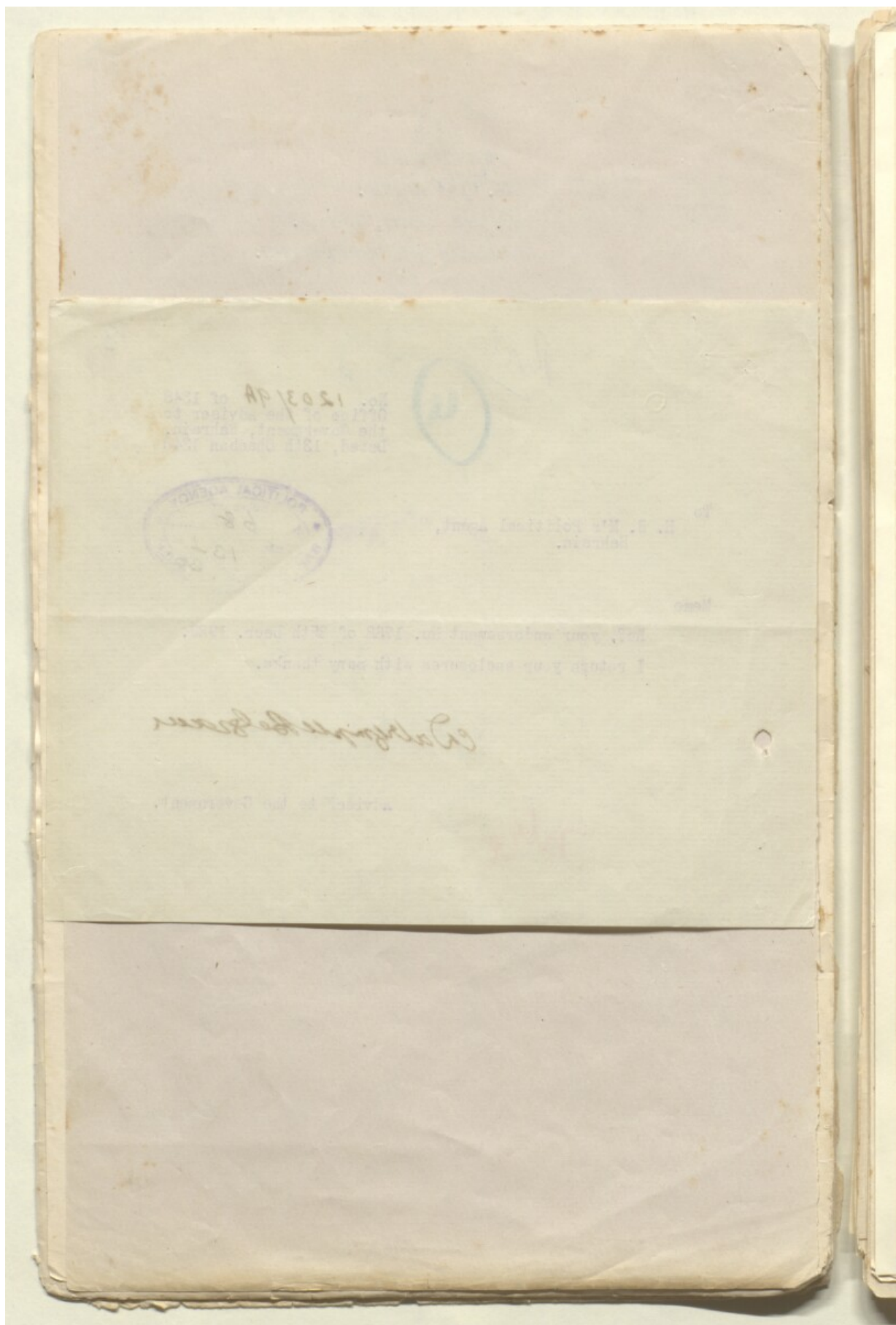

















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(5)

Res. P. G. No. 32

No. 2746 of 1929.

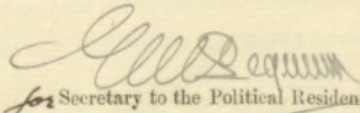
British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 30<sup>th</sup> / 1929



A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—

- The Political Agent, Muscat,
- The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓
- The Political Agent, Kuwait,
- His Majesty's Consul & Asst. to Resident, Bunder Abbas,  
*His Majesty's Consul for Khuzistan, Ahwaz*
- His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,
- His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. 2578, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> / 1929

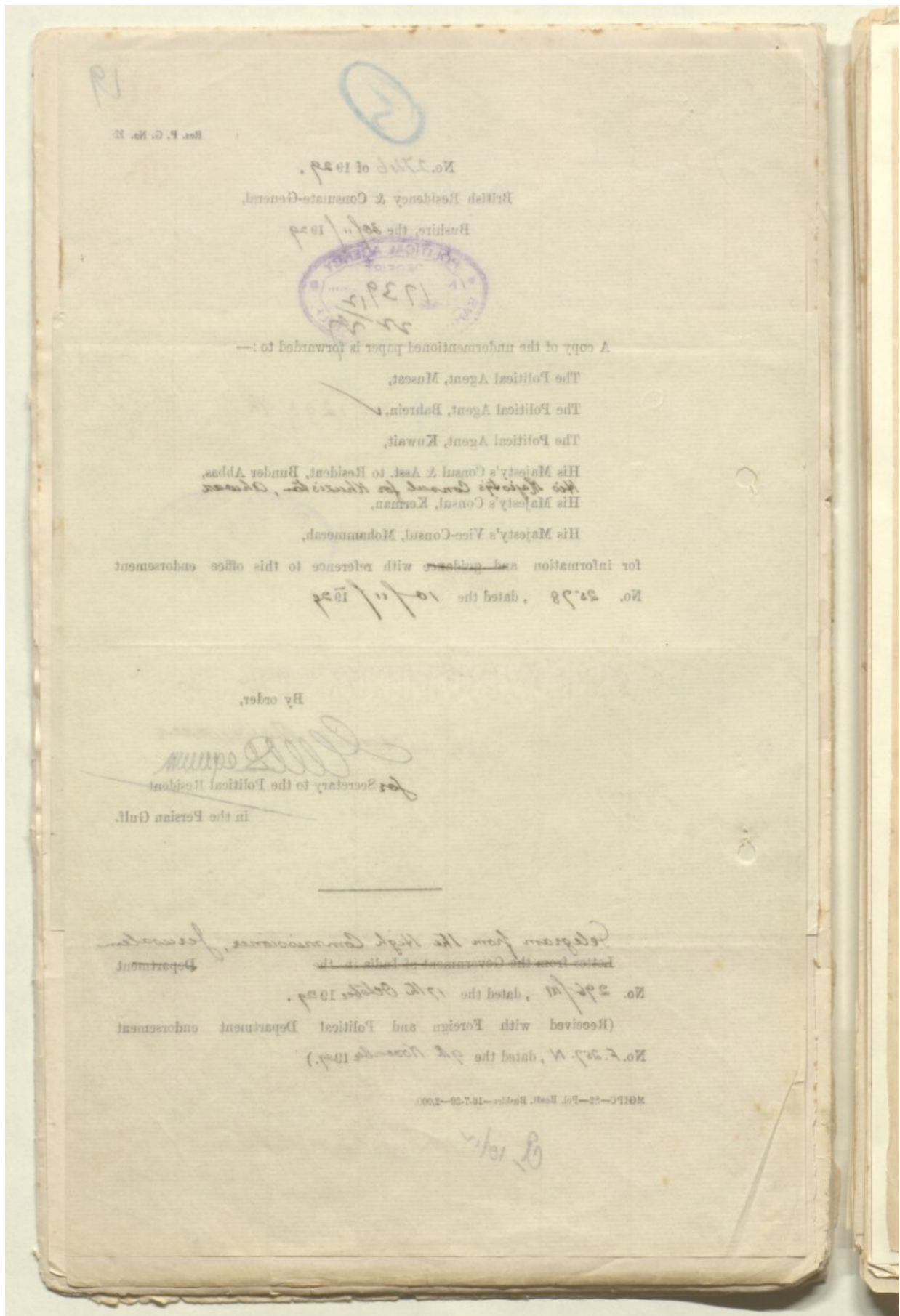
By order,  
  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Telegram from the High Commissioner, Jerusalem  
Letter from the Government of India in the Department

No. 296/MS, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> October 1929.  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. F. 257-N, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> November 1929.)

MGIPC—88—Pol. Reslt. Bushire—16-7-29—2,000.

Q 1012







20  
From No. 296/M. dated 17th (received 18th) October 1929.

From- High Commissioner, Jerusalem.

To - Governor-General, India.  
High Commissioner, Egypt.  
High Commissioner, Baghdad.  
British Agent, Jeddah.  
British Consul-General, Beirut, and  
Foreign, Simla.

IMPORTANT.

Considerable excitement has been caused amongst the Arab population and more particularly moslem element by instructions<sup>I</sup> issued on 1st October as a temporary measure to regulate observance at wailing wall. The agitation against these instructions took concrete form in general closure of shops and stoppage of business throughout Palestine yesterday. In view of the fact that local moslem authorities are telegraphing misleading descriptions of the nature and scope of whose instructions I think it desirable to inform you of true position.

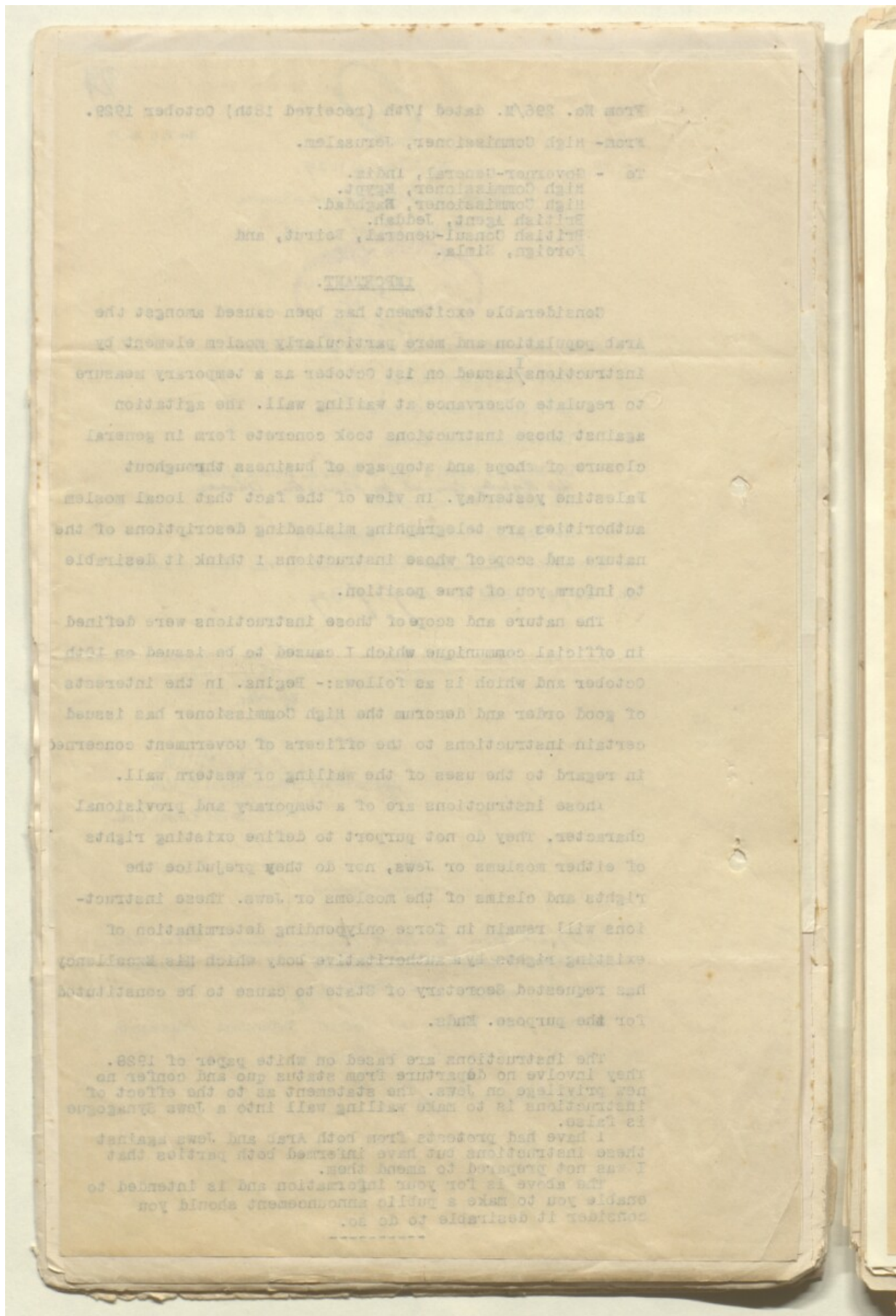
The nature and scope of those instructions were defined in official communique which I caused to be issued on 10th October and which is as follows:- Begins. In the interests of good order and decorum the High Commissioner has issued certain instructions to the officers of Government concerned in regard to the uses of the wailing or western wall.

Those instructions are of a temporary and provisional character. They do not purport to define existing rights of either moslems or Jews, nor do they prejudice the rights and claims of the moslems or Jews. These instructions will remain in force only pending determination of existing rights by a authoritative body which His Excellency has requested Secretary of State to cause to be constituted for the purpose. Ends.

The instructions are based on white paper of 1928. They involve no departure from status quo and confer no new privilege on Jews. The statement as to the effect of instructions is to make wailing wall into a Jews Synagogue is false.

I have had protests from both Arab and Jews against these instructions but have informed both parties that I was not prepared to amend them.

The above is for your information and is intended to enable you to make a public announcement should you consider it desirable to do so.







21  
Copy of a letter No. F.4(2)-E/30 dated the 22nd  
January 1930 from the Under Secretary to the Government  
of India in the Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi  
to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

-----  
Retirement and admission to pension of Officers  
of the Indian Army in civil employ retained in  
such employment beyond the age for compulsory  
retirement.  
-----

It has been decided that, whenever an officer of  
the Indian Army in permanent civil employ, who, after  
retirement from the Army on attaining the age limit for  
compulsory retirement, is, under Fundamental Rules, retained  
in his civil appointment and granted leave therefrom, a  
report should be made to the India Office by the head of  
the Department in which the officer continues to serve  
after retirement from the Army, in order to obviate delay  
in the issue of his pension in the event of his proceeding  
home before the expiration of his leave. I am accordingly  
to request that steps may kindly be taken to ensure that  
a report of cases of the nature indicated above occurring  
under you is promptly made to the Government of India in the  
Foreign and Political Department for necessary action.

-----  
No. 264 of 1930.  
British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 4th February 1930.

The foregoing is forwarded to :-

The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein,  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
H.B.M.'s Consul & Asstt to the Resident, B'Abas,  
H.B.M.'s Consul, Ahwas,  
H.B.M.'s Consul, Aerman,  
The British Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information.

By Order,

*[Signature]*  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

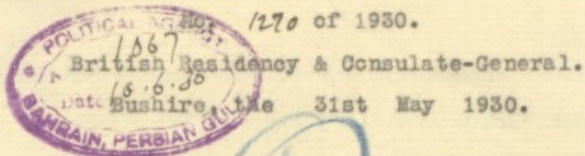
*file  
a<sup>2</sup>  
- 19/1~*  
A.A.K.







CONFIDENTIAL.



A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded  
to:-

The Political Agent, Muscat  
The Political Agent, Bahrein ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait  
H.B.M's Consul & Asst. to the Resident, Bandar Abbas  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Kerman  
The British Vice- Consul, Mchammerah  
for information and report.

By Order,

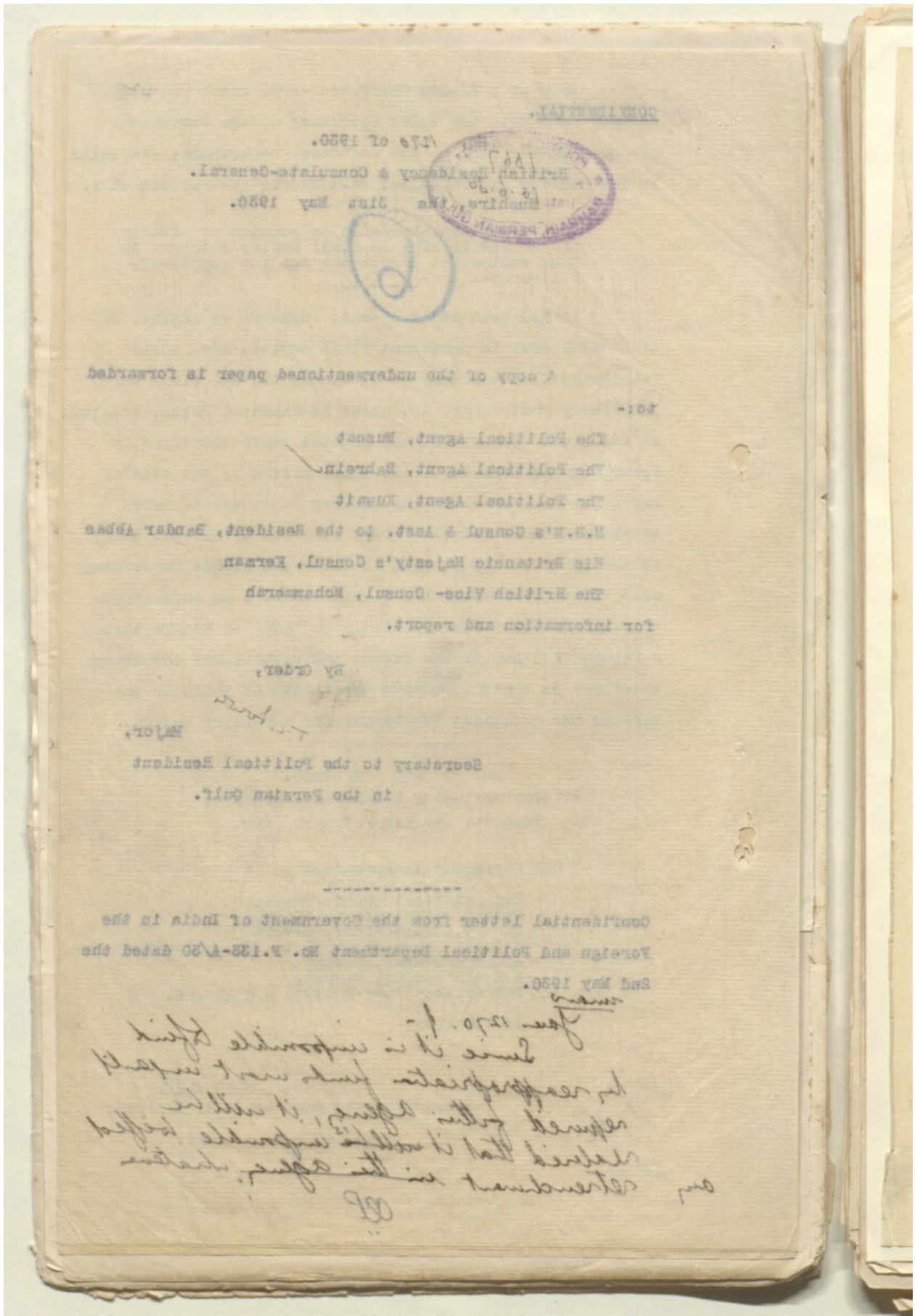
*T. C. Forster*

Major,

Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

-----  
Confidential letter from the Government of India in the  
Foreign and Political Department No. F.133-A/30 dated the  
2nd May 1930.

*man*  
*Jan. 1270. 1-*  
*Since it is impossible to find*  
*by reappropriation funds most impart*  
*required further agency, it will be*  
*valued that it will be impossible to effect*  
*any retrenchment in this agency. whatever*  
*CP*







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. F.133-A./30.

23

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department.

To

\* \* \* \*

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

\* \* \* \*

Dated, Simla the 2nd May 1930.

Subject:- Retrenchment of expenditure.

Sir,

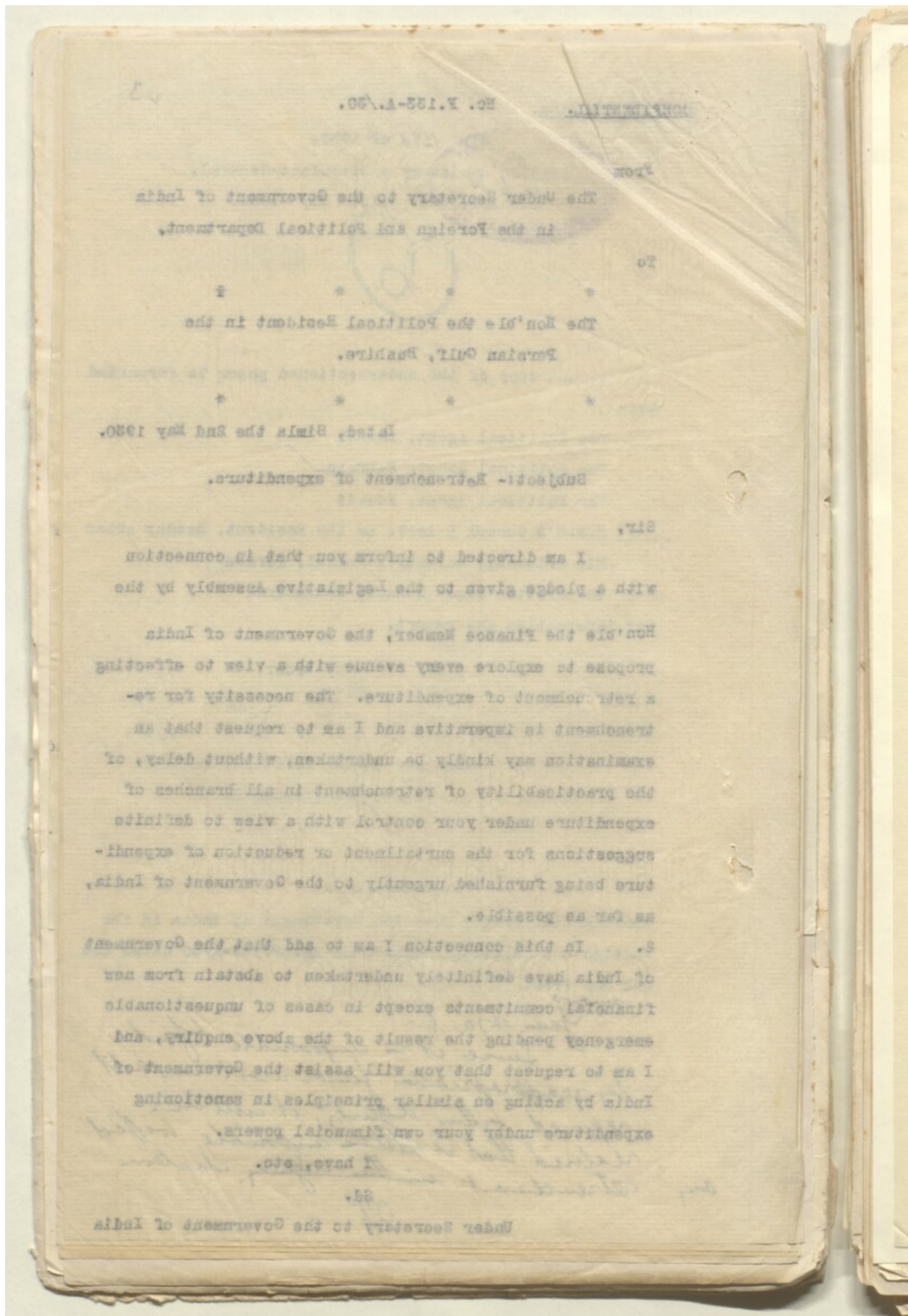
I am directed to inform you that in connection with a pledge given to the Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the Government of India propose to explore every avenue with a view to effecting a retrenchment of expenditure. The necessity for retrenchment is imperative and I am to request that an examination may kindly be undertaken, without delay, of the practicability of retrenchment in all branches of expenditure under your control with a view to definite suggestions for the curtailment or reduction of expenditure being furnished urgently to the Government of India, as far as possible.

2. In this connection I am to add that the Government of India have definitely undertaken to abstain from new financial commitments except in cases of unquestionable emergency pending the result of the above enquiry, and I am to request that you will assist the Government of India by acting on similar principles in sanctioning expenditure under your own financial powers.

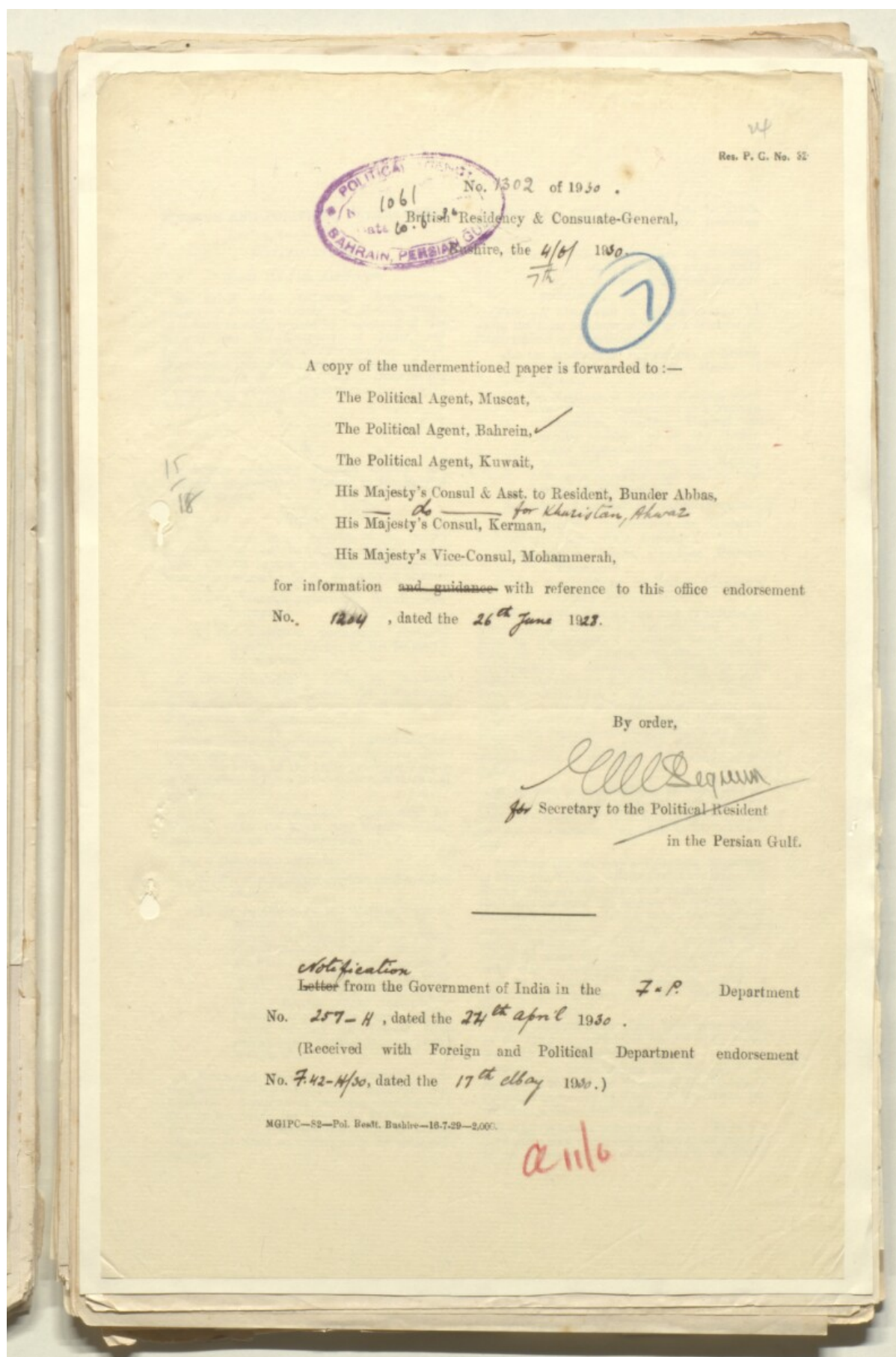
I have, etc.

Sd.

Under Secretary to the Government of India







Res. P. G. No. 32

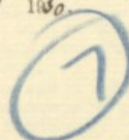


No. 1302 of 1930 .

British Residency & Consulate-General,

Bahrain, Persian Gulf, the 4/6/ 1930.

7/15



A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—

The Political Agent, Muscat,

The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓

The Political Agent, Kuwait,

His Majesty's Consul & Asst. to Resident, Bunder Abbas,

His Majesty's Consul, Kerman, *for Khazistan, Ahvaz*

His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information ~~and guidance~~ with reference to this office endorsement

No. 1234, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> June 1928.

By order,

*[Signature]*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

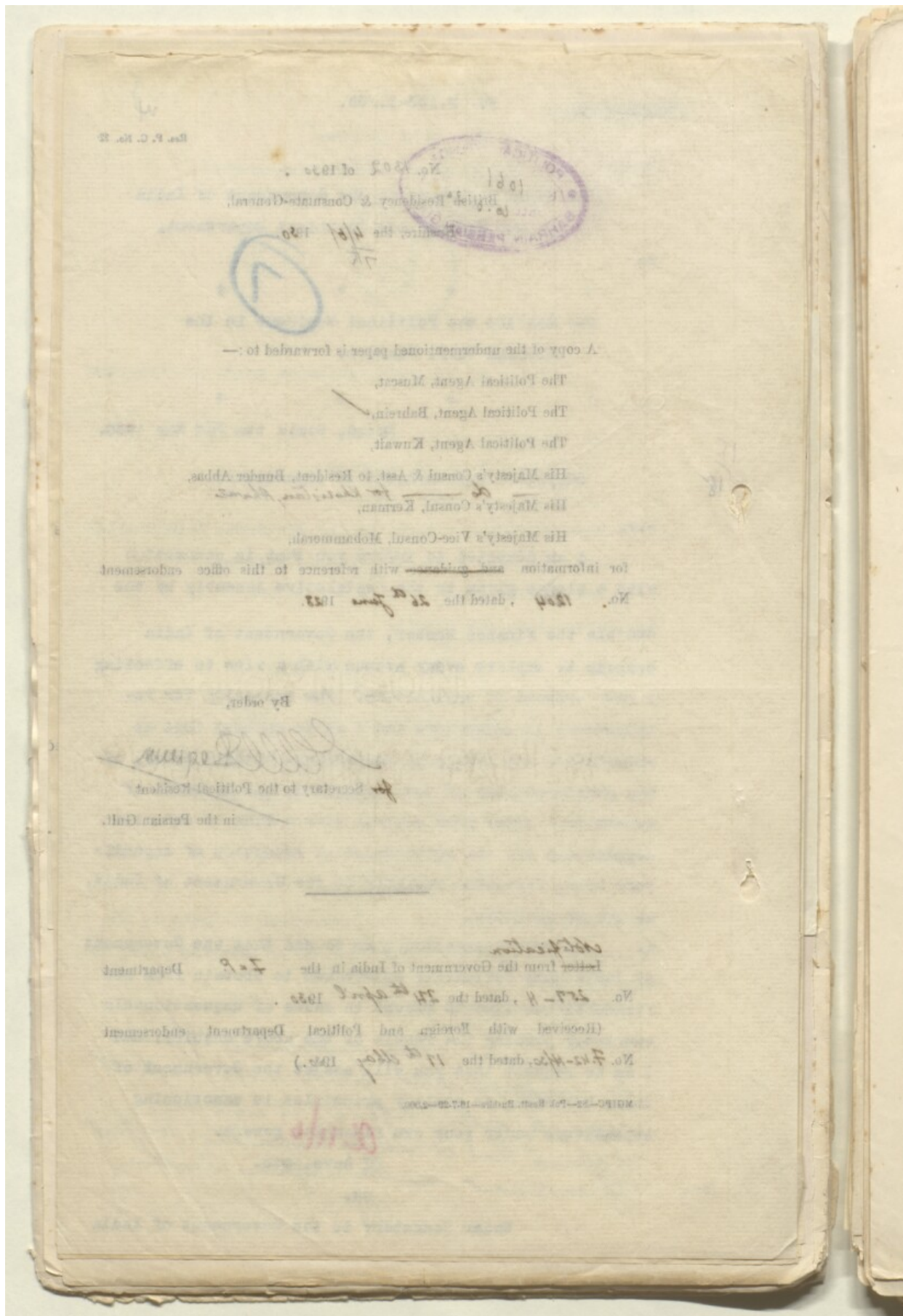
*Notification*

Letter from the Government of India in the F. & P. Department  
No. 257-H, dated the 24<sup>th</sup> April 1930 .

(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. 742-H/30, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> May 1930.)

MGIPC—82—Pol. Resdt. Bahrein—18.7.29—2000.

*2116*







FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 24th April 1930.*

No. 257-H.—The following Regulations, respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, which have been recently revised by Command of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, are published for general information. These Regulations supersede those published in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 310-H., dated the 22nd May 1928.

A

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. NO person in the Service of the Crown shall accept or wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

- (a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or
- (b) By restricted permission conveyed through the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

2. When permission is given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, the Insignia of the Foreign Order may be worn at all times and without any restriction.

When restricted permission is given the Insignia may only be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

- (a) For distinguished services in the saving of life ;
- (b) On an Officer in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces lent to a Foreign Government ; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces attached by His Majesty's Government to a Foreign Navy, Army or Air Force during hostilities ; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

4. Restricted permission is particularly contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to a foreign Sovereign, the Head of a Foreign State, or a member of a foreign Royal Family, on the occasion of State or official visits by such personages.

5. Restricted permission will also be given for Decorations conferred in the following cases :—

- (1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited ;

(Note.—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

- (2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States ;
- (3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, Funeral, or similar occasion ; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions (but not on the members of his Staff).

Restricted permission will *not* be given to—

- (a) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving.
- (b) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres ;
- (c) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. Both in the case of full and of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall be under no obligation to consider applications for permission unless the desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order is notified to him before the Order is conferred, either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James.

In no case can applications be considered in respect of decorations conferred more than five years previously, or offered in connexion with services or events so long prior to the nomination.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette".

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered



in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realm.

#### *Medals.*

9. Medals, with the exceptions specified below, and State decorations not carrying membership of an Order of Chivalry, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

10. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land, whether conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State or by private Life Saving Societies or Institutions may be accepted and worn without restriction.

Subject, however, in the case of members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, to any restrictions imposed by the King's Regulations for those Services as to the wearing of such medals with uniform.

Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear other Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

11. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces if serving with a Foreign Army, Navy or Air Force with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military, Naval or Air Attachés or Officers and other ranks and ratings officially attached to Foreign Armies, Navies or Air Forces during hostilities.

#### *General.*

12. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

### **B**

#### **Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.**

#### *Orders.*

1. NO subject of His Majesty shall accept or wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

- (a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or
- (b) By restricted permission conveyed through the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

2. When permission is given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, the Insignia of the Foreign Order may be worn at all times and without any restriction.

When restricted permission is given the Insignia may only be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will only be given in the case of Decorations earned by

services in the salaried employment of the foreign Government concerned, by honorary consular services of not less than three years duration, or by distinguished services in the saving of life.

Such services must have been rendered, at least in part, within the period of five years immediately preceding the notification prescribed by Rule 5 below.

4. Restricted permission will ordinarily be given in all other cases, except where considerations of general policy or public interest must be held to preclude permission ; provided, however, that such permission shall not be given in the case of Decorations conferred or offered more than five years before the date of application for permission, and, further, that the bestowal of the Decoration has been made the subject of an official communication through one of the channels prescribed in Rule 5.

5. Both in the case of full and of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall be under no obligation to consider applications for permission unless the desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order is notified to him before the Order is conferred, either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James.

6. When His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette."

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realm.

#### *Medals.*

8. Medals, with the exceptions specified below, and State decorations not carrying membership of an Order of Chivalry, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission to wear is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant. No





3

permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not to be worn.

9. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land, whether conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State or by private Life Saving Societies or Institutions, may be accepted and worn without restriction.

Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear other Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions, and Commemorative Medals, cannot be entertained.

10. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

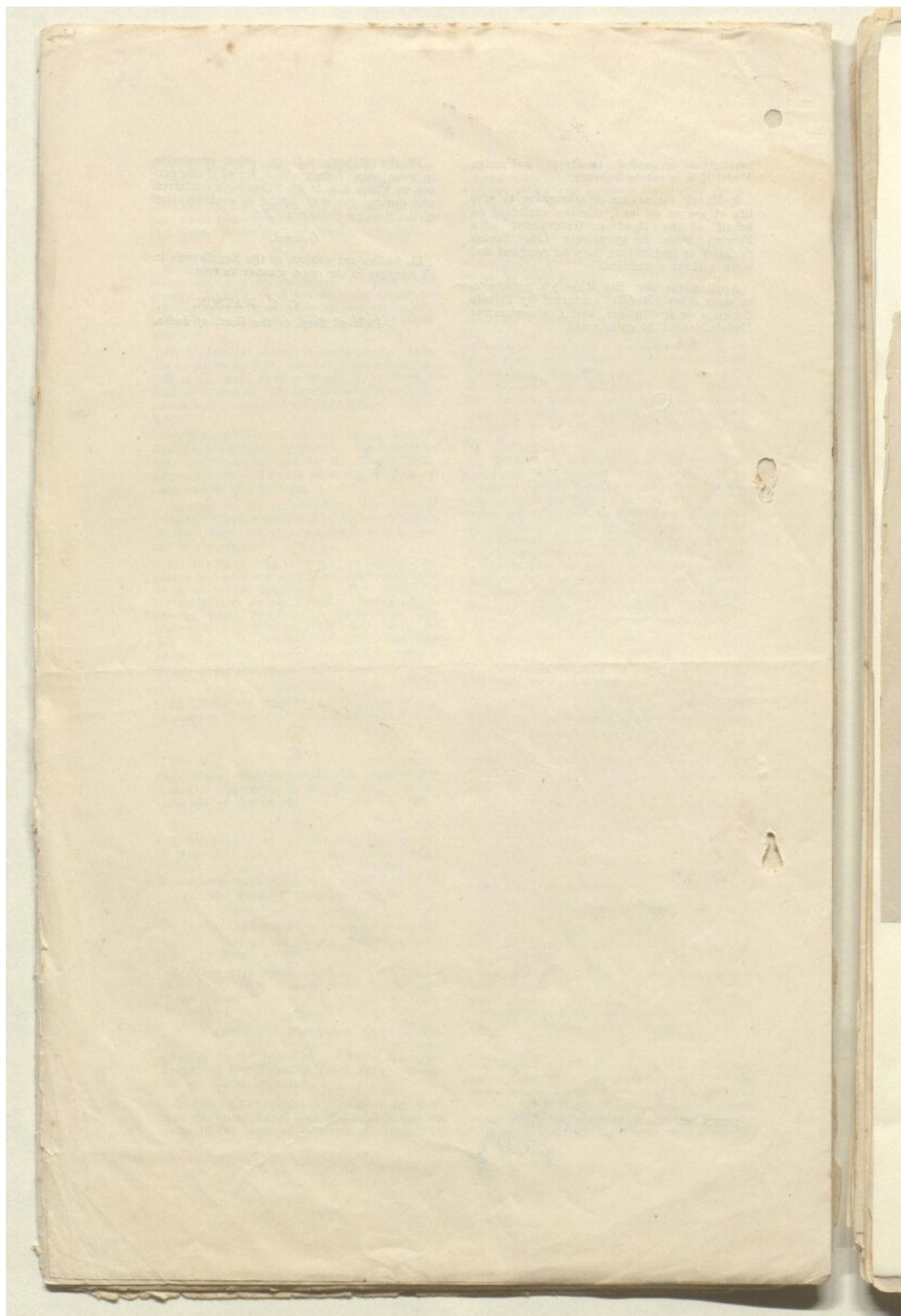
*General.*

11. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

C. C. WATSON,

*Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

H76FD-345-13-5-30-G11P8







C's P. P.—L (111) 980—300-12-39—0.

From  
THE POLITICAL AGENT,  
BAHRAIN.

To  
THE SECRETARY  
TO THE HON'BLE THE POLITICAL RESIDENT  
IN THE PERSIAN GULF,  
BUSHIRE.

No. 969 Dated 12th June 1930. 193

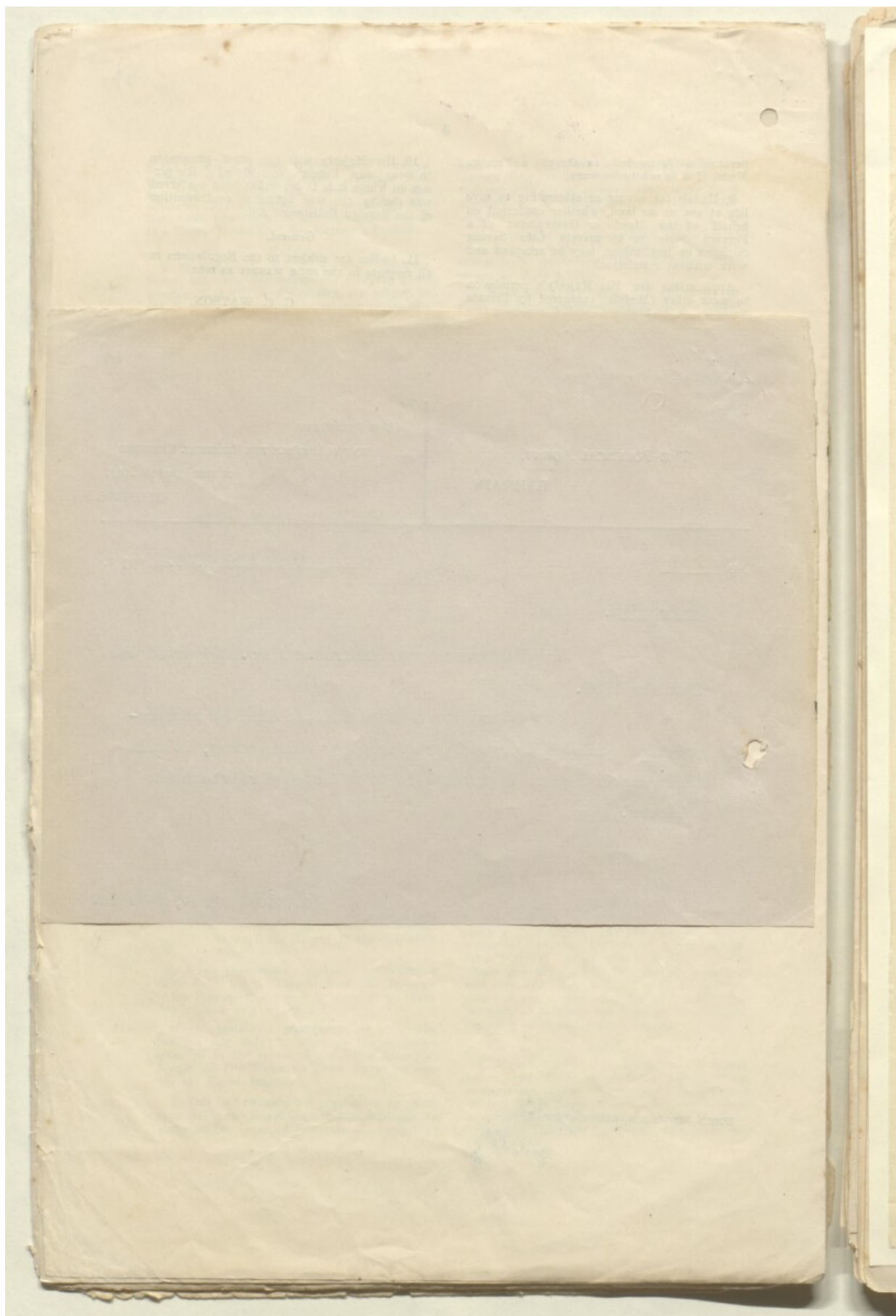
Memorandum.

15/18

Reference your endorsement No.1270 dated the  
31st May 1930.

Since it is impossible to find by reappropriation funds most urgently required for this Agency, it will be realised that it is impossible to effect any retrenchment whatever.

oc. *[Signature]*  
Political Agent, Bahrain.







28

Res. P. G. No. 22

No. 1977 of 1930  
1402

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the Persian Gulf

(8)

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—

The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul & Asst. to Resident, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
— do — for Khuristan, Ahwaz  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

15/18

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. , dated the 10- .

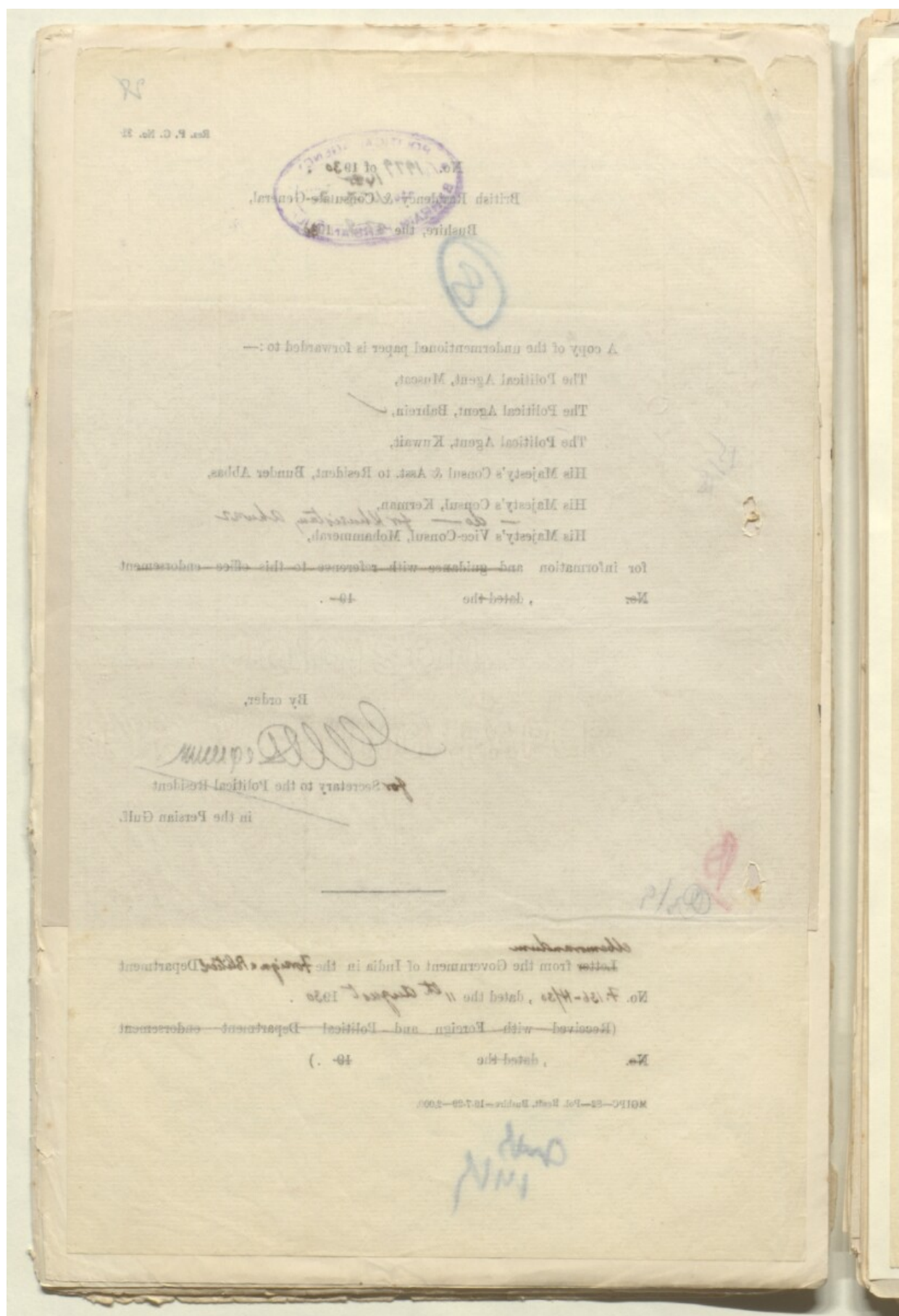
By order,  
*[Signature]*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

15/18

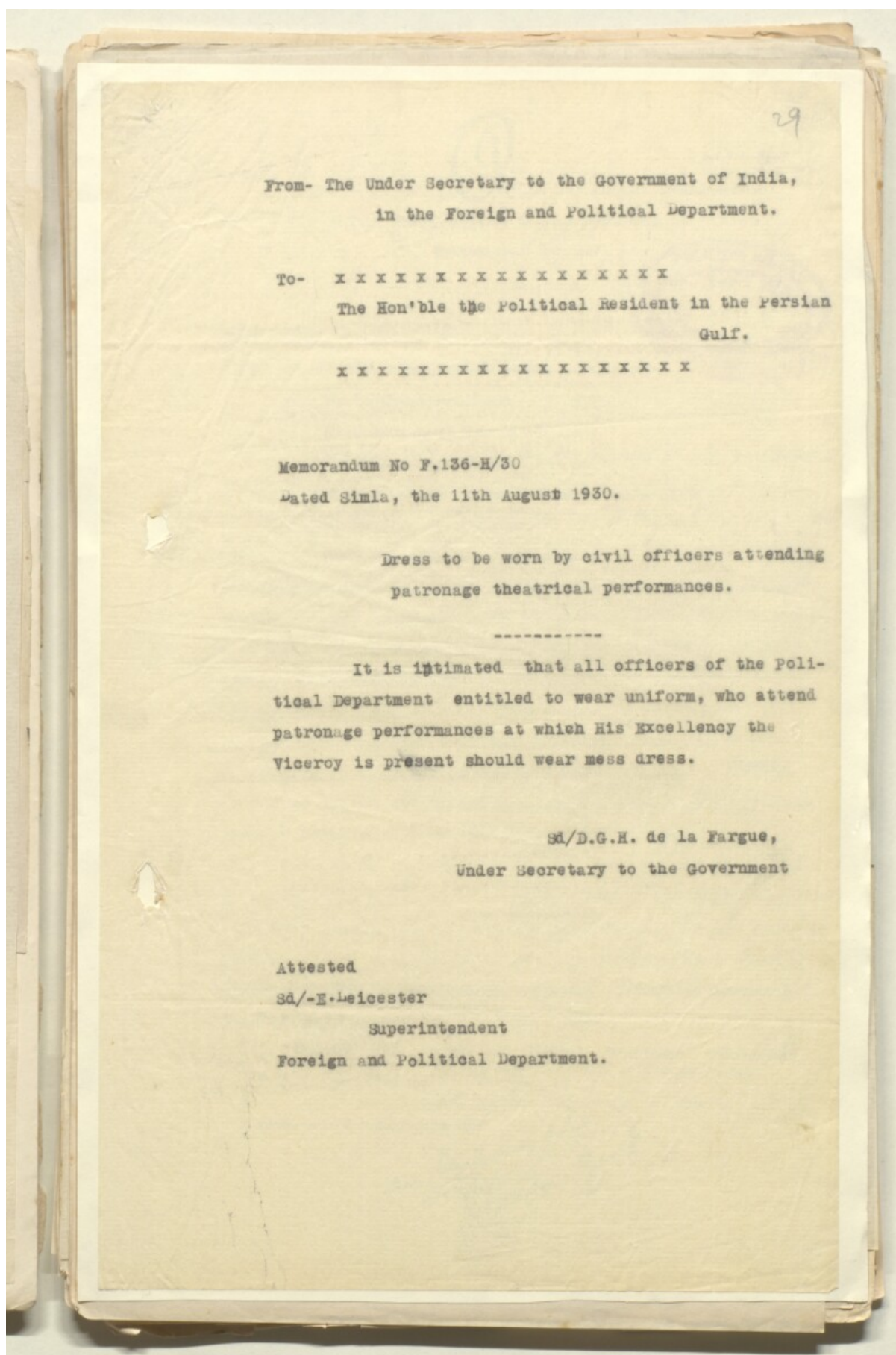
*Memorandum*  
Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign & Political Department  
No. F.136-H/30, dated the 11th August 1930.  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. , dated the 10- .)

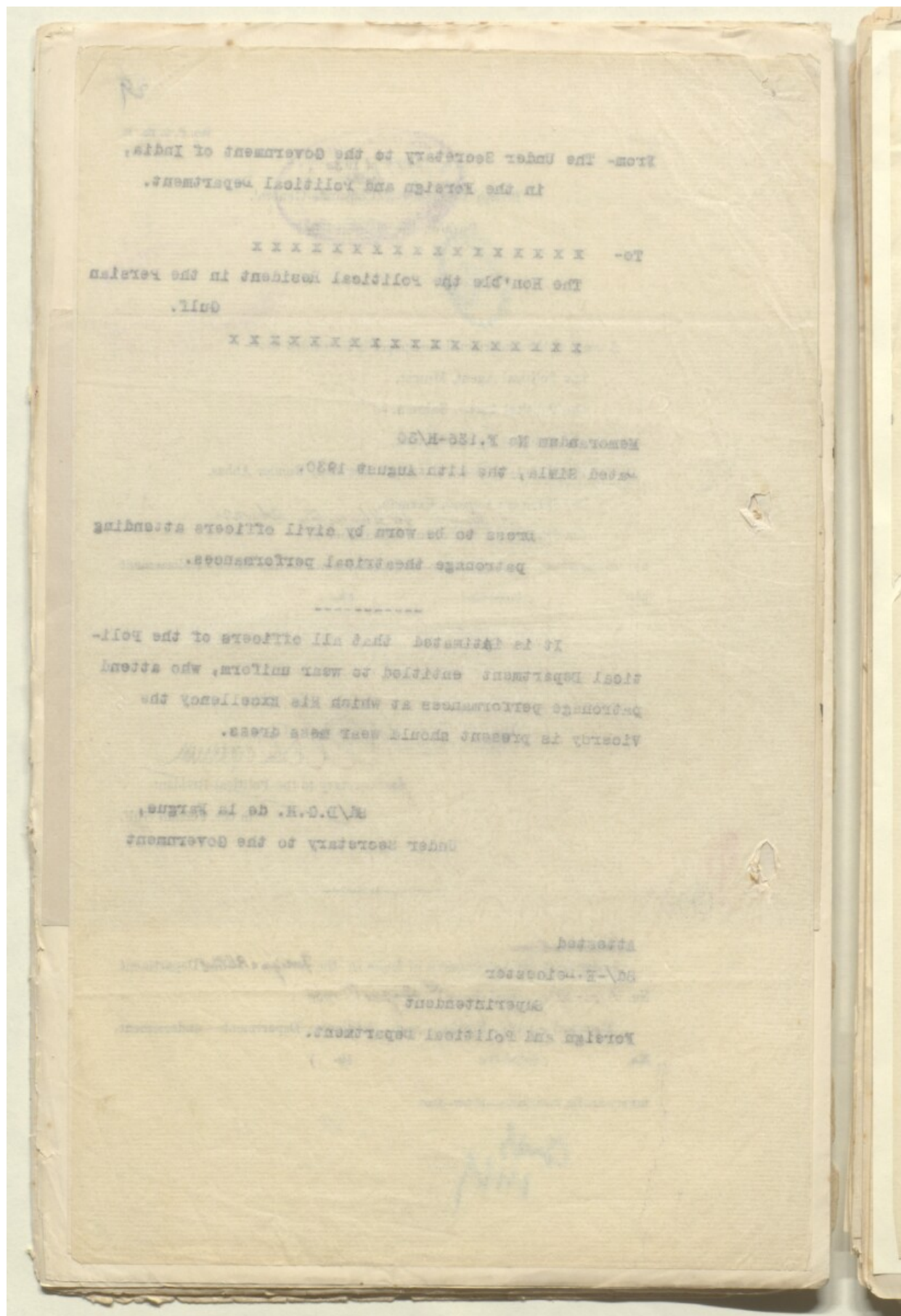
MGIPC—82—Pol. Resdt. Bushire—16-7-29—2,000.

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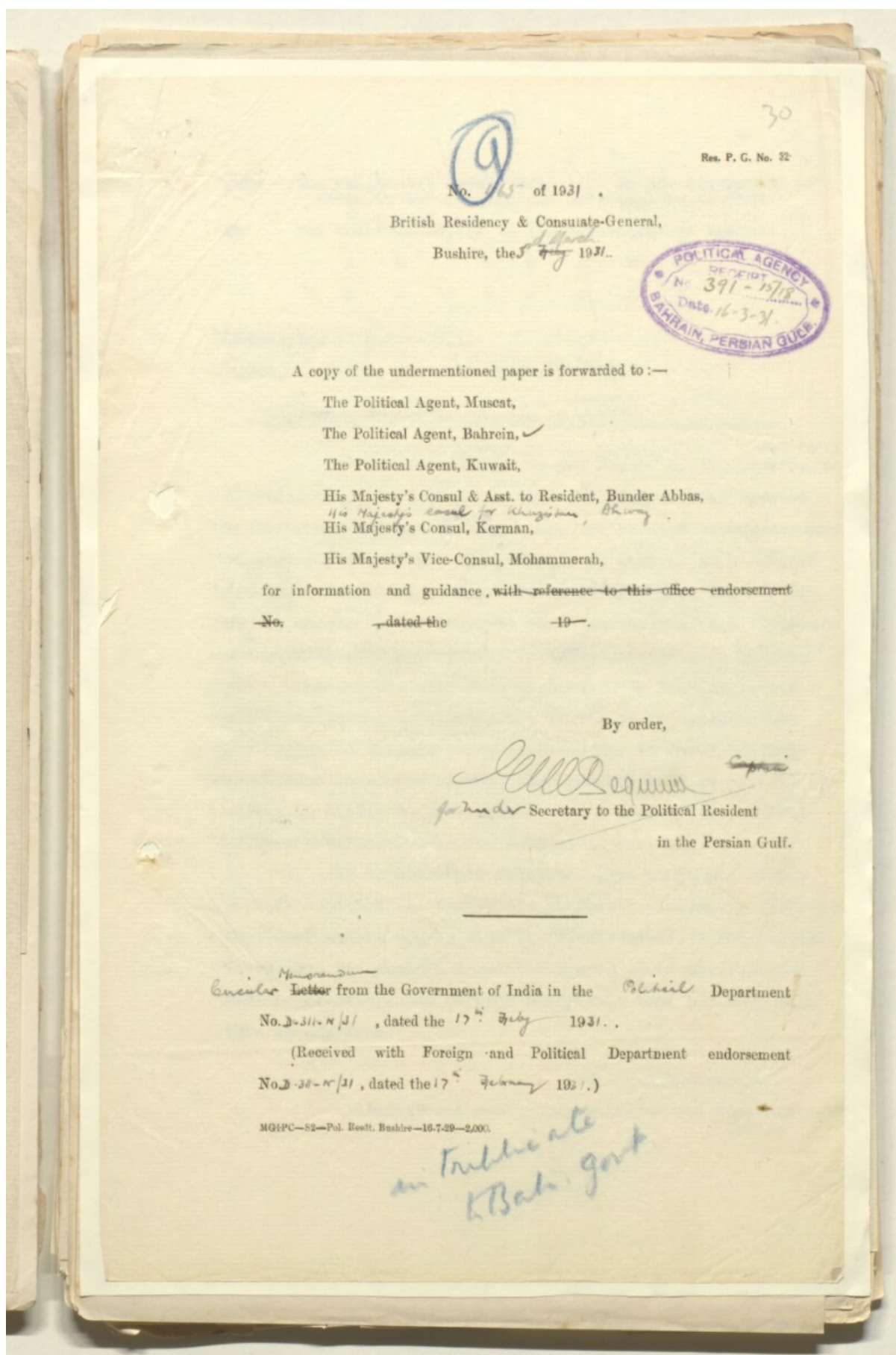


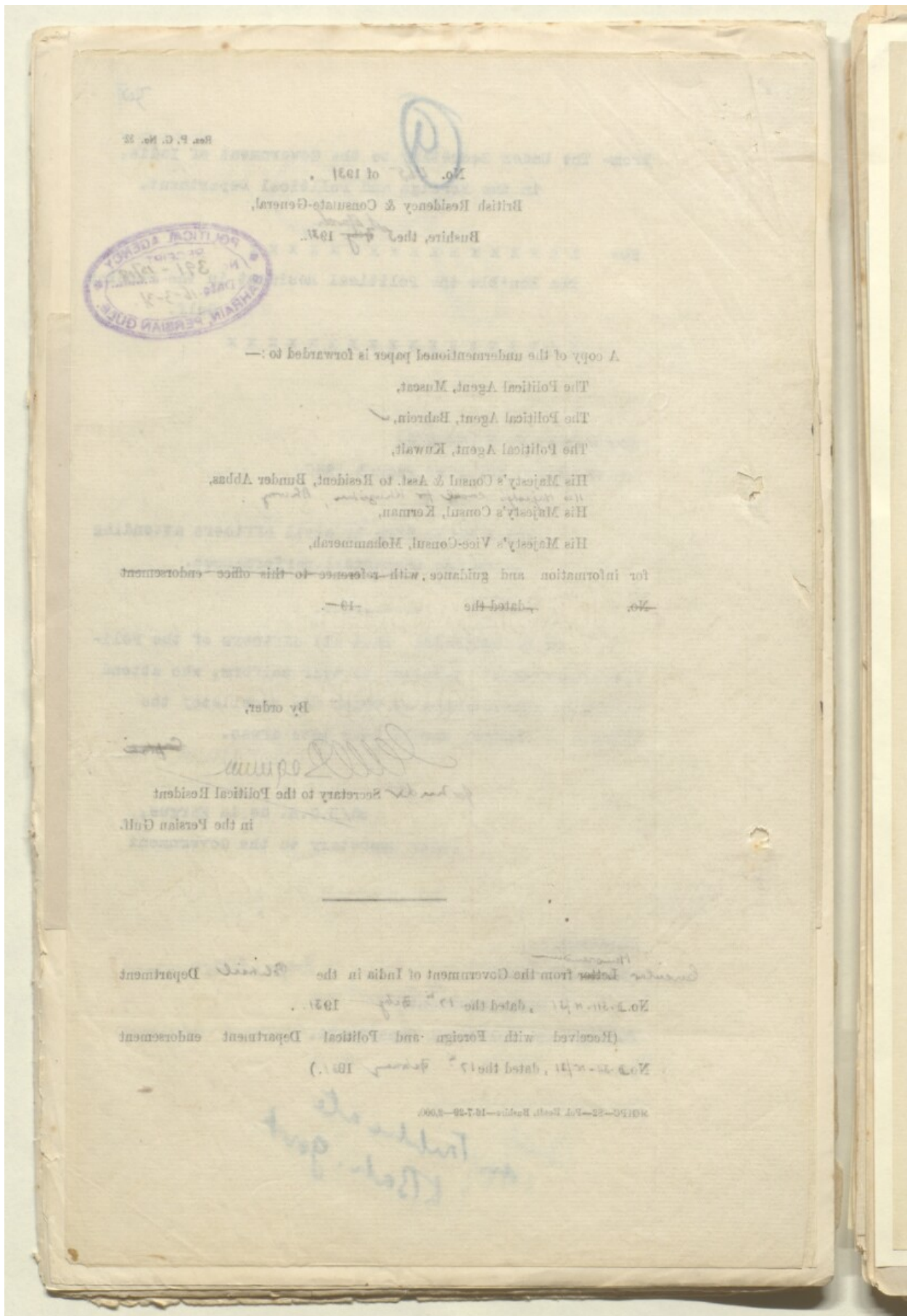
















From - The Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

To - The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

X X X X X X X X  
X X X X X X X X

Memorandum.No.D.311-N/31.

Dated New Delhi, the 17th February 1931.

FOREIGN MONEY IN POSSESSION OF TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA.

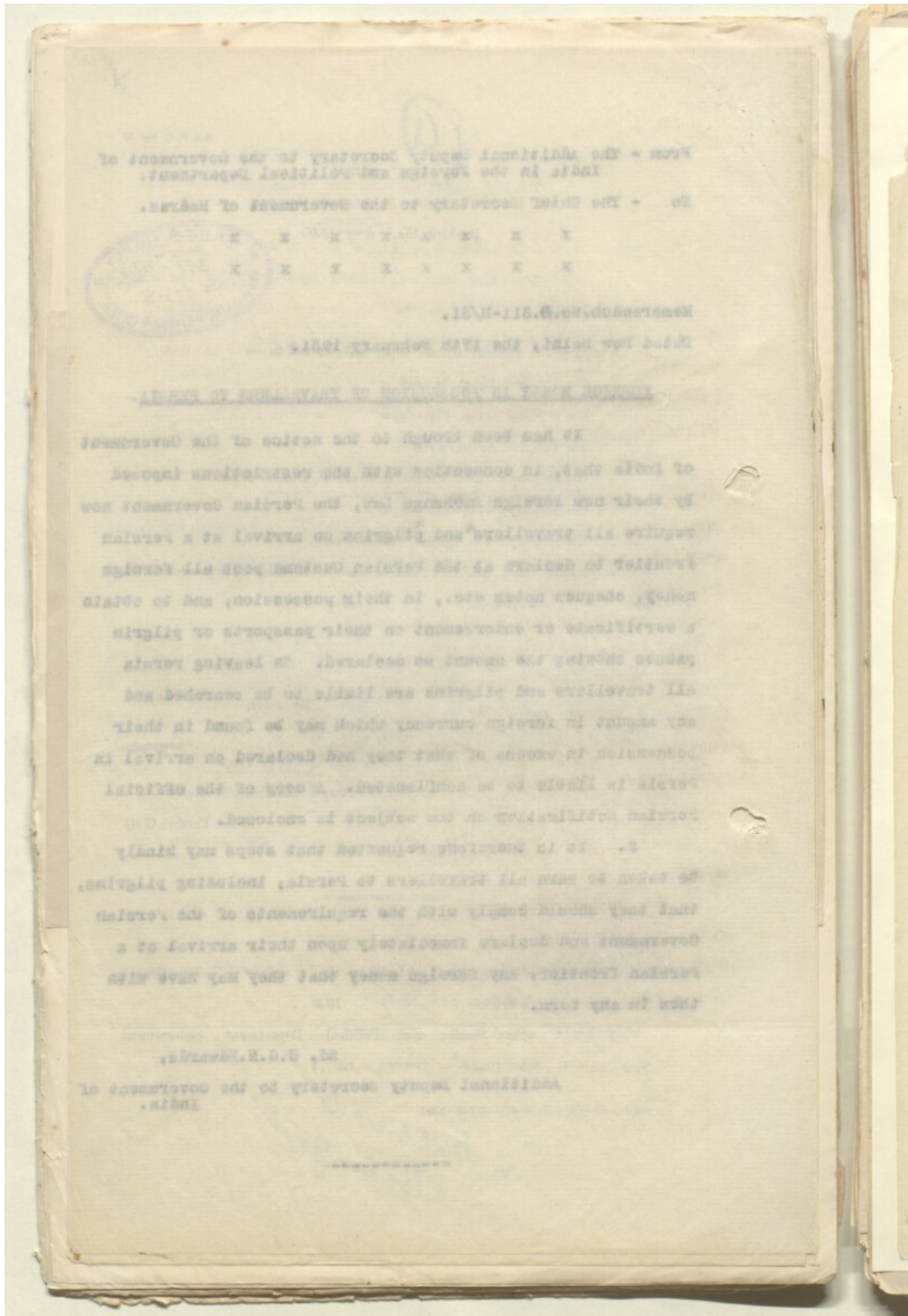
It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that, in connection with the restrictions imposed by their new Foreign Exchange Law, the Persian Government now require all travellers and pilgrims on arrival at a Persian frontier to declare at the Persian Customs post all foreign money, cheques notes etc., in their possession, and to obtain a certificate or endorsement on their passports or pilgrim passes showing the amount so declared. On leaving Persia all travellers and pilgrims are liable to be searched and any amount in foreign currency which may be found in their possession in excess of what they had declared on arrival in Persia is liable to be confiscated. A copy of the official Persian Notification on the subject is enclosed.

2. It is therefore requested that steps may kindly be taken to warn all travellers to Persia, including pilgrims, that they should comply with the requirements of the Persian Government and declare immediately upon their arrival at a Persian frontier, any foreign money that they may have with them in any form.

Sd. C.G.N. Edwards,

Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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NOTICE.

The Ministry of Finance says that following the proposal of the Commission of Control as regards strangers with the approval of the President of the Council the instructions here below must be strictly observed by travellers coming into Persia or going out of it.

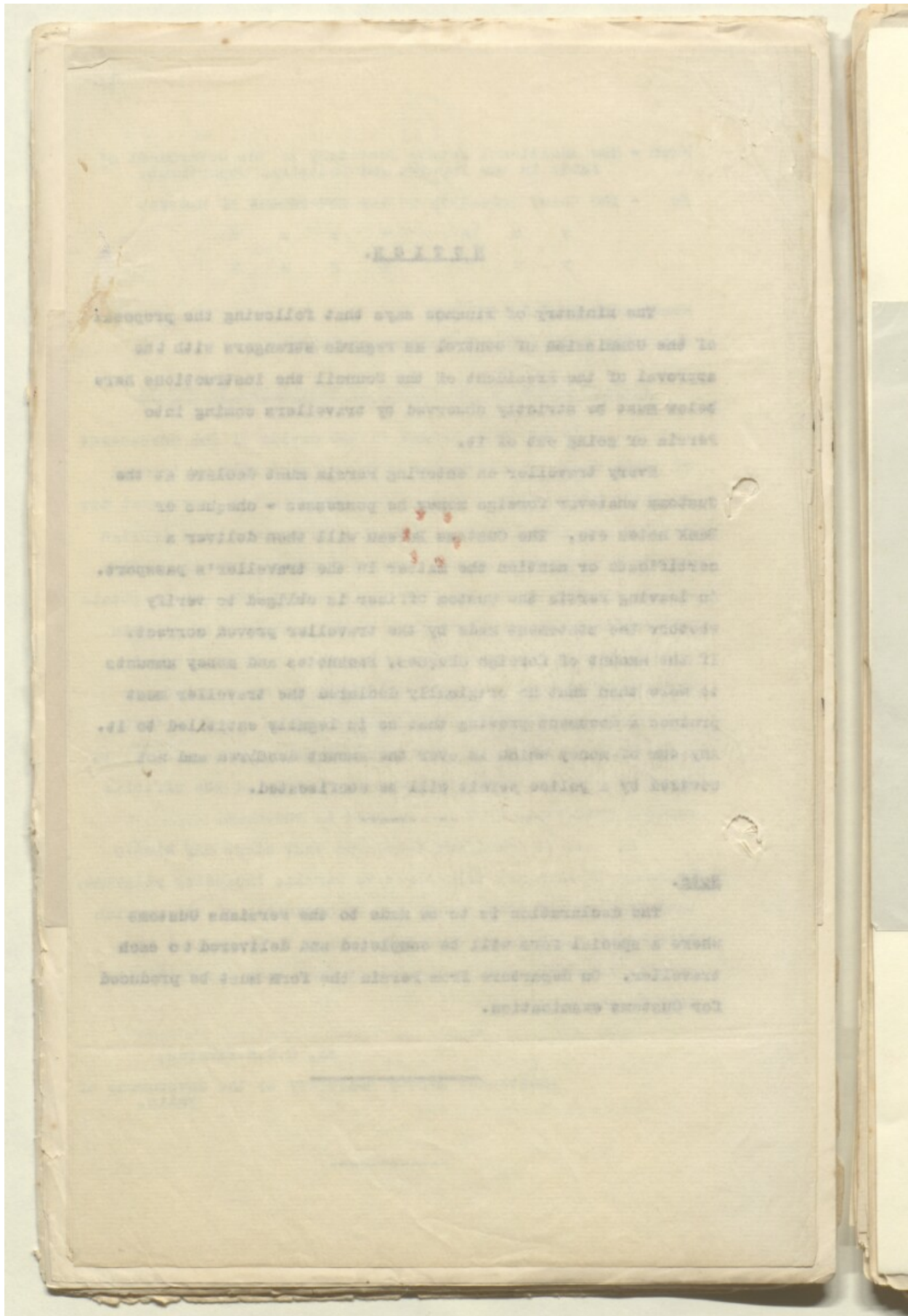
Every traveller on entering Persia must declare at the Customs whatever foreign money he possesses - cheques or Bank notes etc, The Customs Bureau will then deliver a certificate or mention the matter in the traveller's passport. On leaving Persia the Custom Officer is obliged to verify whether the statement made by the traveller proved correct. If the amount of foreign cheques, Banknotes and money amounts to more than what he originally declared the traveller must produce a document proving that he is legally entitled to it. Any sum of money which is over the amount declared and not covered by a police permit will be confiscated.

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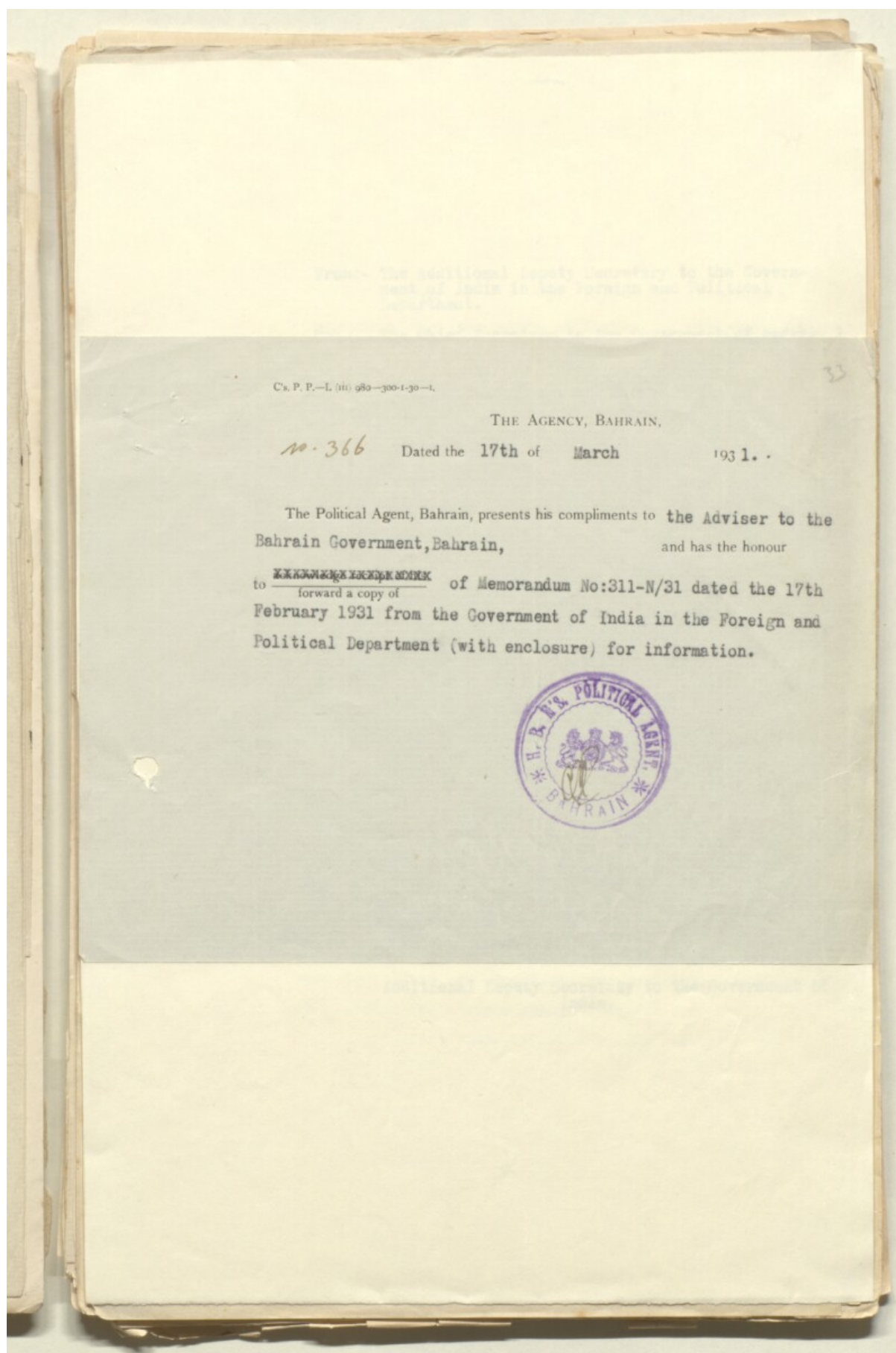
Note.

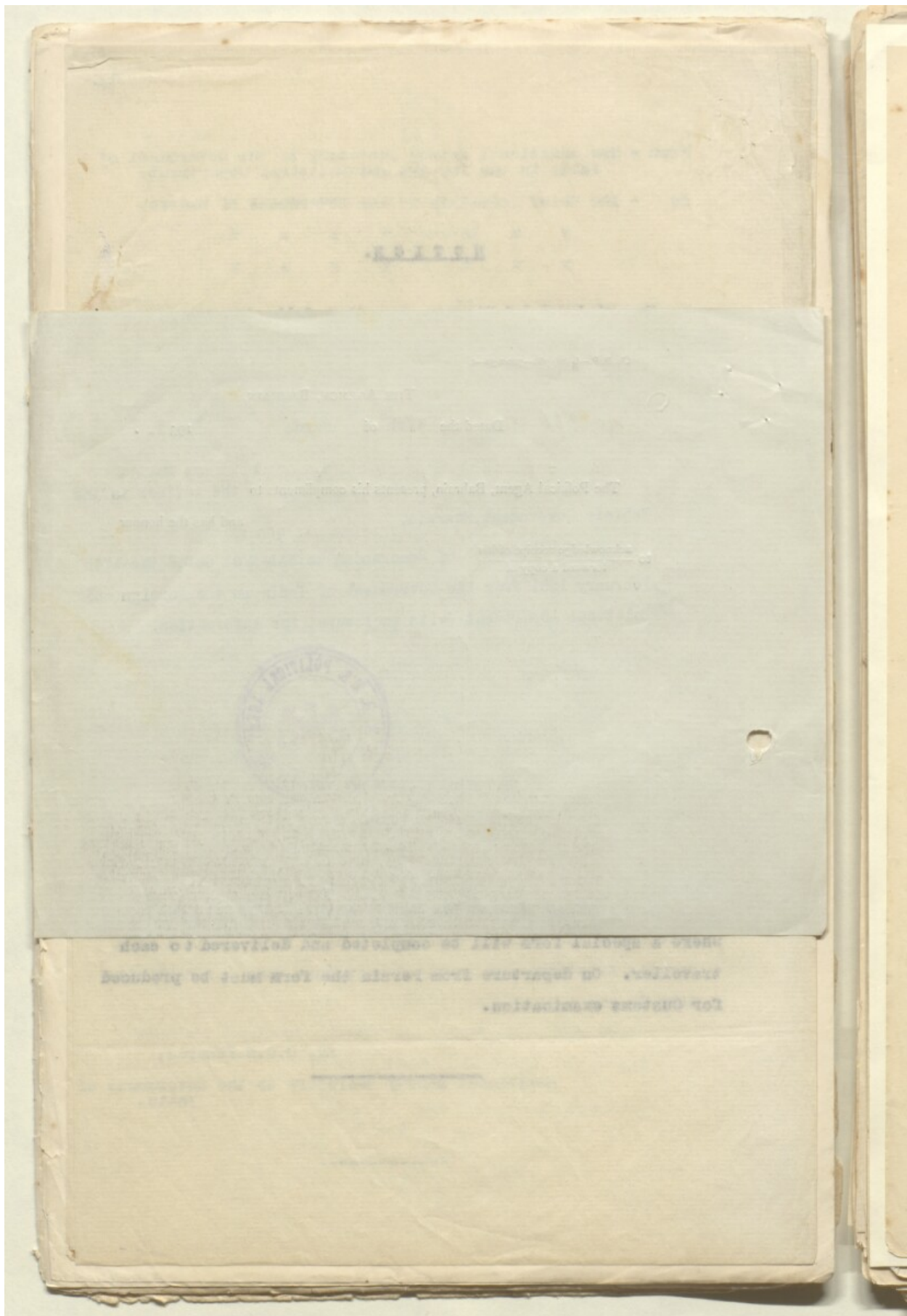
The declaration is to be made to the Persians Customs where a special form will be completed and delivered to each traveller. On departure from Persia the form must be produced for Customs examination.

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34

From:- The Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

To:- The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

\* \* \* \*

Memorandum No:311-N/31.

Dated New Delhi, the 17th February 1931.

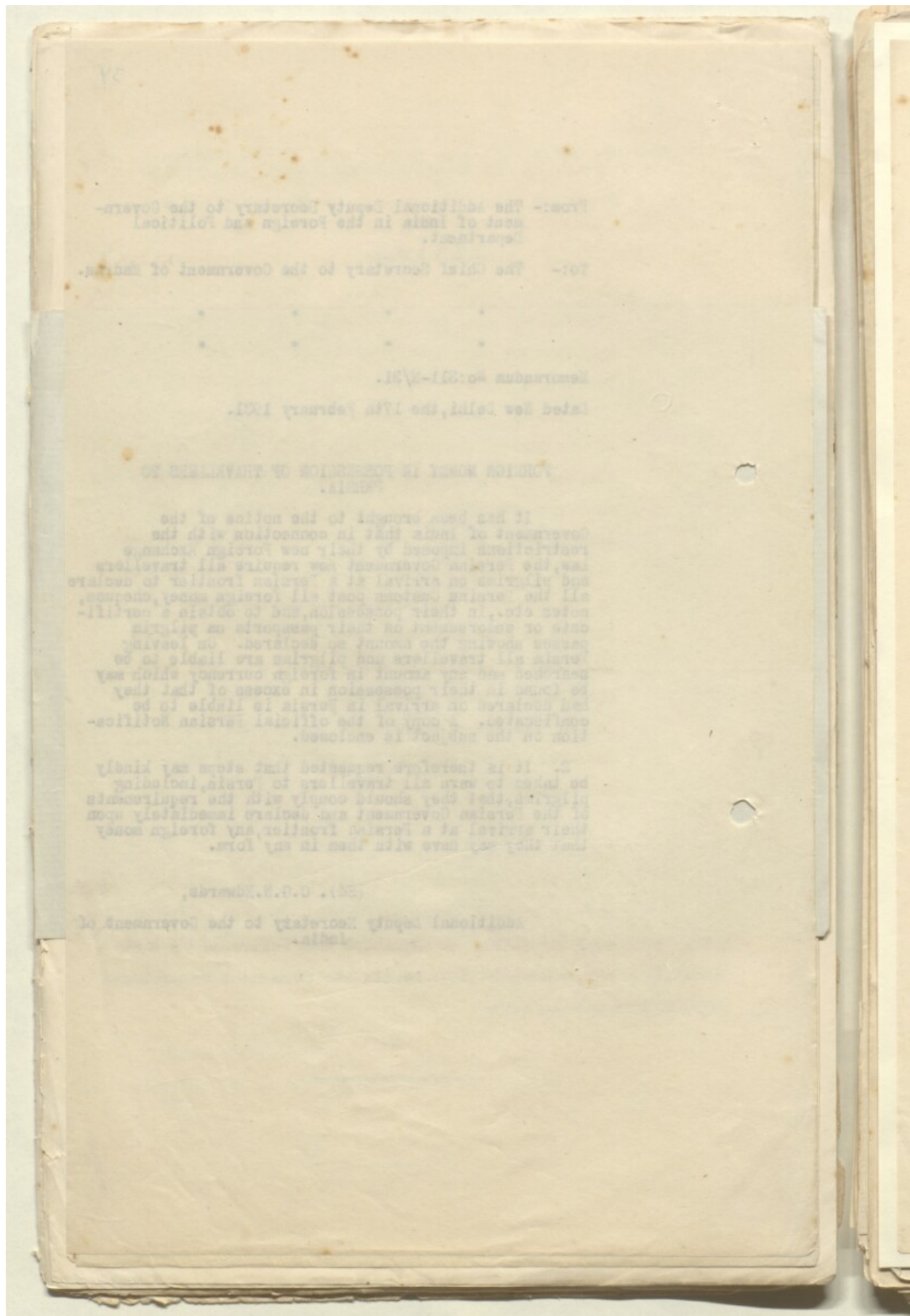
FOREIGN MONEY IN POSSESSION OF TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that in connection with the restrictions imposed by their new Foreign Exchange Law, the Persian Government now require all travellers and pilgrims on arrival at a Persian frontier to declare all the Persian Customs post all foreign money, cheques, notes etc., in their possession, and to obtain a certificate or endorsement on their passports on pilgrim passes showing the amount so declared. On leaving Persia all travellers and pilgrims are liable to be searched and any amount in foreign currency which may be found in their possession in excess of that they had declared on arrival in Persia is liable to be confiscated. A copy of the official Persian Notification on the subject is enclosed.

2. It is therefore requested that steps may kindly be taken to warn all travellers to Persia, including pilgrims, that they should comply with the requirements of the Persian Government and declare immediately upon their arrival at a Persian frontier, any foreign money that they may have with them in any form.

(Sd). C.G.N. Edwards,

Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.







35  
N O T I C E.

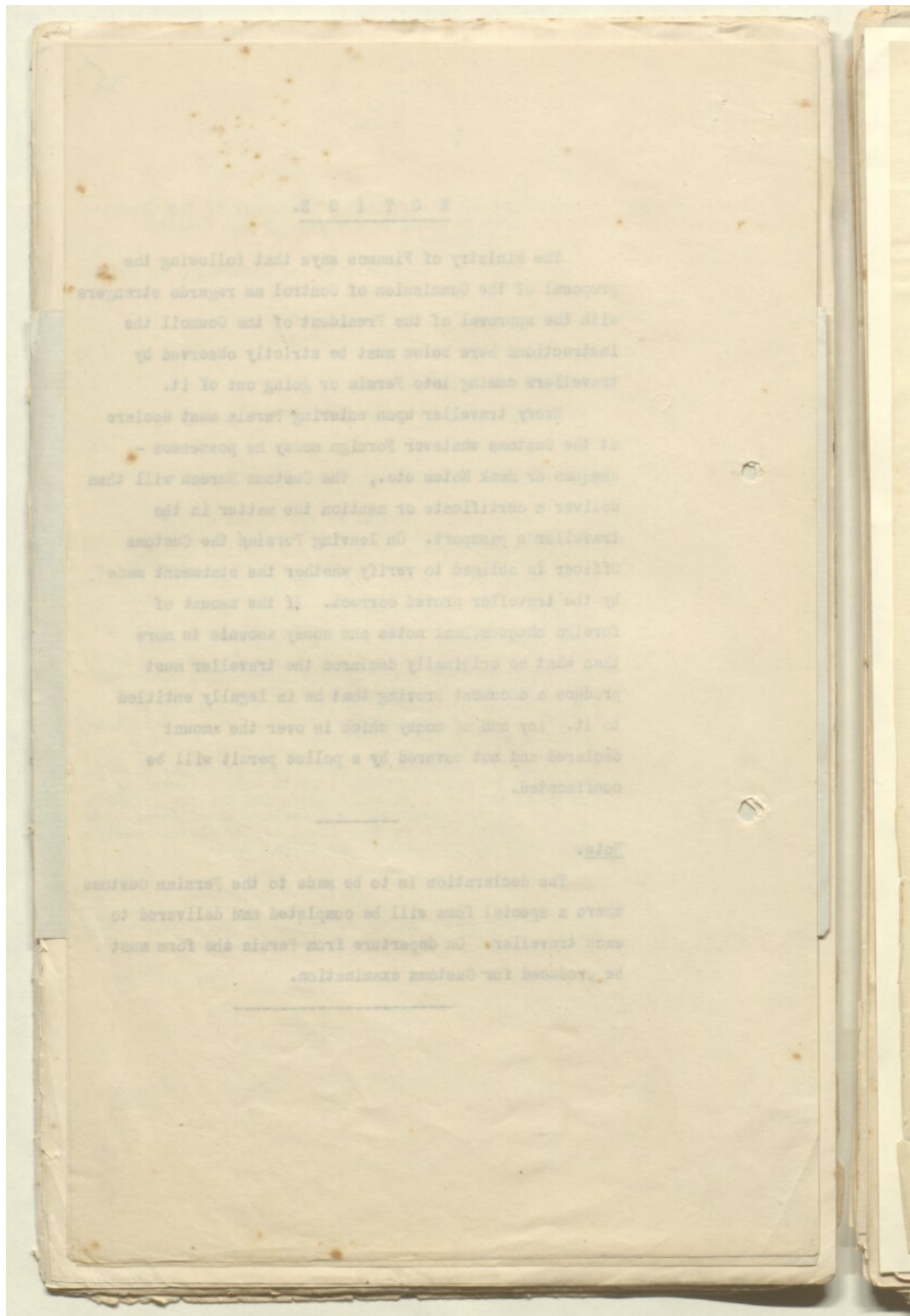
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Every traveller upon entering Persia must declare at the Customs whatever Foreign money he possesses - cheques or Bank Notes etc., The Customs Bureau will then deliver a certificate or mention the matter in the traveller's passport. On leaving Persia the Customs Officer is obliged to verify whether the statement made by the traveller proved correct. If the amount of foreign cheques, Bank notes and money amounts to more than what he originally declared the traveller must produce a document proving that he is legally entitled to it. Any sum of money which is over the amount declared and not covered by a police permit will be confiscated.

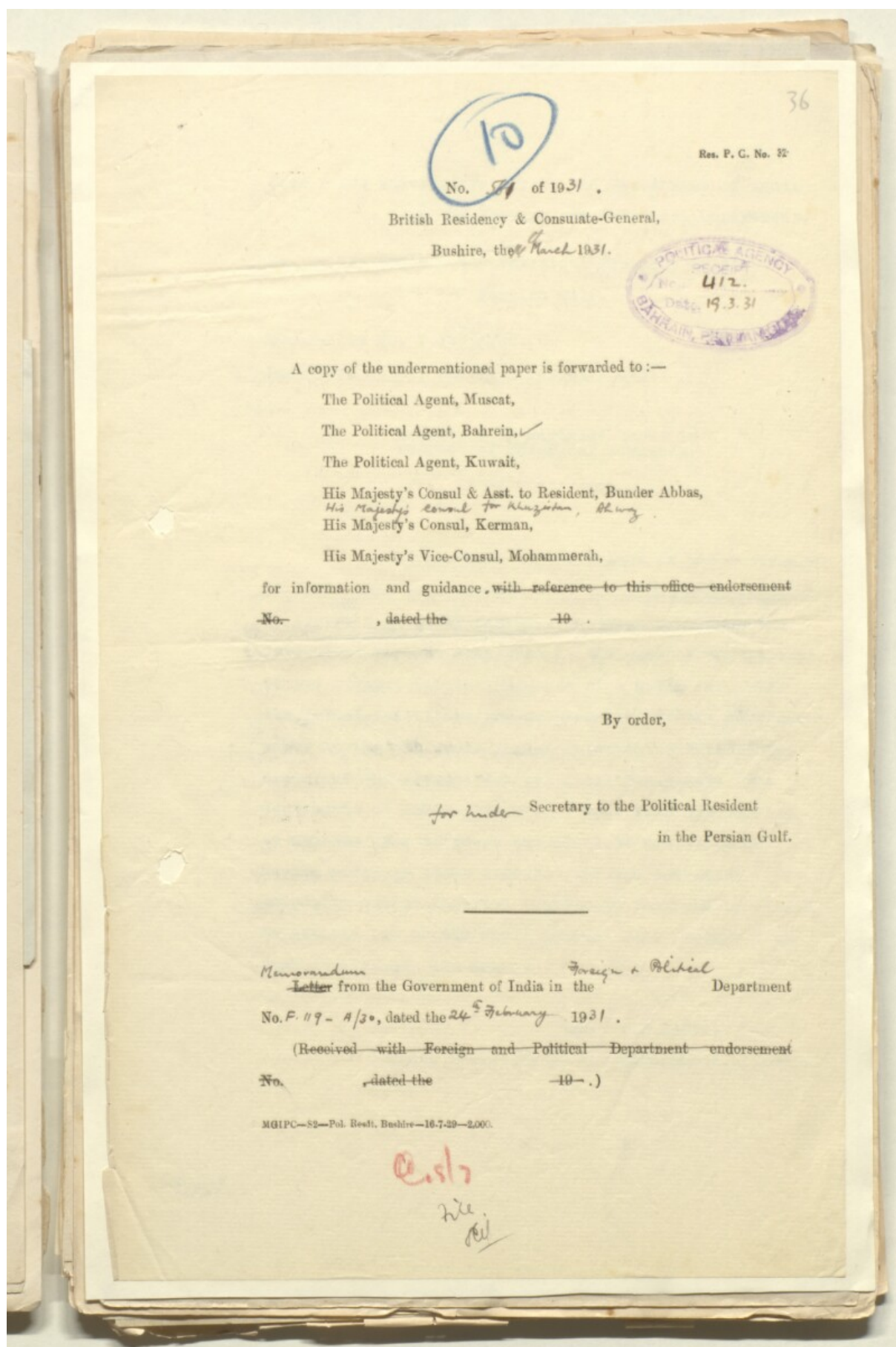
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Note.

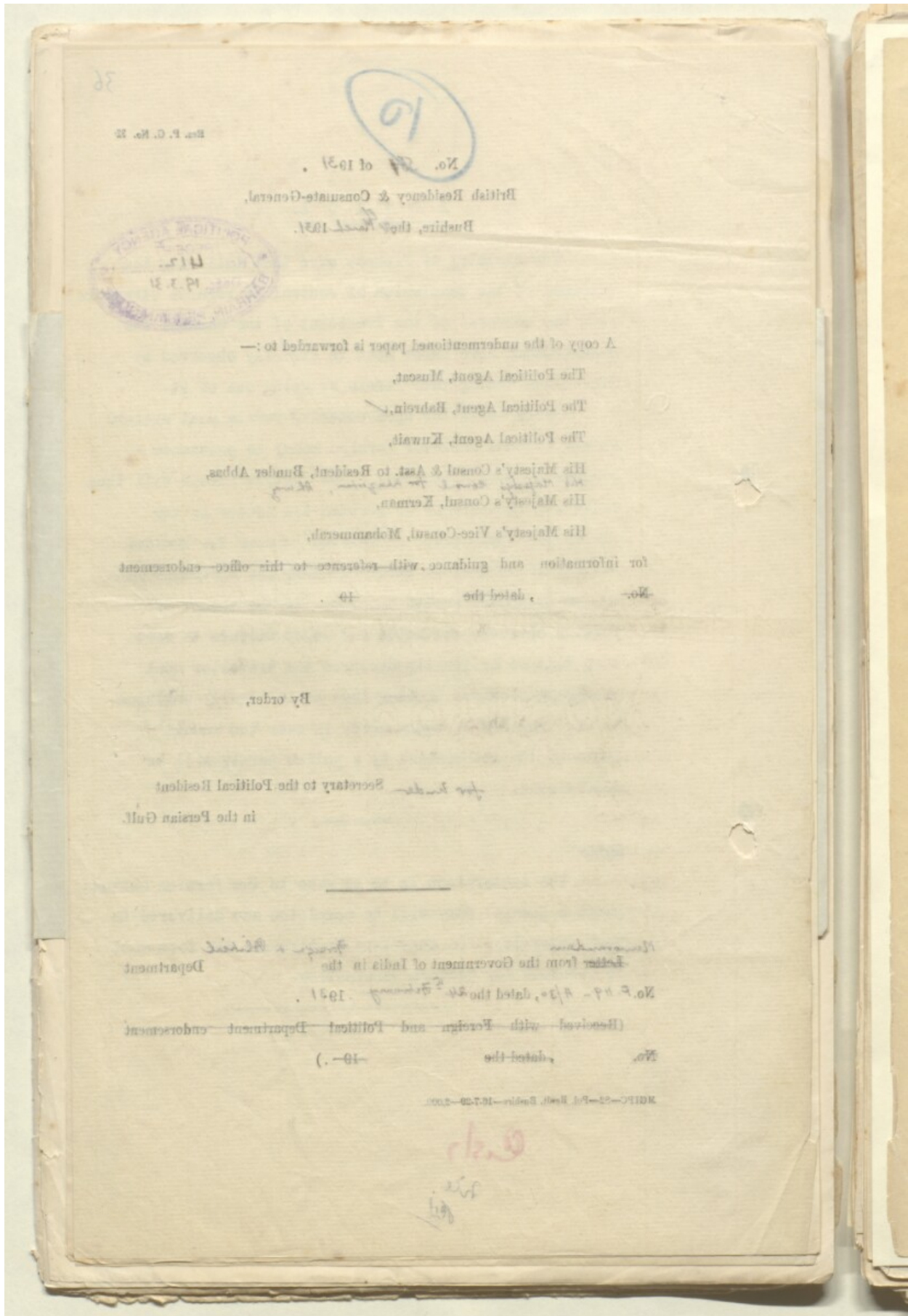
The declaration is to be made to the Persian Customs where a special form will be completed and delivered to each traveller. On departure from Persia the form must be produced for Customs examination.

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37

From - The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To - The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

Memorandum No. F.119-A/30.

Dated New Delhi, the 24th February 1931.

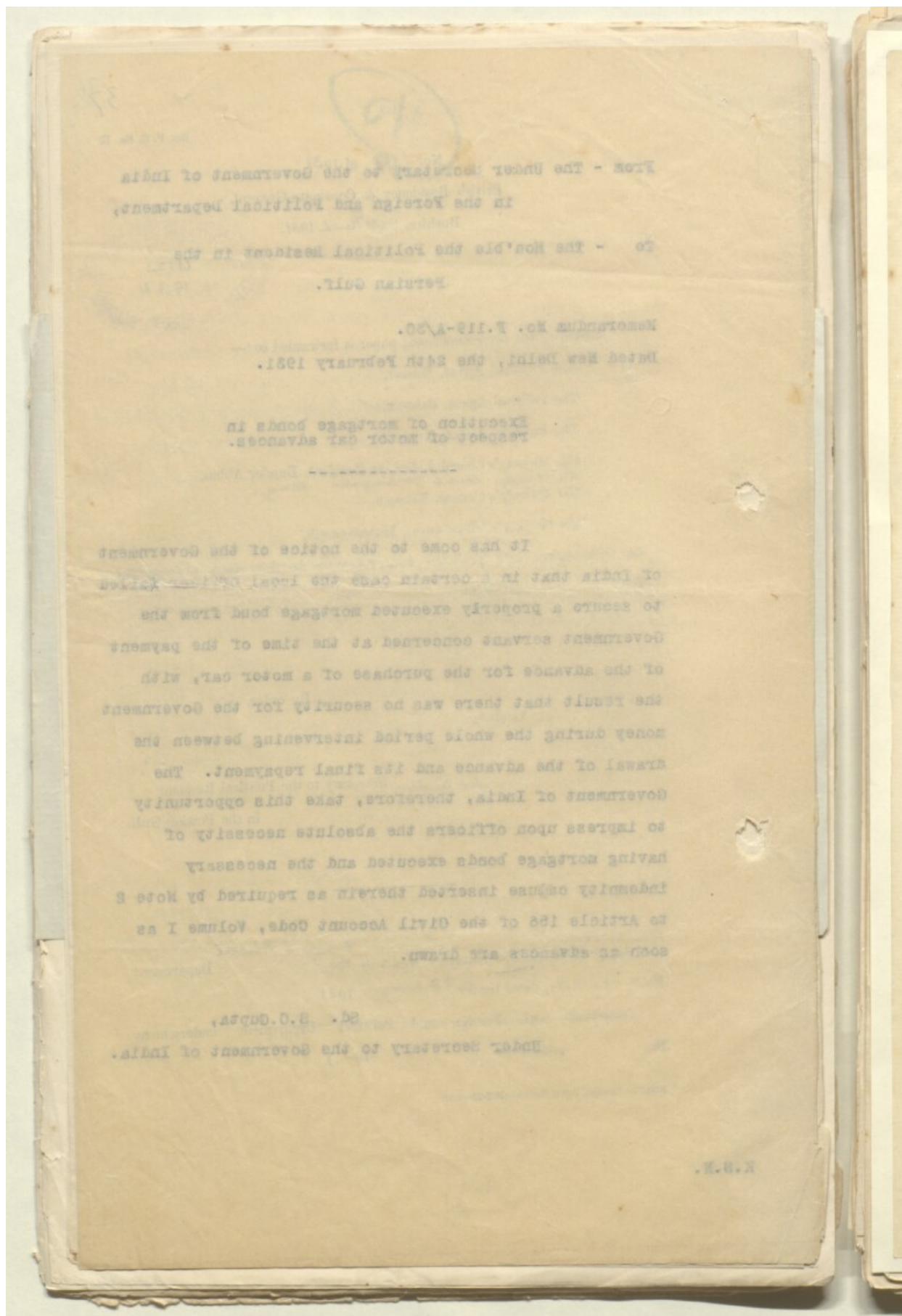
Execution of mortgage bonds in  
respect of motor car advances.

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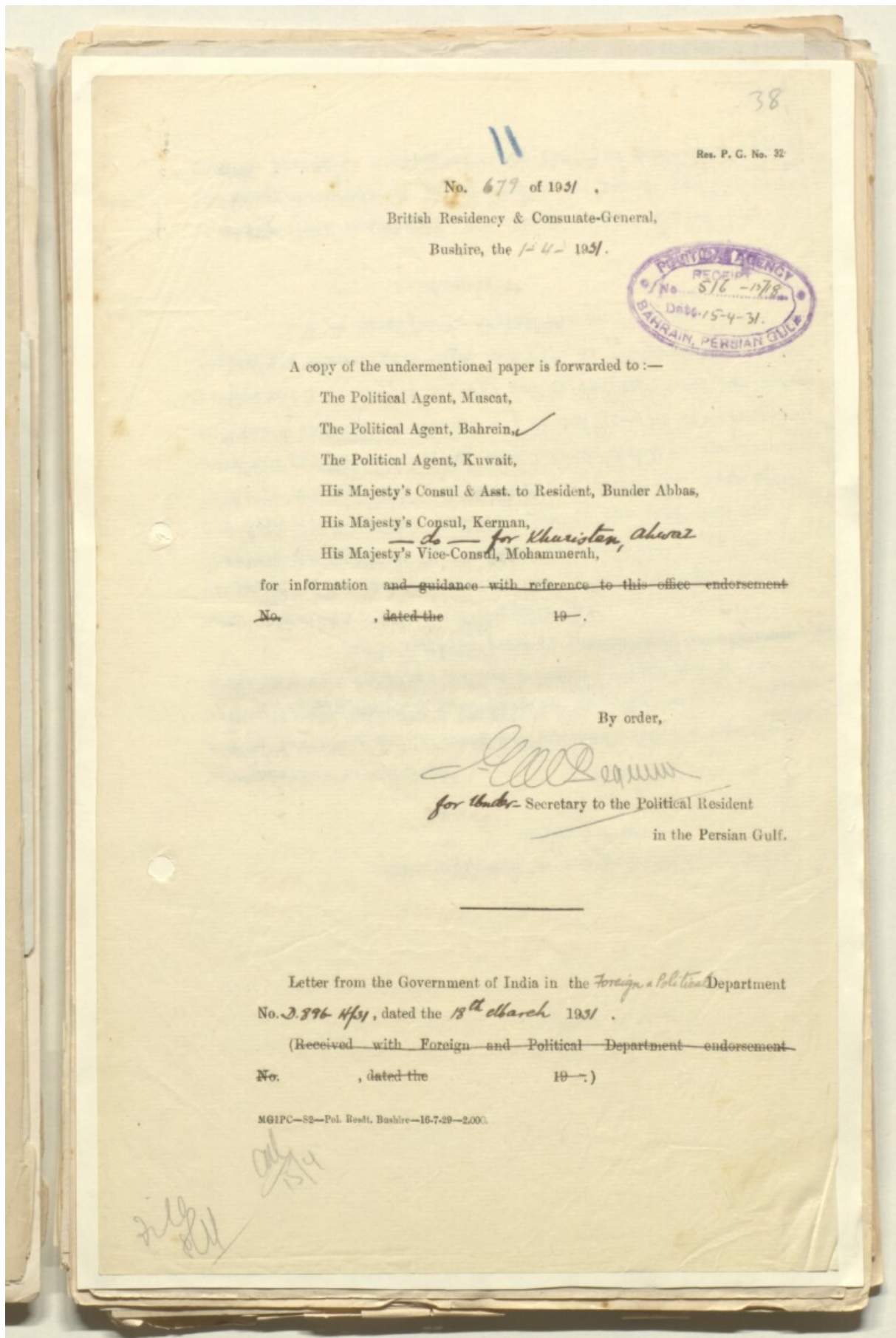
It has come to the notice of the Government of India that in a certain case the local Officer failed to secure a properly executed mortgage bond from the Government servant concerned at the time of the payment of the advance for the purchase of a motor car, with the result that there was no security for the Government money during the whole period intervening between the drawal of the advance and its final repayment. The Government of India, therefore, take this opportunity to impress upon officers the absolute necessity of having mortgage bonds executed and the necessary indemnity clause inserted therein as required by Note 2 to Article 156 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I as soon as advances are drawn.

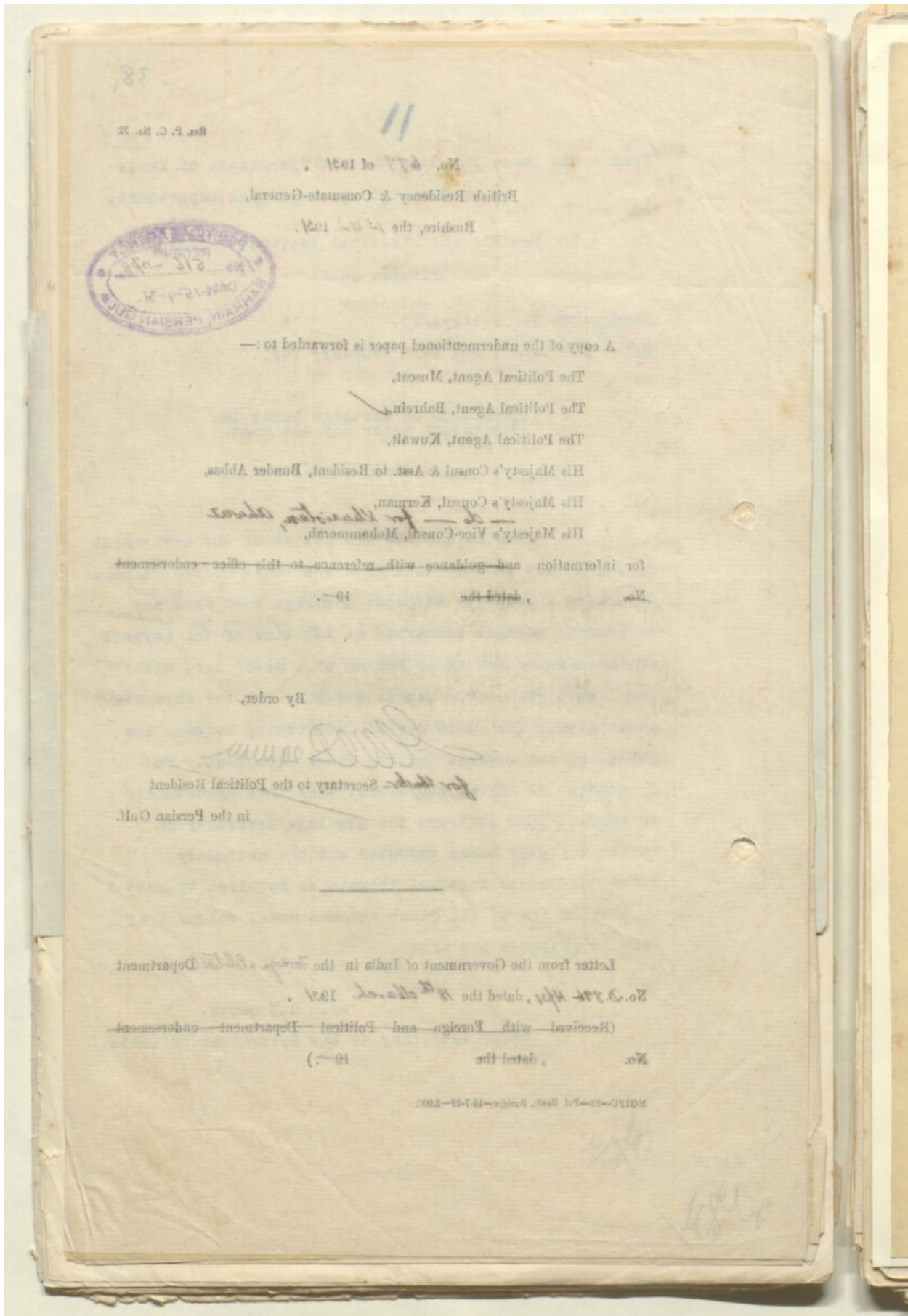
Sd. S.C.Gupta,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

K.S.N.













39  
Copy of letter no D.896-H/31, dated the 18th March 1931, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

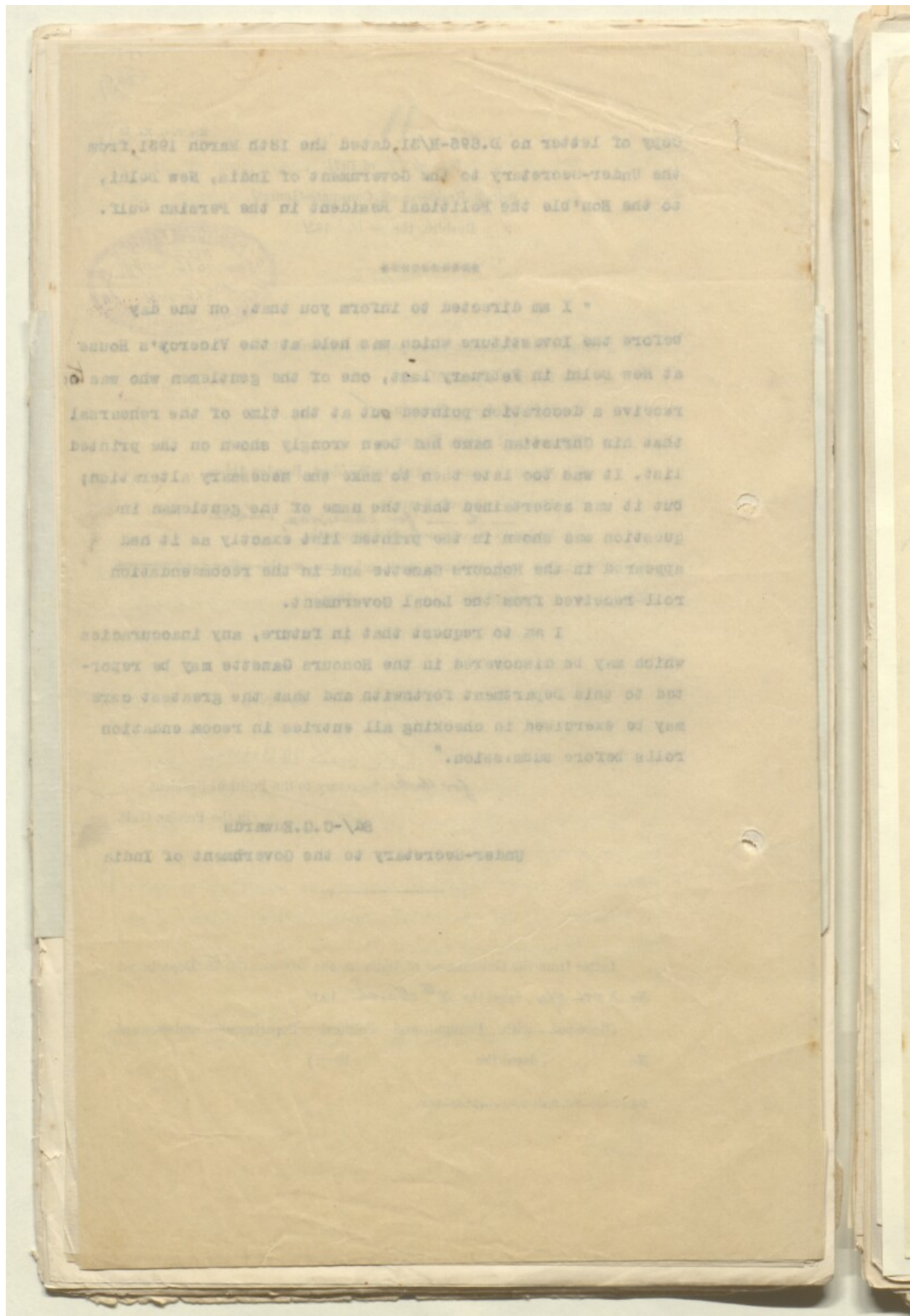
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" I am directed to inform you that, on the day before the Investiture which was held at the Viceroy's House at New Delhi in February last, one of the gentlemen who was to receive a decoration pointed out at the time of the rehearsal that his Christian name had been wrongly shown on the printed list. It was too late then to make the necessary alteration; but it was ascertained that the name of the gentleman in question was shown in the printed list exactly as it had appeared in the Honours Gazette and in the recommendation roll received from the Local Government.

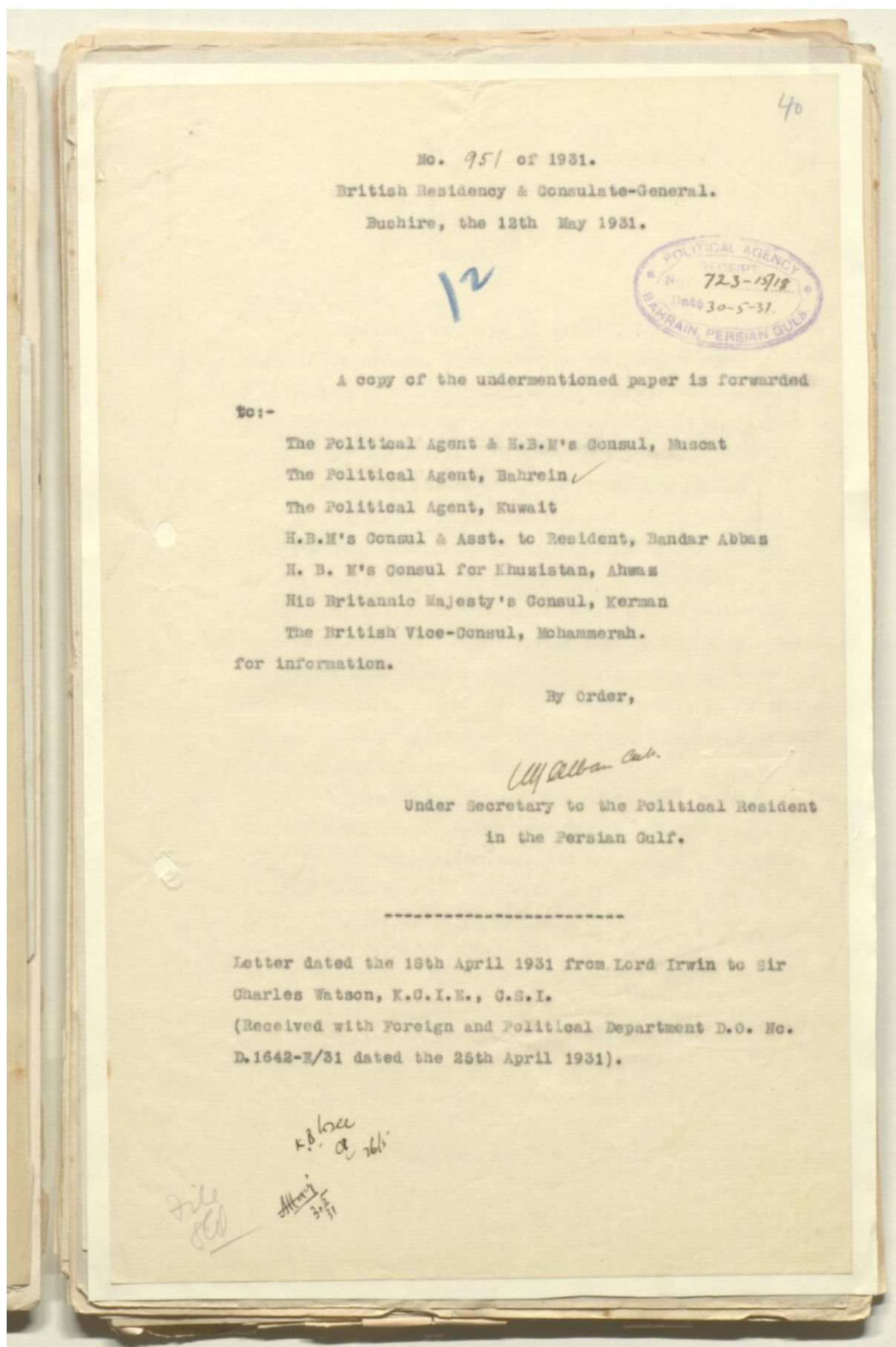
I am to request that in future, any inaccuracies which may be discovered in the Honours Gazette may be reported to this Department forthwith and that the greatest care may be exercised in checking all entries in recommendation rolls before submission."

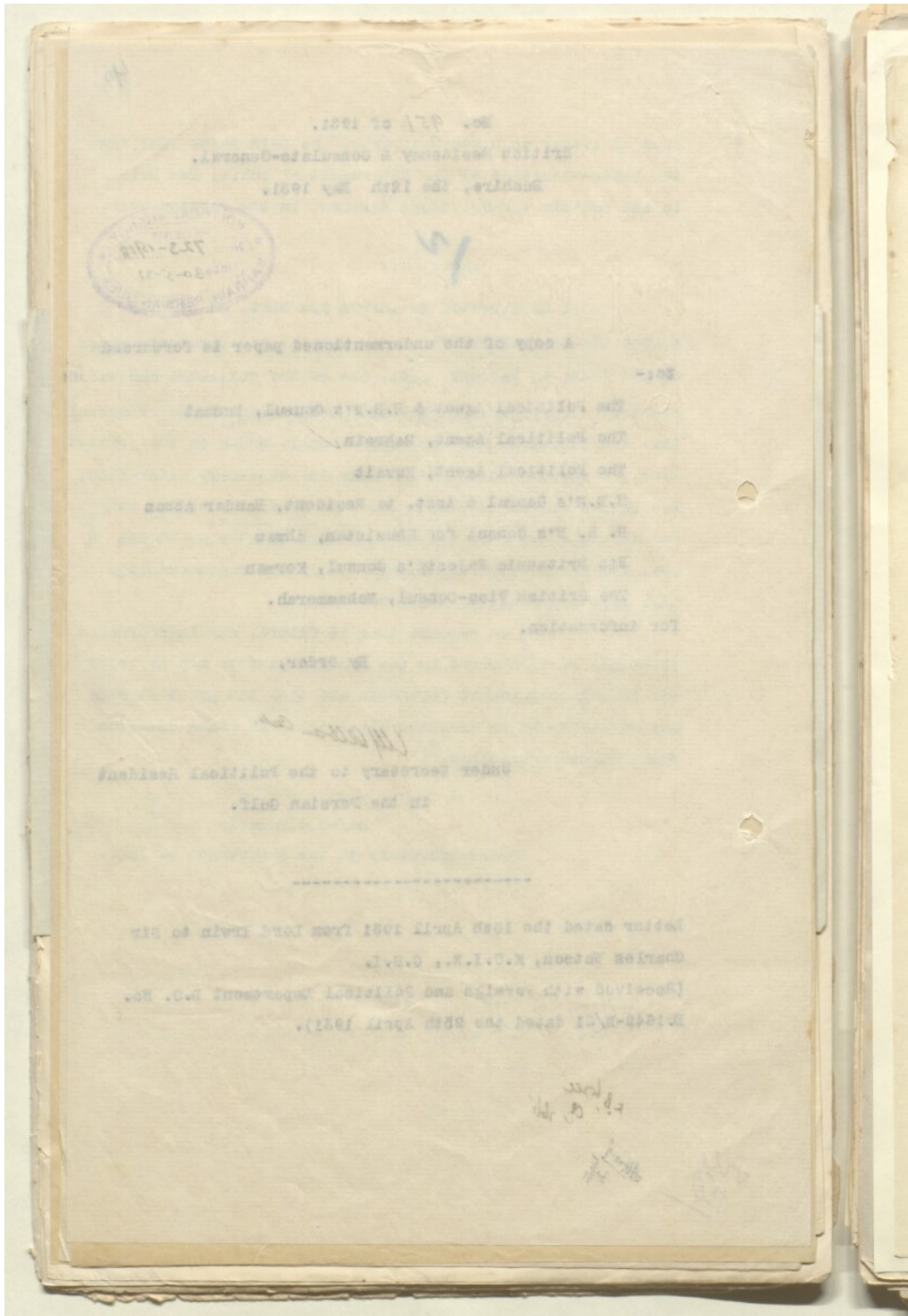
Sd/-C.G. Edwards

Under-Secretary to the Government of India

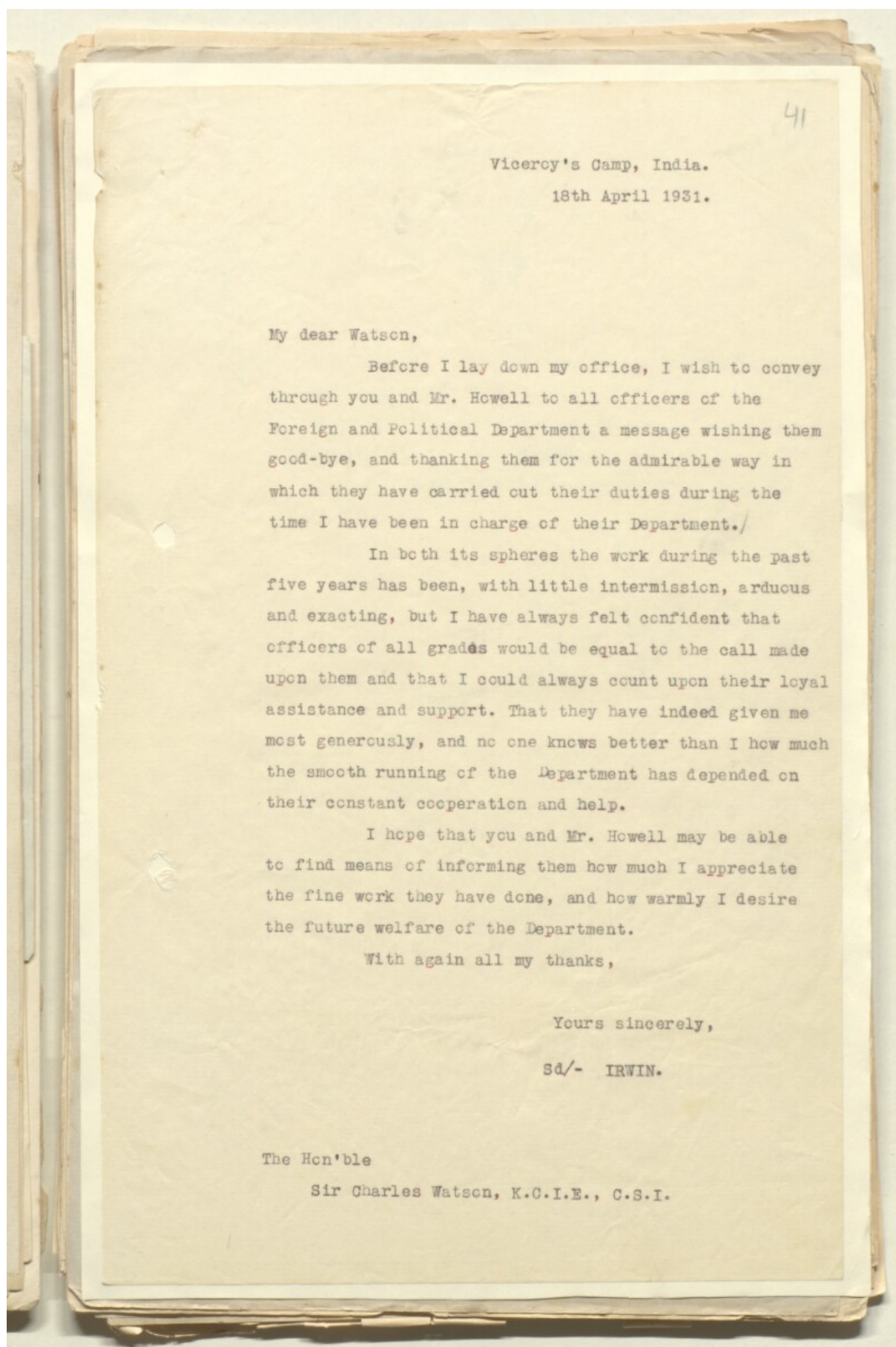












41  
Viceroy's Camp, India.

18th April 1931.

My dear Watson,

Before I lay down my office, I wish to convey through you and Mr. Howell to all officers of the Foreign and Political Department a message wishing them good-bye, and thanking them for the admirable way in which they have carried out their duties during the time I have been in charge of their Department./

In both its spheres the work during the past five years has been, with little intermission, arduous and exacting, but I have always felt confident that officers of all grades would be equal to the call made upon them and that I could always count upon their loyal assistance and support. That they have indeed given me most generously, and no one knows better than I how much the smooth running of the Department has depended on their constant cooperation and help.

I hope that you and Mr. Howell may be able to find means of informing them how much I appreciate the fine work they have done, and how warmly I desire the future welfare of the Department.

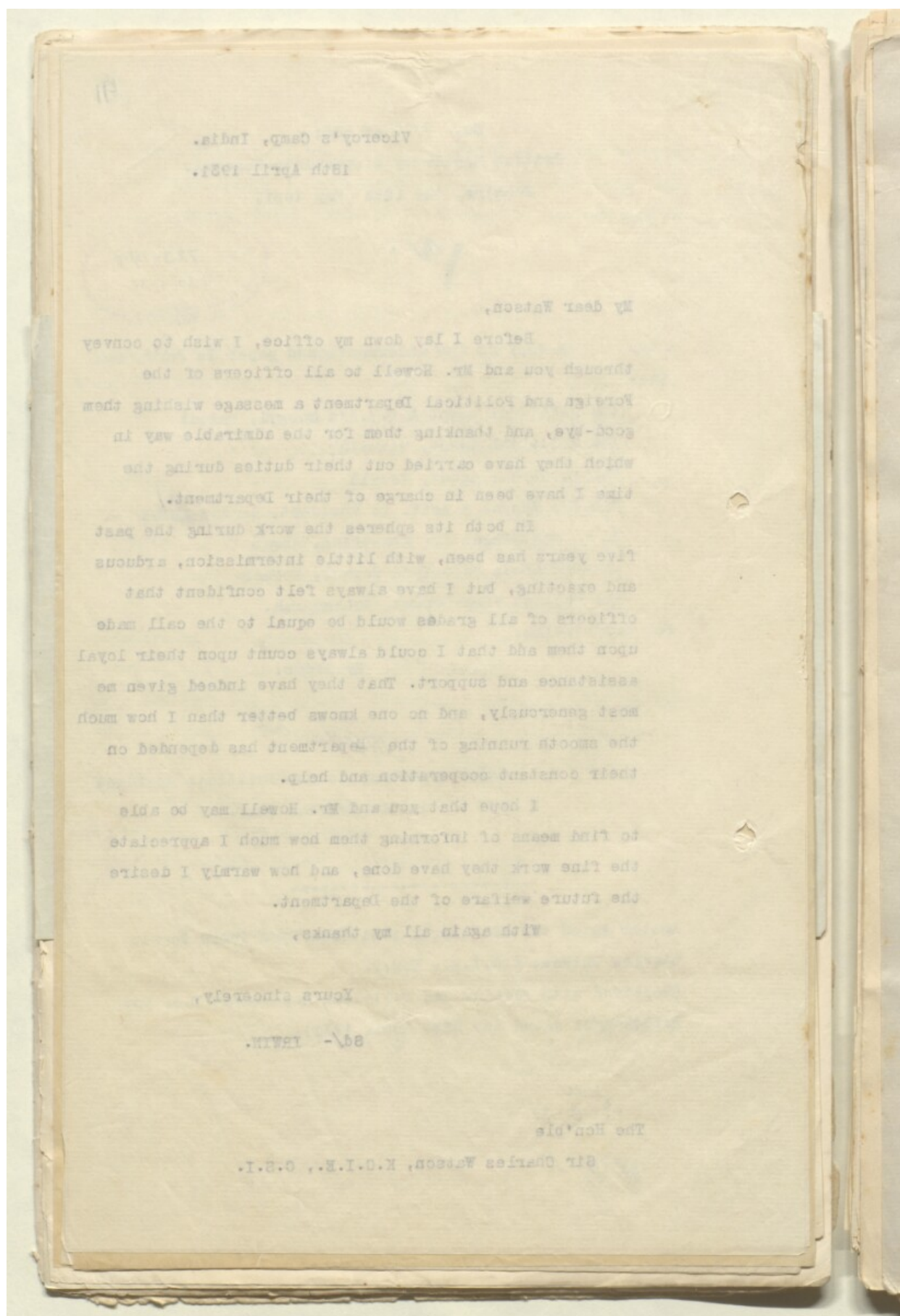
With again all my thanks,

Yours sincerely,

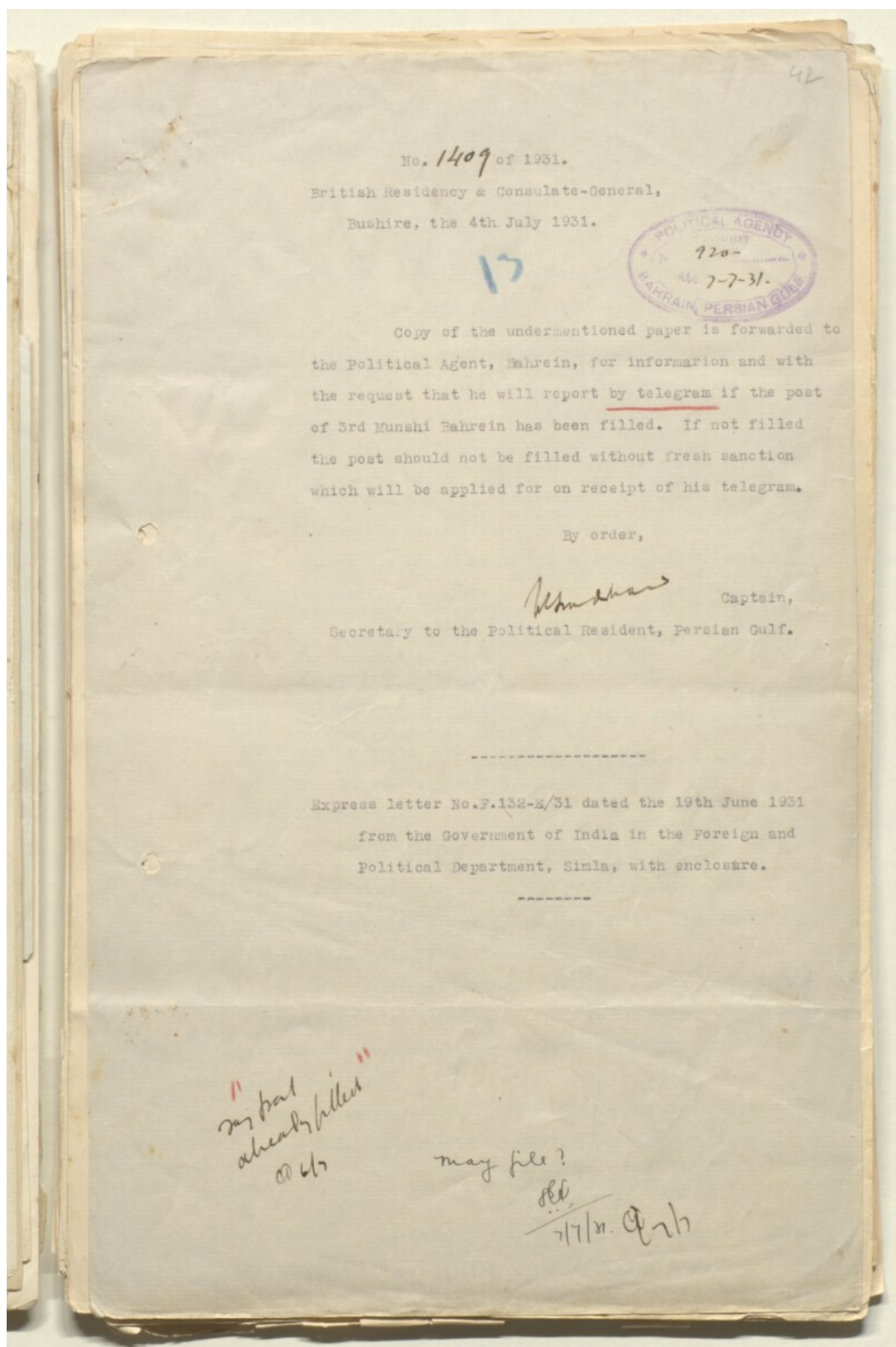
Sd/- IRWIN.

The Hon'ble

Sir Charles Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.



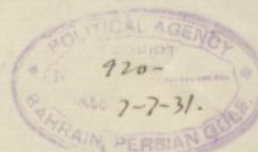




No. 1409 of 1931.

British Residency & Consulate-General,

Bushire, the 4th July 1931.



Copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to the Political Agent, Bahrain, for information and with the request that he will report by telegram if the post of 3rd Munshi Bahrain has been filled. If not filled the post should not be filled without fresh sanction which will be applied for on receipt of his telegram.

By order,

Captain,

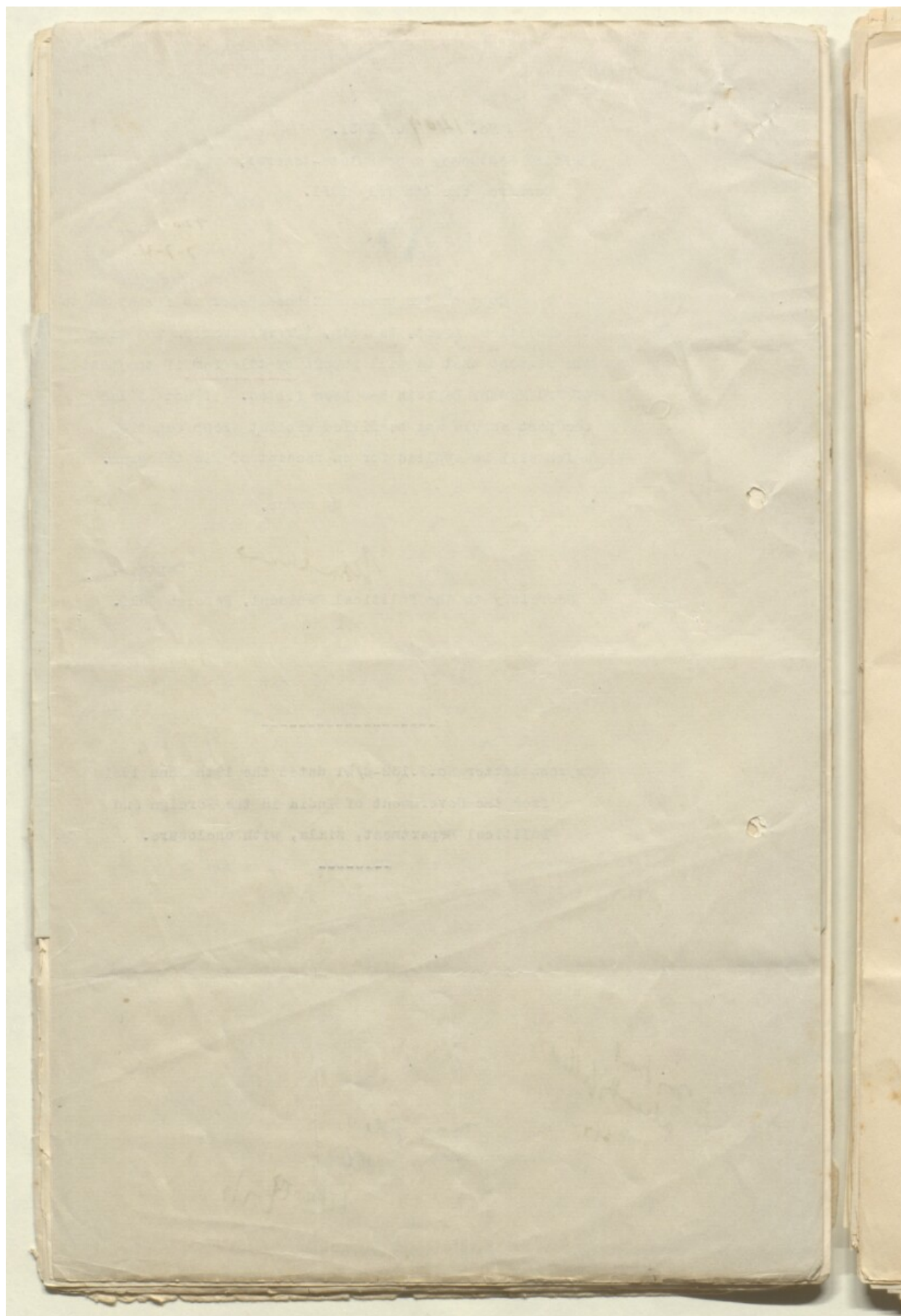
Secretary to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Express letter No.F.132-E/31 dated the 19th June 1931 from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Simla, with enclosure.

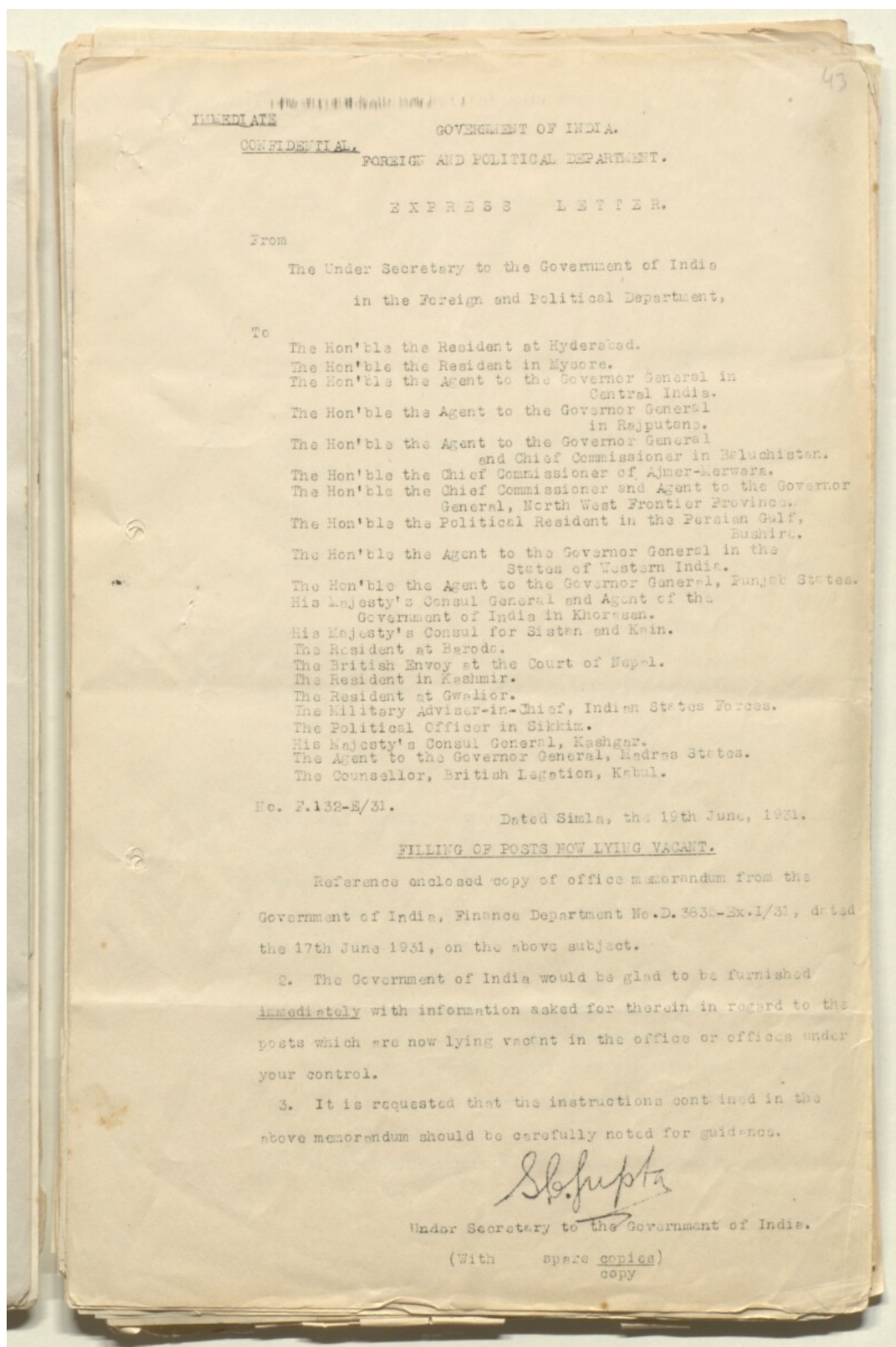
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may file?

8/8  
7/7/31. Qzh







IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.  
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in  
Central India.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General  
in Rajputana.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General  
and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor  
General, North West Frontier Province.  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the  
States of Western India.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States.  
His Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the  
Government of India in Khorasan.  
His Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kein.  
The Resident at Baroda.  
The British Envoy at the Court of Nepal.  
The Resident in Kashmir.  
The Resident at Gwalior.  
The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.  
The Political Officer in Sikkim.  
His Majesty's Consul General, Kashgar.  
The Agent to the Governor General, Madras States.  
The Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul.

No. F.132-E/31.

Dated Simla, the 19th June, 1931.

FILLING OF POSTS NOW LYING VACANT.

Reference enclosed copy of office memorandum from the  
Government of India, Finance Department No.D.3635-Ex.1/31, dated  
the 17th June 1931, on the above subject.

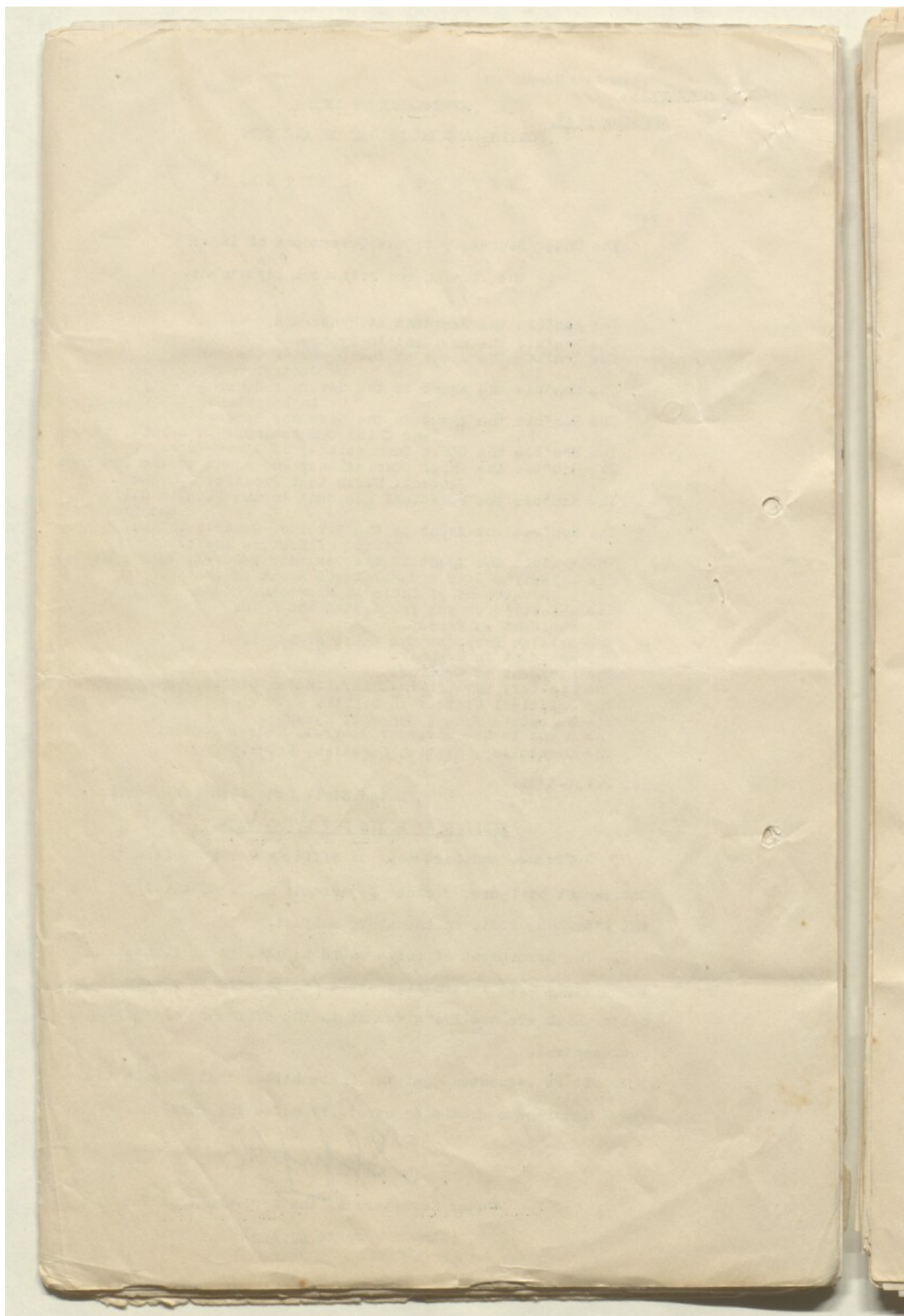
2. The Government of India would be glad to be furnished  
immediately with information asked for therein in regard to the  
posts which are now lying vacant in the office or offices under  
your control.

3. It is requested that the instructions contained in the  
above memorandum should be carefully noted for guidance.

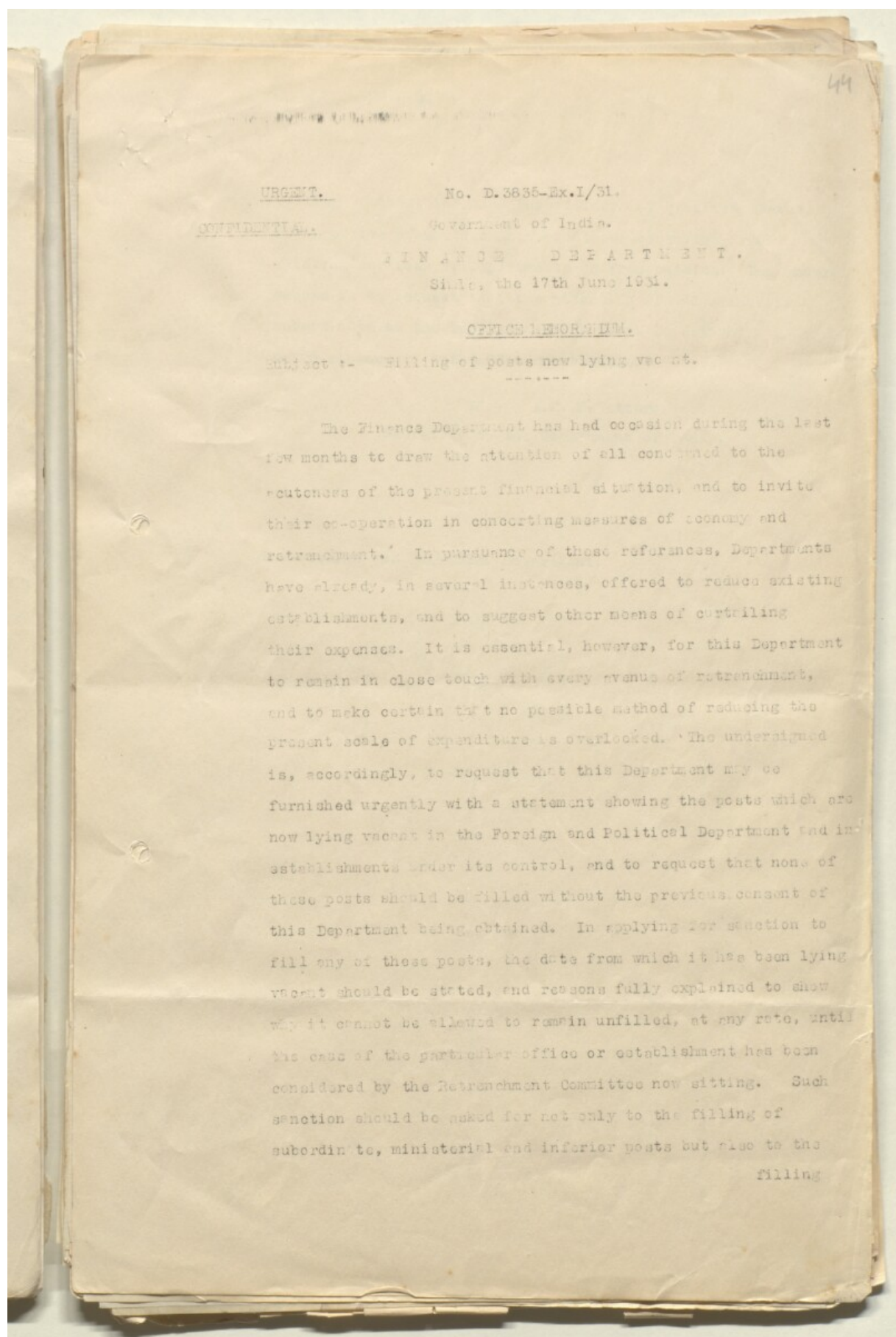
*S. S. Gupta*

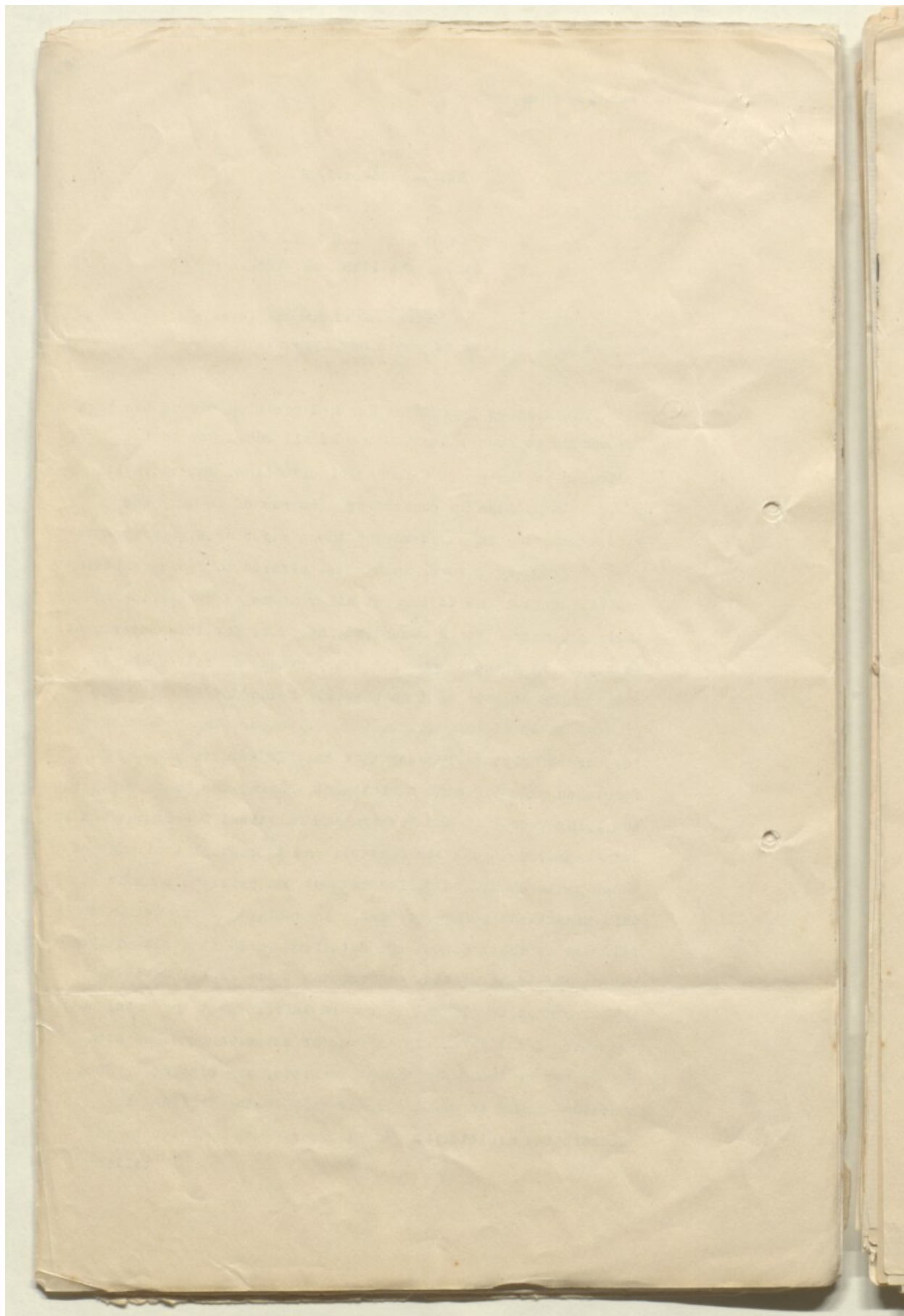
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(With spare copies)  
copy

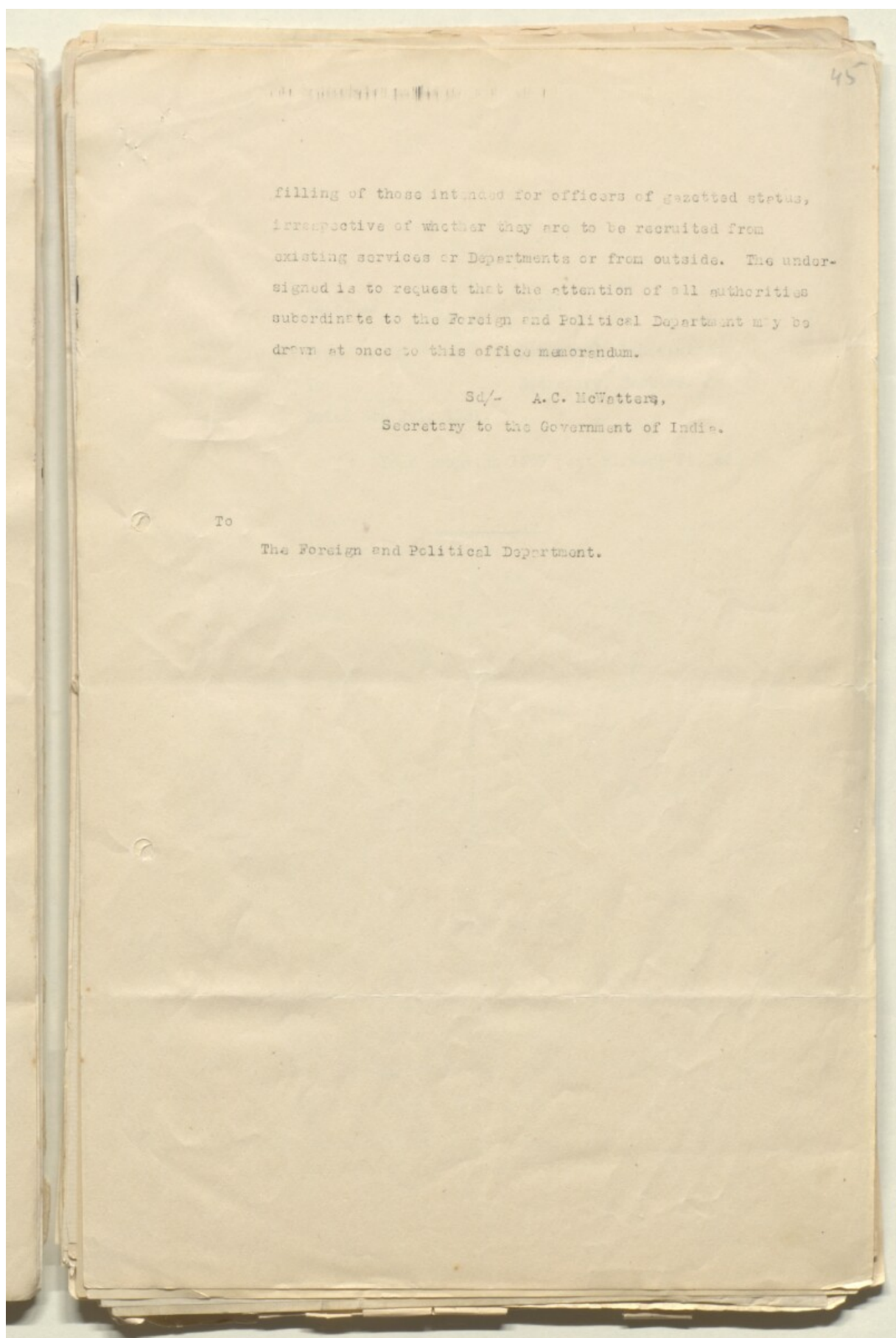


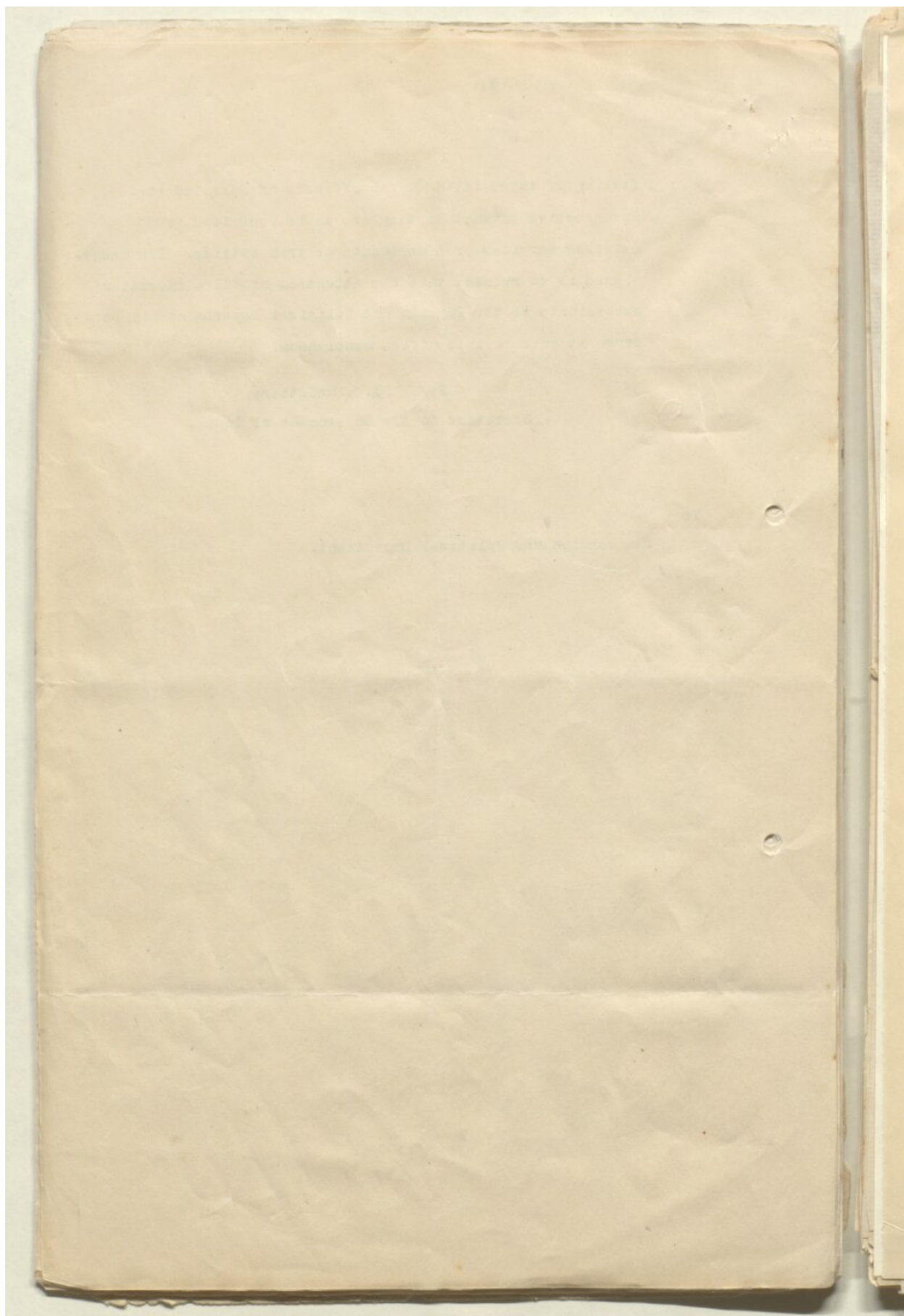




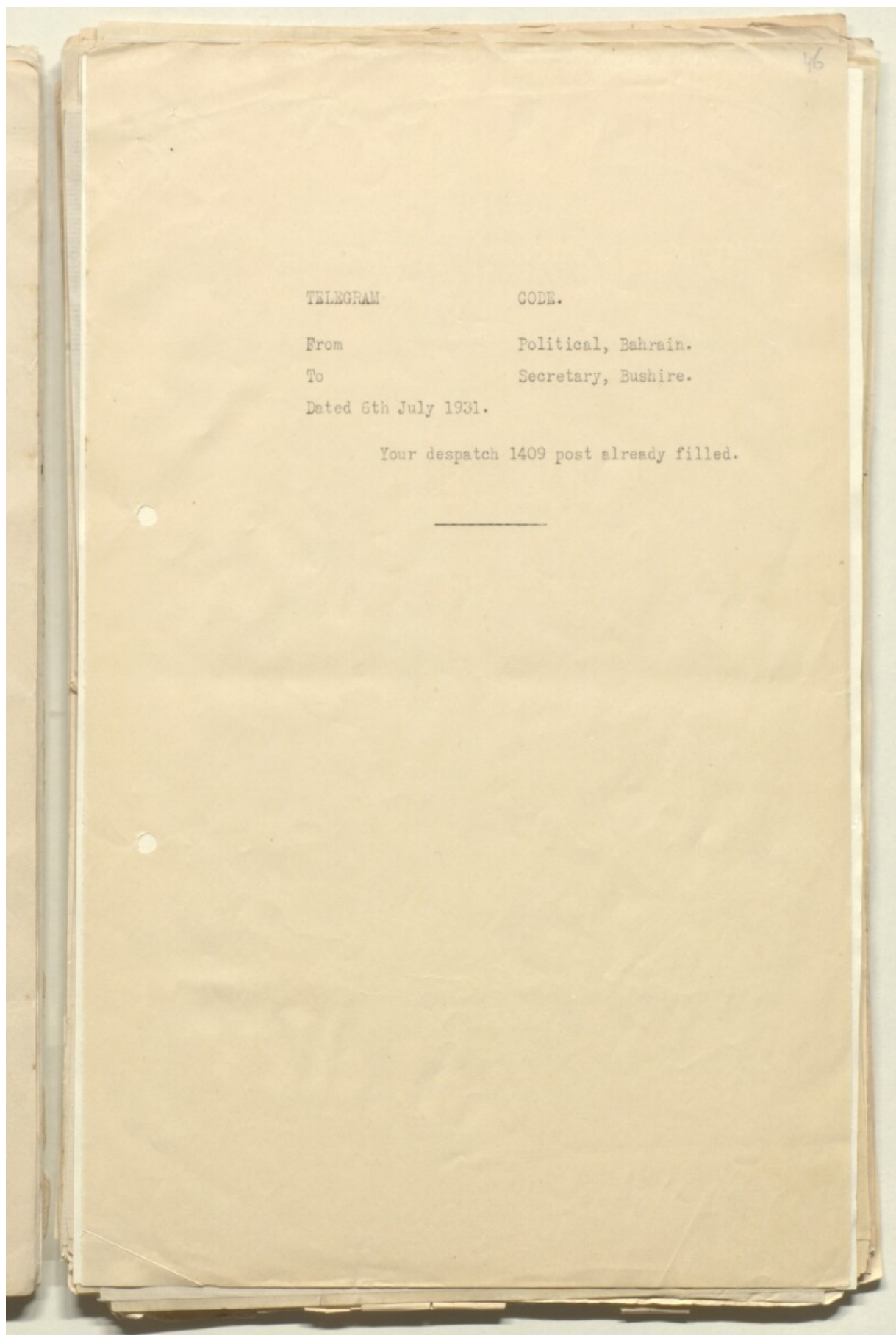


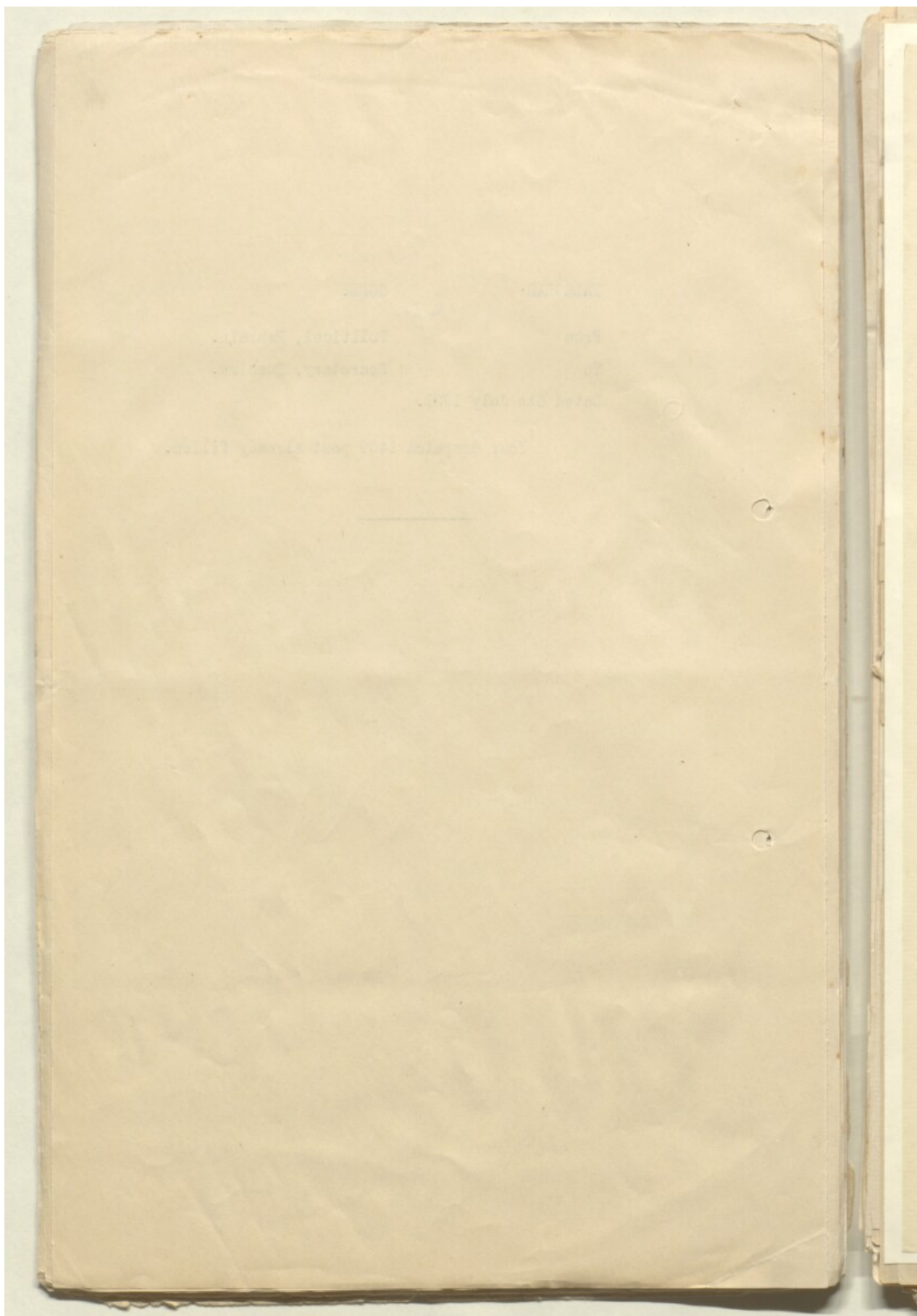
















47

Res. P. G. No. 32

No. 1828 of 1931.

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 25/8/1931.

(14)

POLITICAL AGENT  
DEPT  
1169-1918  
Date 2-9-31.  
BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—

The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul & Asst. to Resident, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman, — *do* — *Khuzistan* — *always*.  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

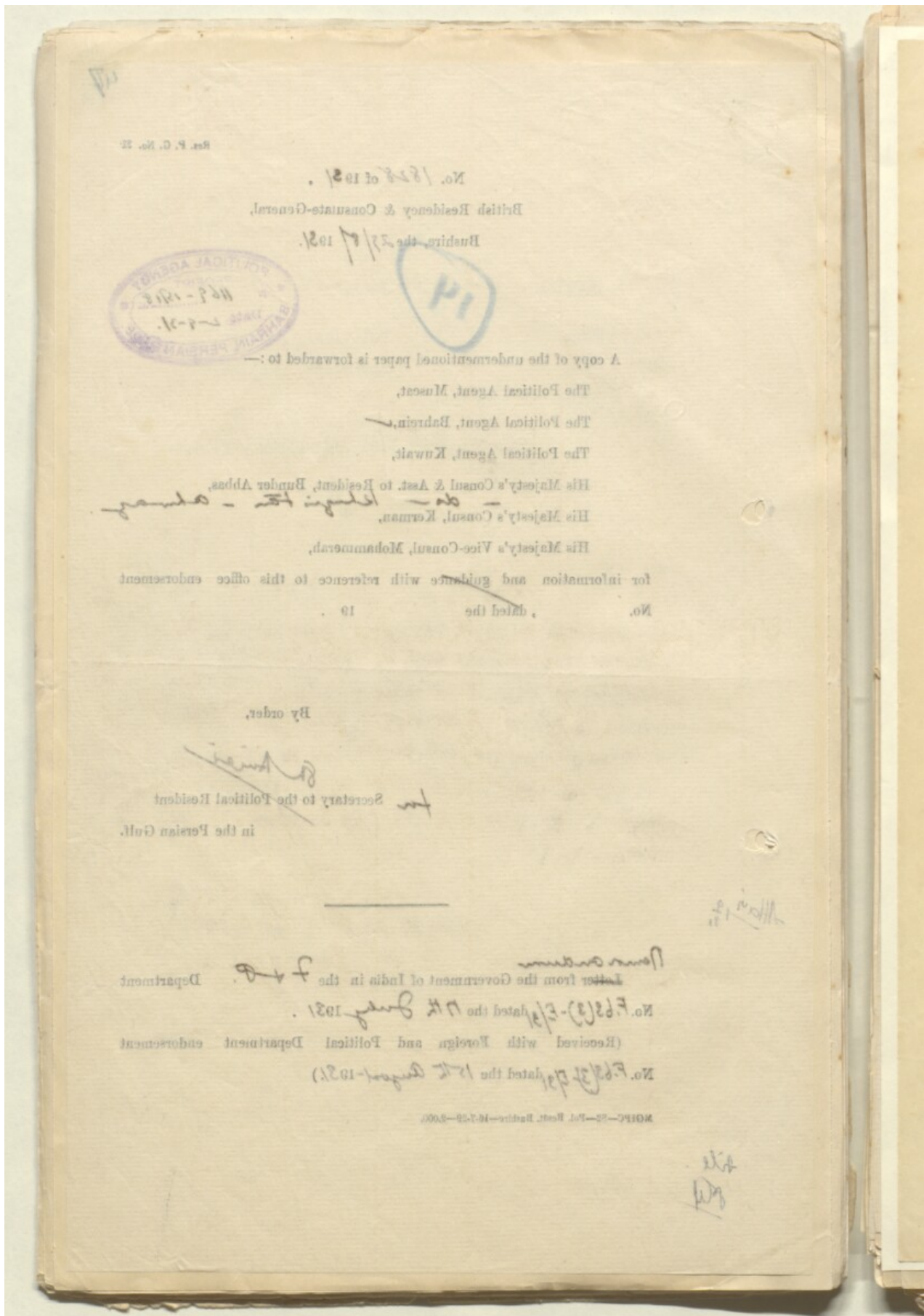
for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. , dated the 19 .

By order,  
*[Signature]*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

11/12/1931

*Memorandum*  
Letter from the Government of India in the 7 + 8. Department  
No. F.63(3)-E/3, dated the 17th July 1931.  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. F.63/31 E/3, dated the 15th August 1931.)  
MGIPC—S2—Pol. Resdt. Bushire—16-7-29—2,000.

file.  
*[Signature]*







48

From- The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department.

To - His Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.

Memorandum. NO: F. 63(3)-E/31.

Dated Simla the 17th July 1931.

Admissibility of joining time to  
Government servants who return from  
leave and are posted for duty in remote  
localities.

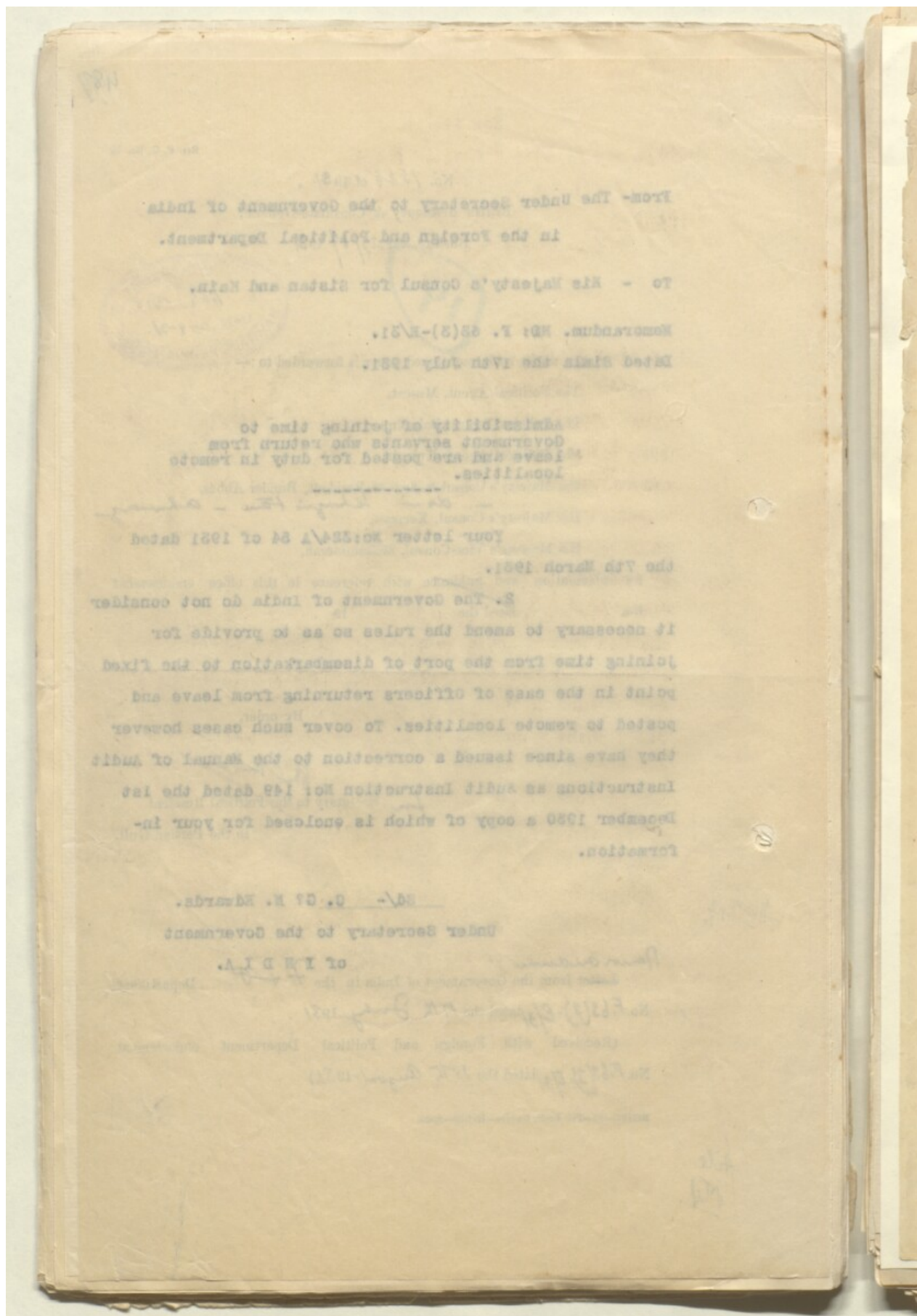
-----

Your letter No:324/A 54 of 1931 dated  
the 7th March 1931.

2. The Government of India do not consider  
it necessary to amend the rules so as to provide for  
joining time from the port of disembarkation to the fixed  
point in the case of Officers returning from leave and  
posted to remote localities. To cover such cases however  
they have since issued a correction to the Manual of Audit  
Instructions as Audit Instruction No: 149 dated the 1st  
December 1930 a copy of which is enclosed for your in-  
formation.

Sd/- C. G? N. Edwards.

Under Secretary to the Government  
of I N D I A.







No: 149.

Page 27, Section I Chapter XI-

Insert the following as paragraph 5-G.

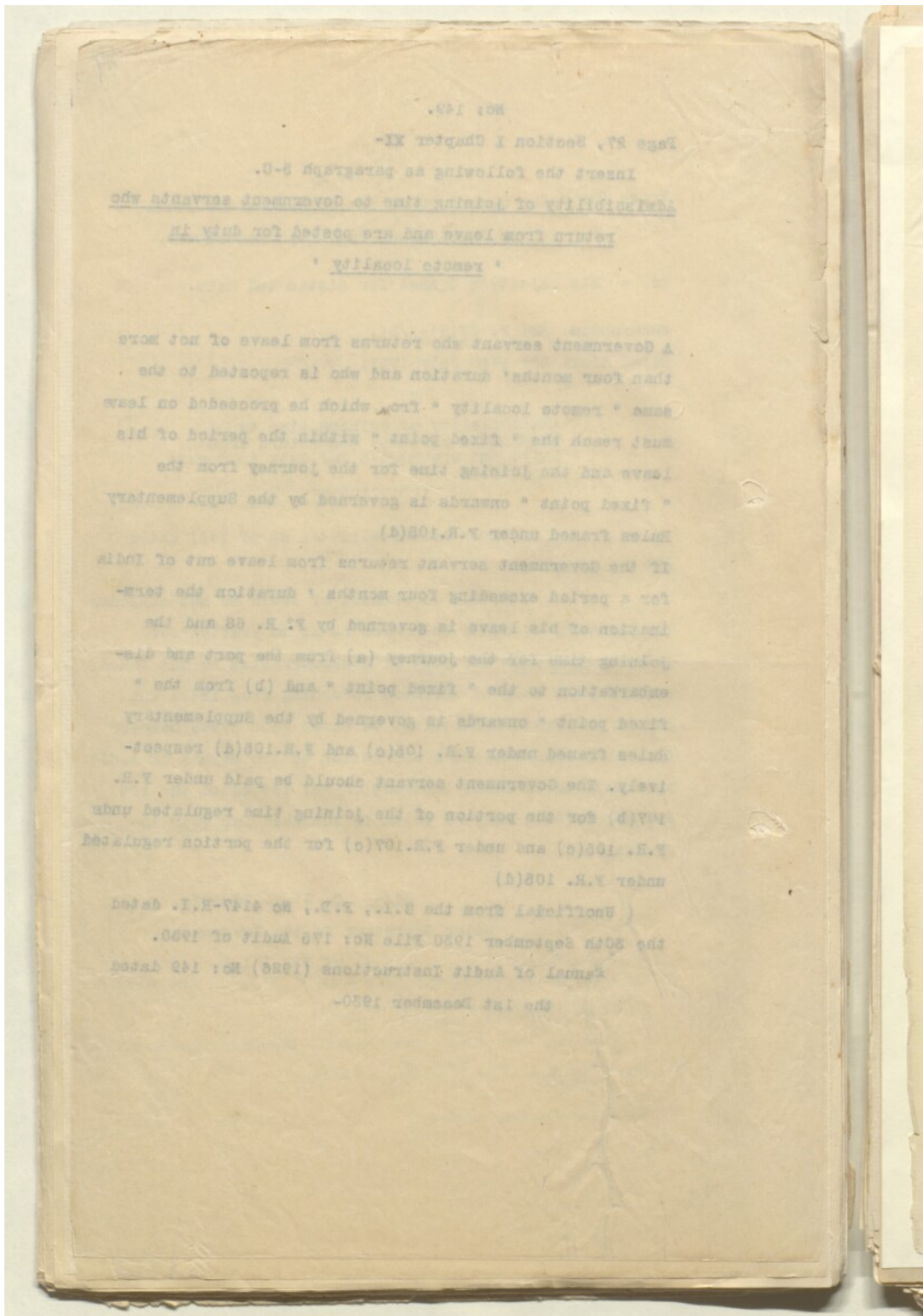
Admissibility of joining time to Government servants who  
return from leave and are posted for duty in  
' remote locality '

A Government servant who returns from leave of not more than four months' duration and who is reposted to the same " remote locality " from which he proceeded on leave must reach the " fixed point " within the period of his leave and the joining time for the journey from the " fixed point " onwards is governed by the Supplementary Rules framed under F.R.105(d)

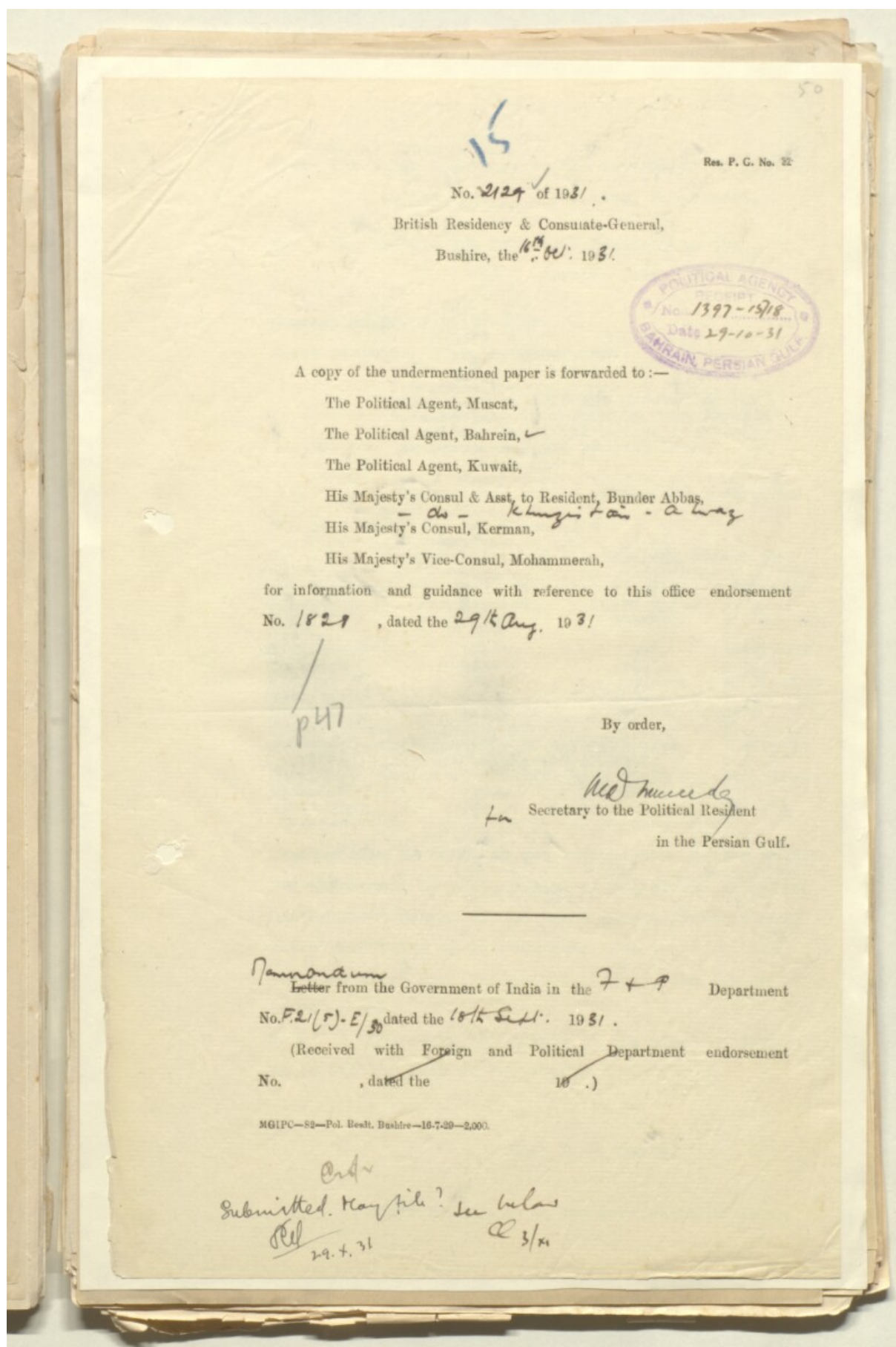
If the Government servant returns from leave out of India for a period exceeding four months ' duration the termination of his leave is governed by F? R. 68 and the joining time for the journey (a) from the port and disembarkation to the " fixed point " and (b) from the " fixed point " onwards is governed by the Supplementary Rules framed under F.R. 105(c) and F.R.105(d) respectively. The Government servant should be paid under F.R. 107(b) for the portion of the joining time regulated under F.R. 105(c) and under F.R.107(c) for the portion regulated under F.R. 105(d)

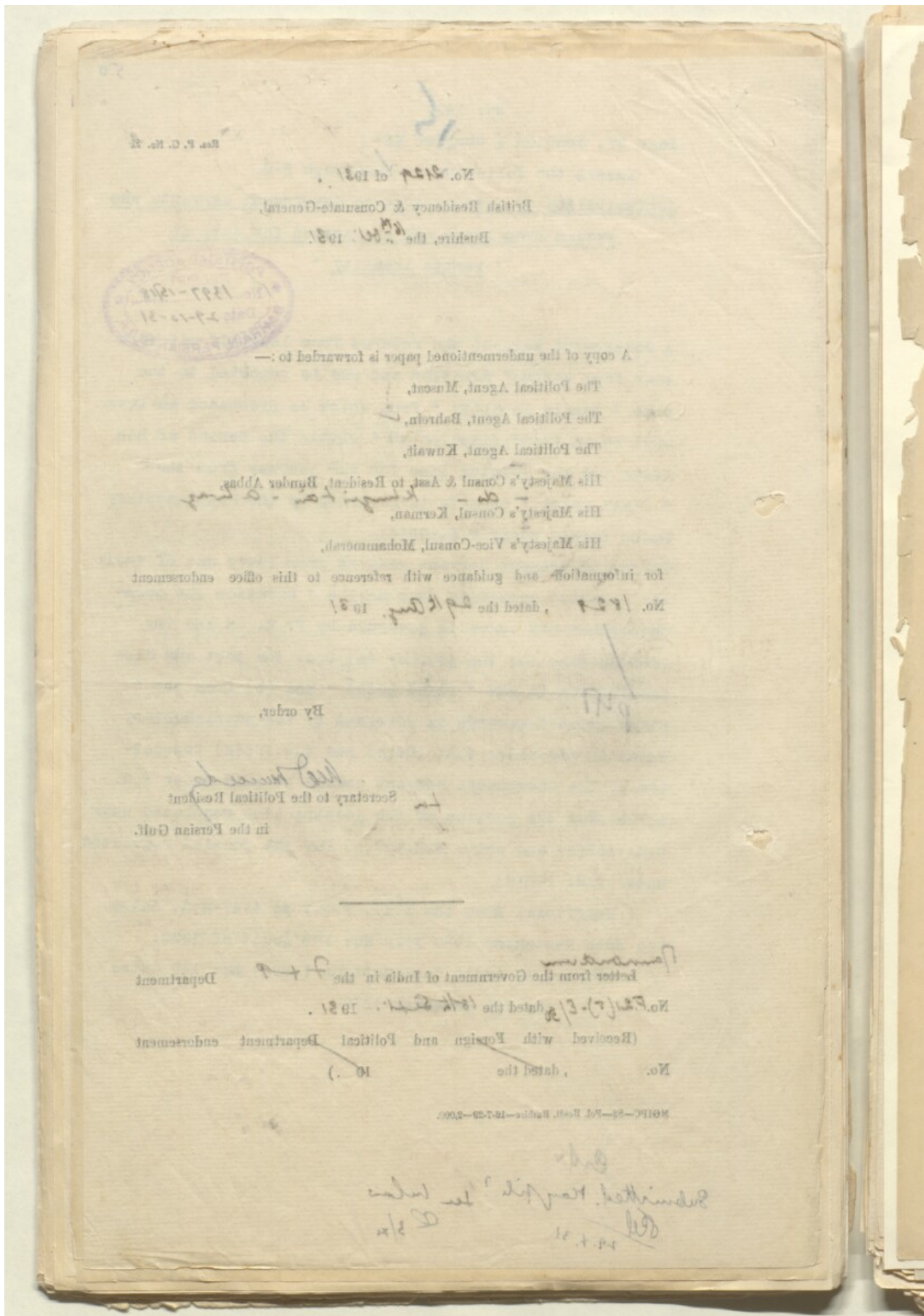
( Unofficial from the G.I., F.D., No 4147-R.I. dated the 30th September 1930 File No: 175 Audit of 1930.

Manual of Audit Instructions (1926) No: 149 dated the 1st December 1930-













From- The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign & Political Department,

To - The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

Memorandum No. F.21(5)-K/30.

Dated Simla the 18th September, 1931.

Joining time of Officers proceeding  
on leave from or returning from leave  
to certain specified remote localities  
in Persia and the Persian Gulf.

Correspondence ending with your memorandum  
No. 1616 dated the 1st August, 1931.

2. In supersession of all previous orders on

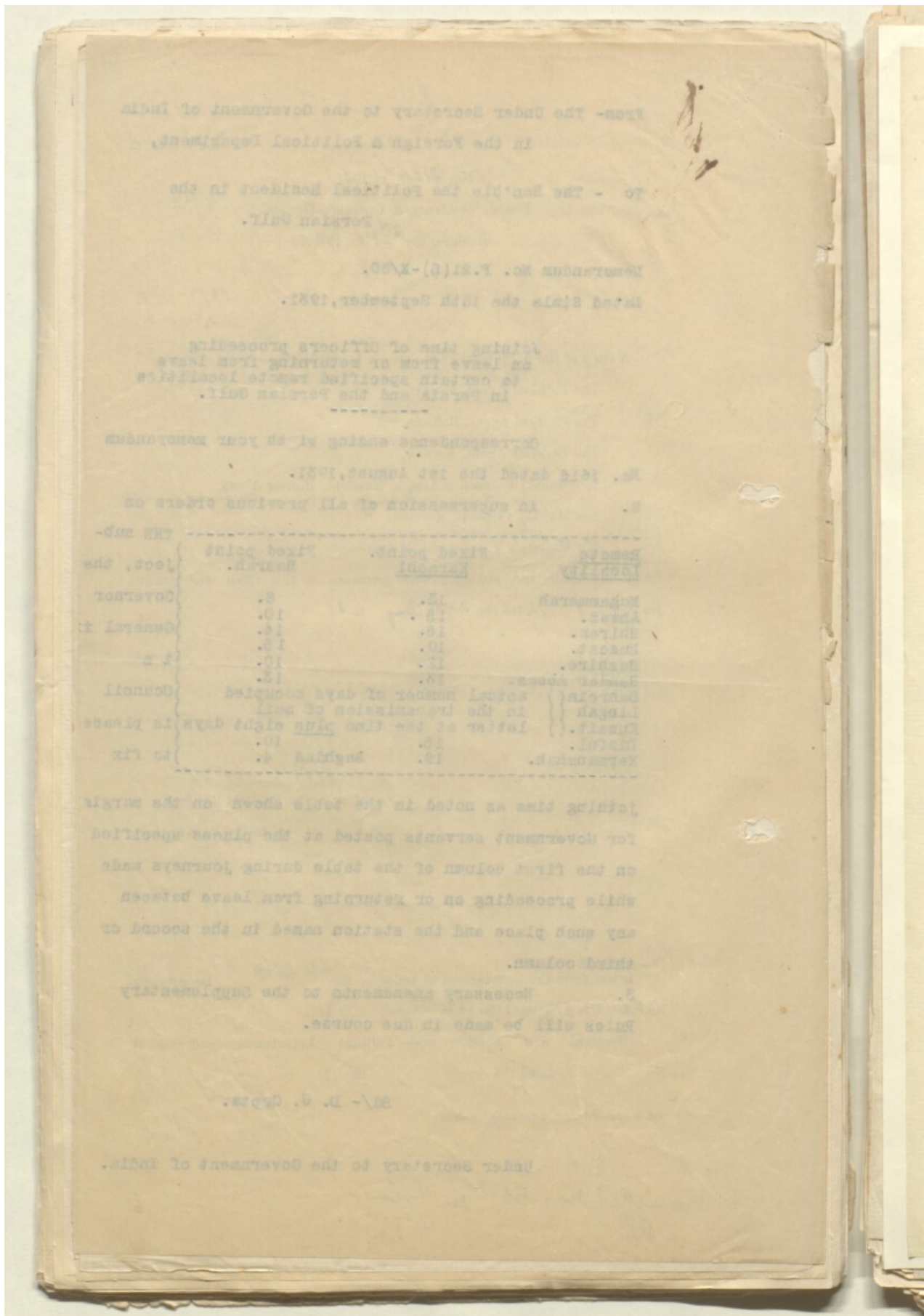
Remote Locality	Fixed point. Karachi	Fixed point Basrah.	THE sub- ject, the
Mogammerah	13.	8.	Governor
Ahwaz.	15.	10.	
Shiraz.	16.	14.	General
Muscat.	10.	15.	
Bushire.	12.	10.	in
Bandar Abbas.	13.	13.	
Bahrein	actual number of days occupied in the transmission of mail letter at the time plus eight days		Council
Lingah			
Kuwait.			is please
Dizful.	15.	10.	
Kermanshah.	19.	Baghdad 4.	to fix

joining time as noted in the table shown on the margin  
for Government servants posted at the places specified  
on the first column of the table during journeys made  
while proceeding on or returning from leave between  
any such place and the station named in the second or  
third column.

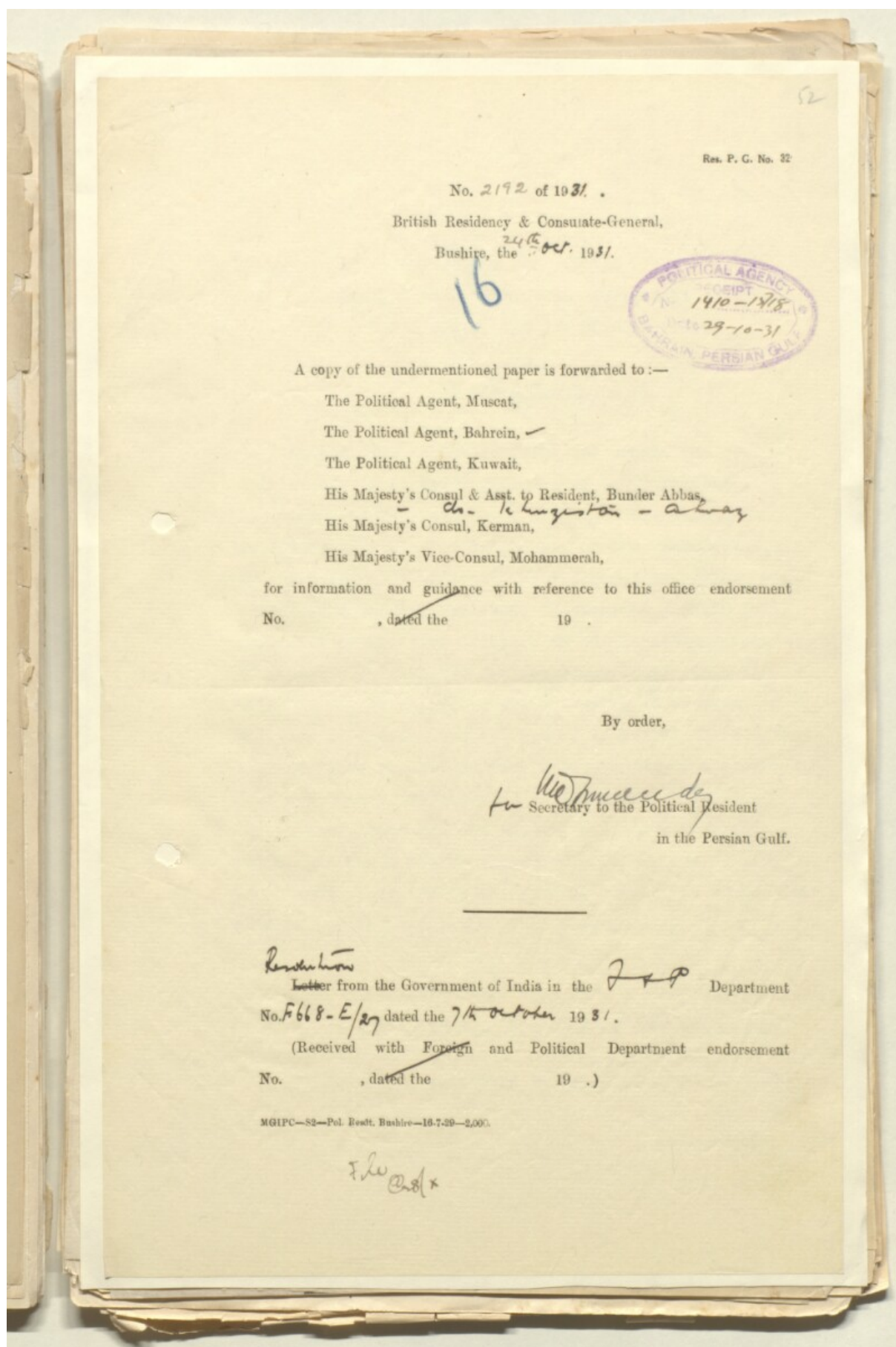
3. Necessary amendments to the Supplementary  
Rules will be made in due course.

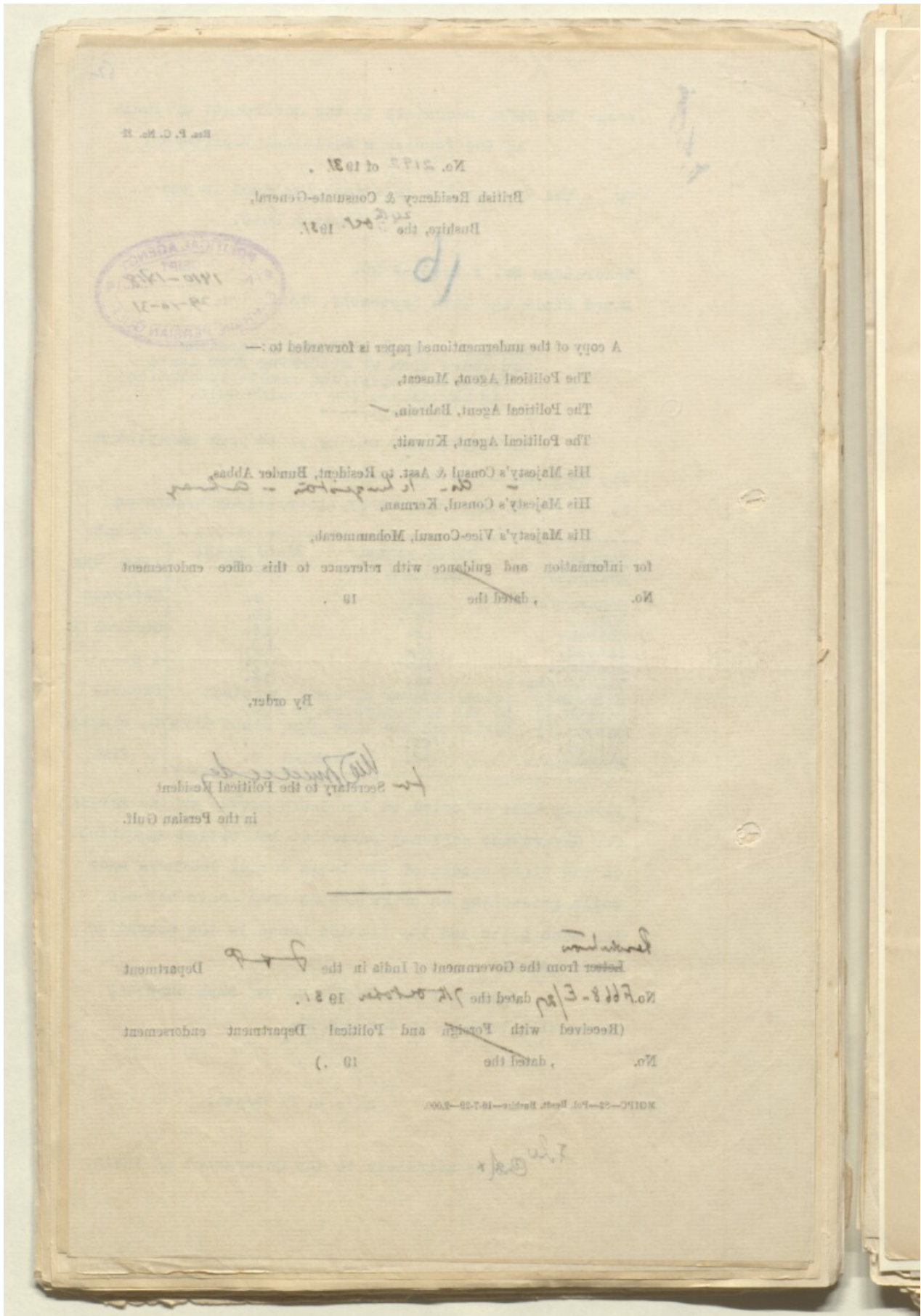
Sd/- D. C. Gupta.

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

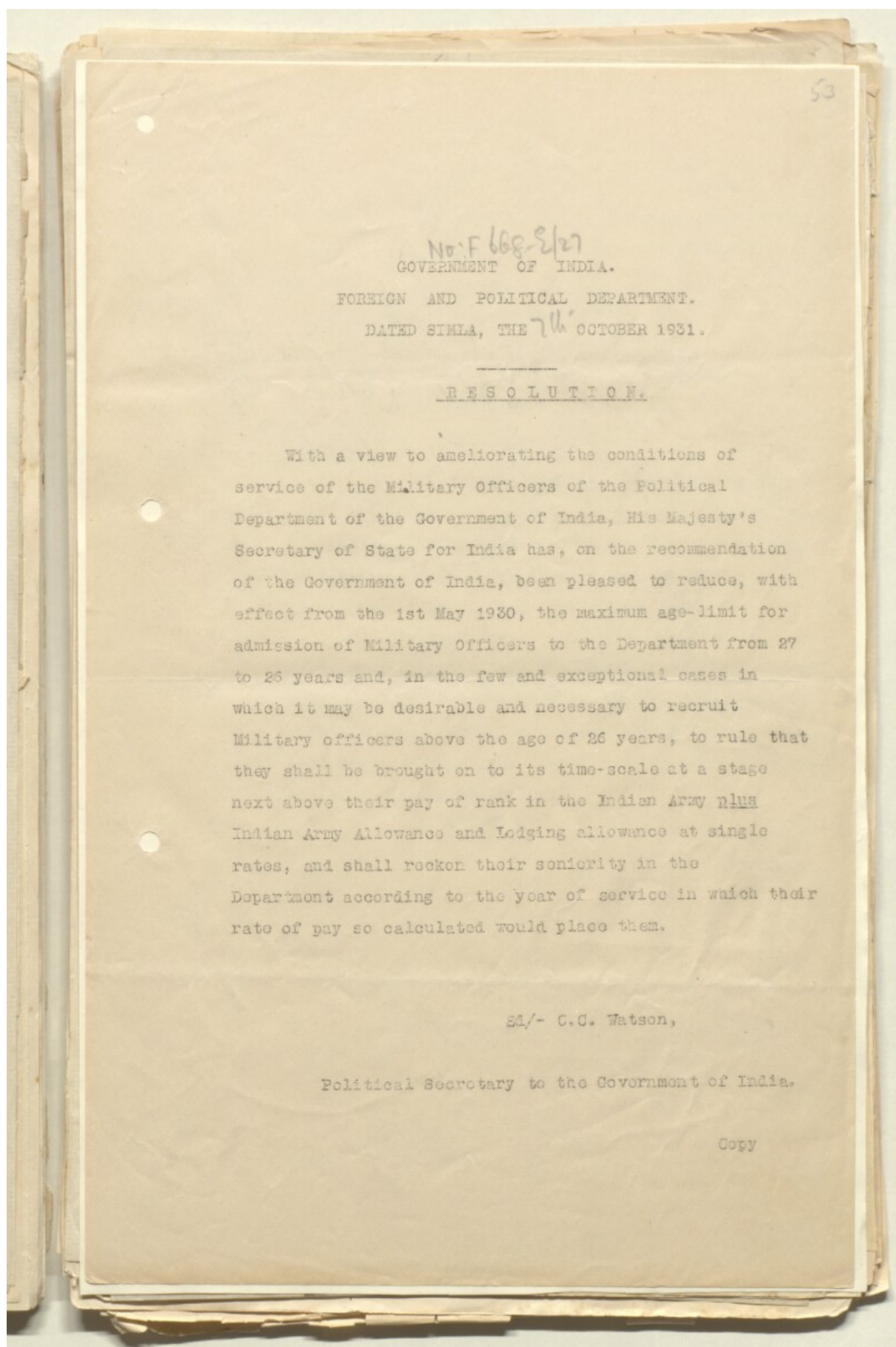












No. F 668-2/27  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

DATED SIMLA, THE 7<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 1931.

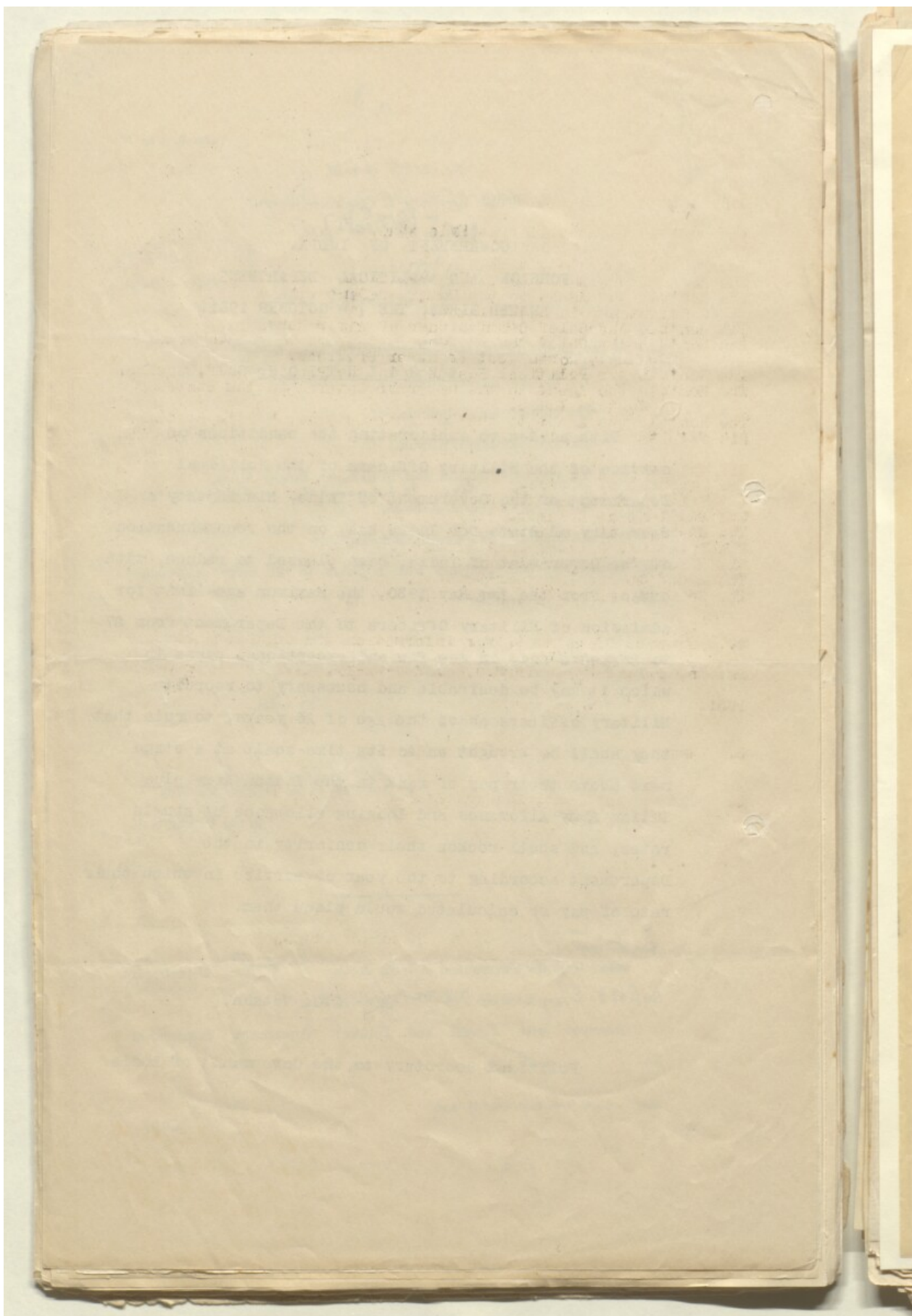
RESOLUTION.

With a view to ameliorating the conditions of service of the Military Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, on the recommendation of the Government of India, been pleased to reduce, with effect from the 1st May 1930, the maximum age-limit for admission of Military Officers to the Department from 27 to 26 years and, in the few and exceptional cases in which it may be desirable and necessary to recruit Military officers above the age of 26 years, to rule that they shall be brought on to its time-scale at a stage next above their pay of rank in the Indian Army plus Indian Army Allowance and Lodging allowance at single rates, and shall reckon their seniority in the Department according to the year of service in which their rate of pay so calculated would place them.

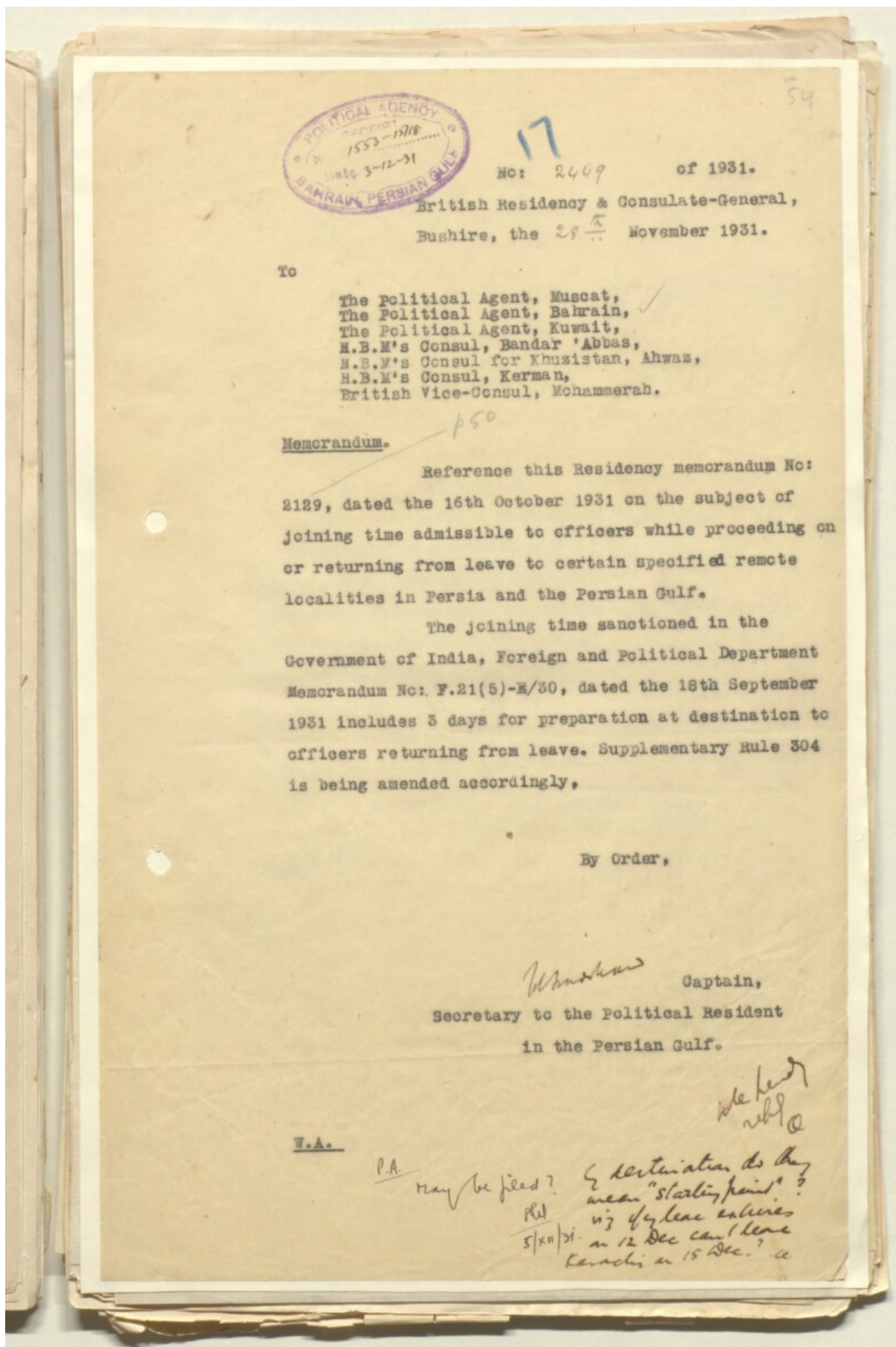
Sd/- C.C. Watson,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy



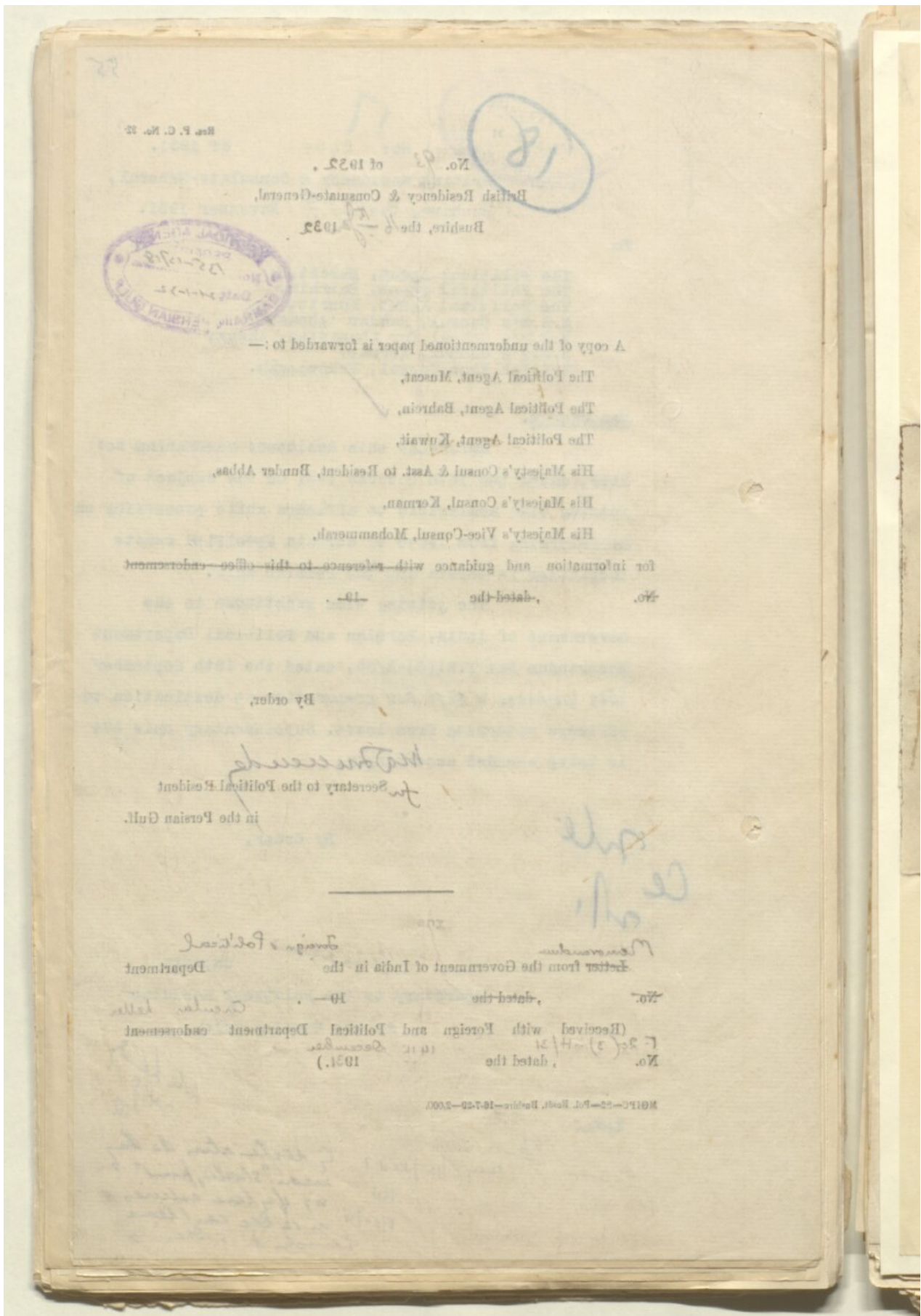








MGIPC-82-Pol. Resdt. Bushire-16.7.29-2,000.







56  
COPY.

MEMORANDUM.

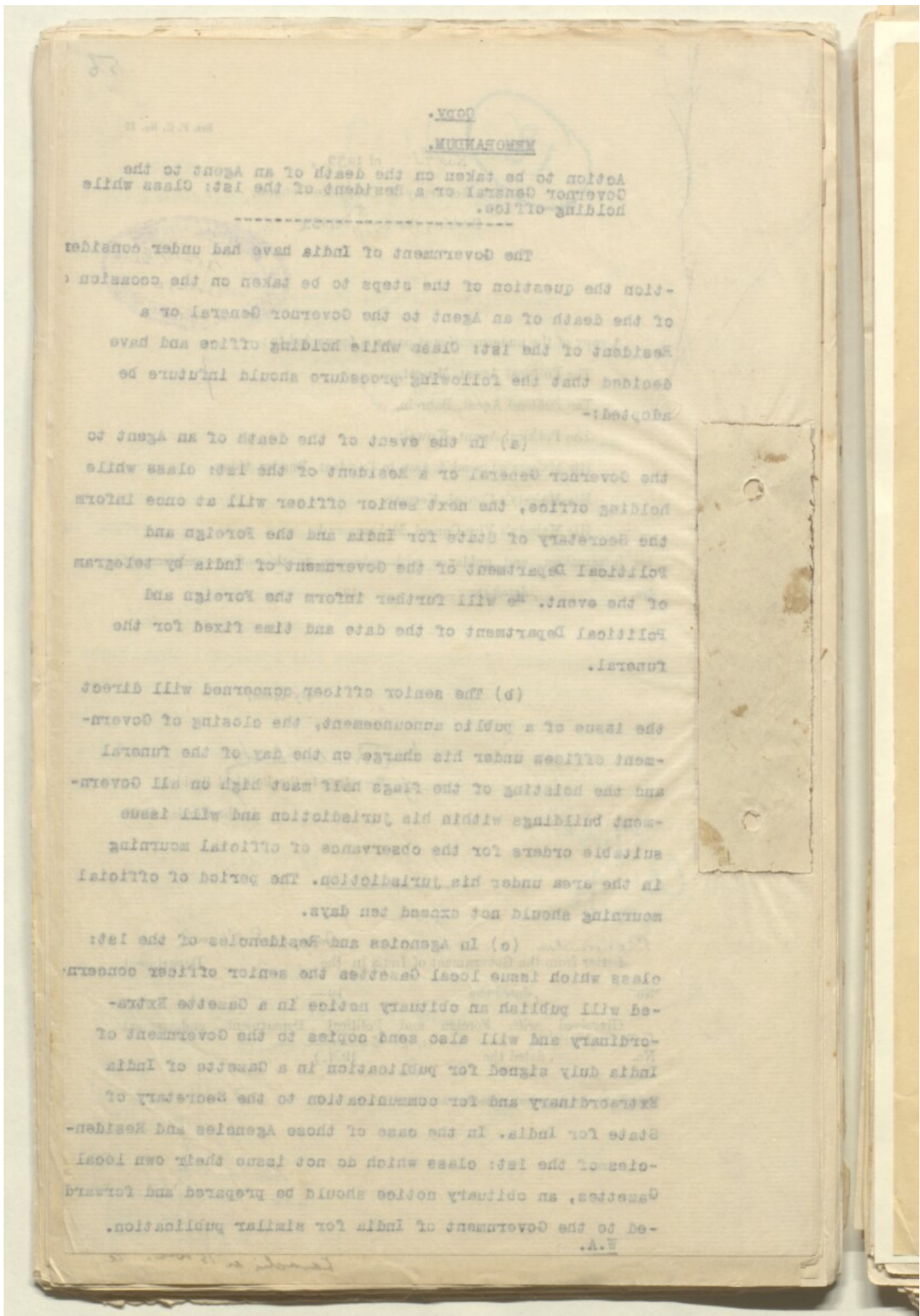
Action to be taken on the death of an Agent to the Governor General or a Resident of the 1st: Class while holding office.  
-----

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the steps to be taken on the occasion of the death of an Agent to the Governor General or a Resident of the 1st: Class while holding office and have decided that the following procedure should in future be adopted:-

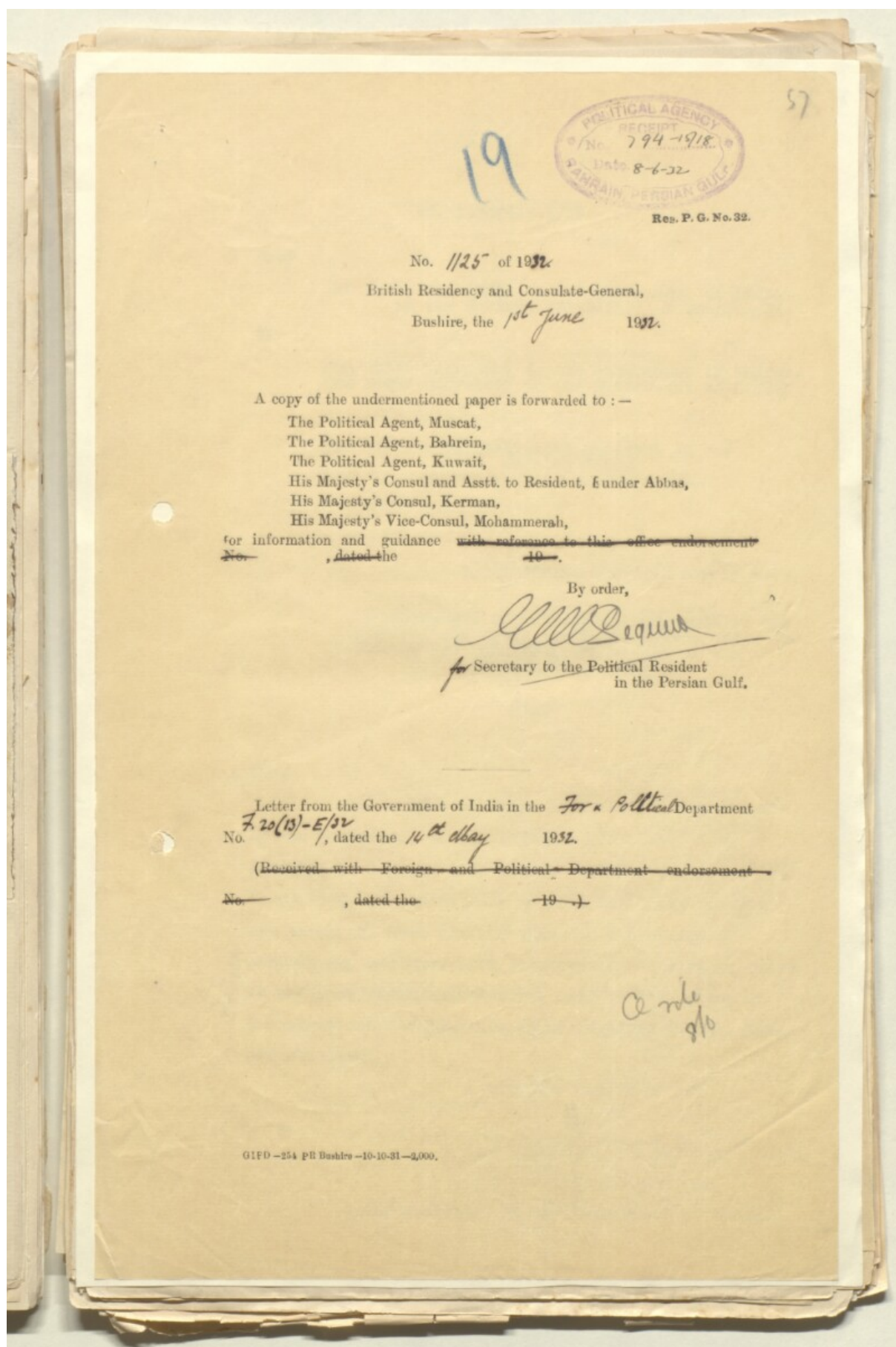
(a) In the event of the death of an Agent to the Governor General or a Resident of the 1st: class while holding office, the next senior officer will at once inform the Secretary of State for India and the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India by telegram of the event. He will further inform the Foreign and Political Department of the date and time fixed for the funeral.

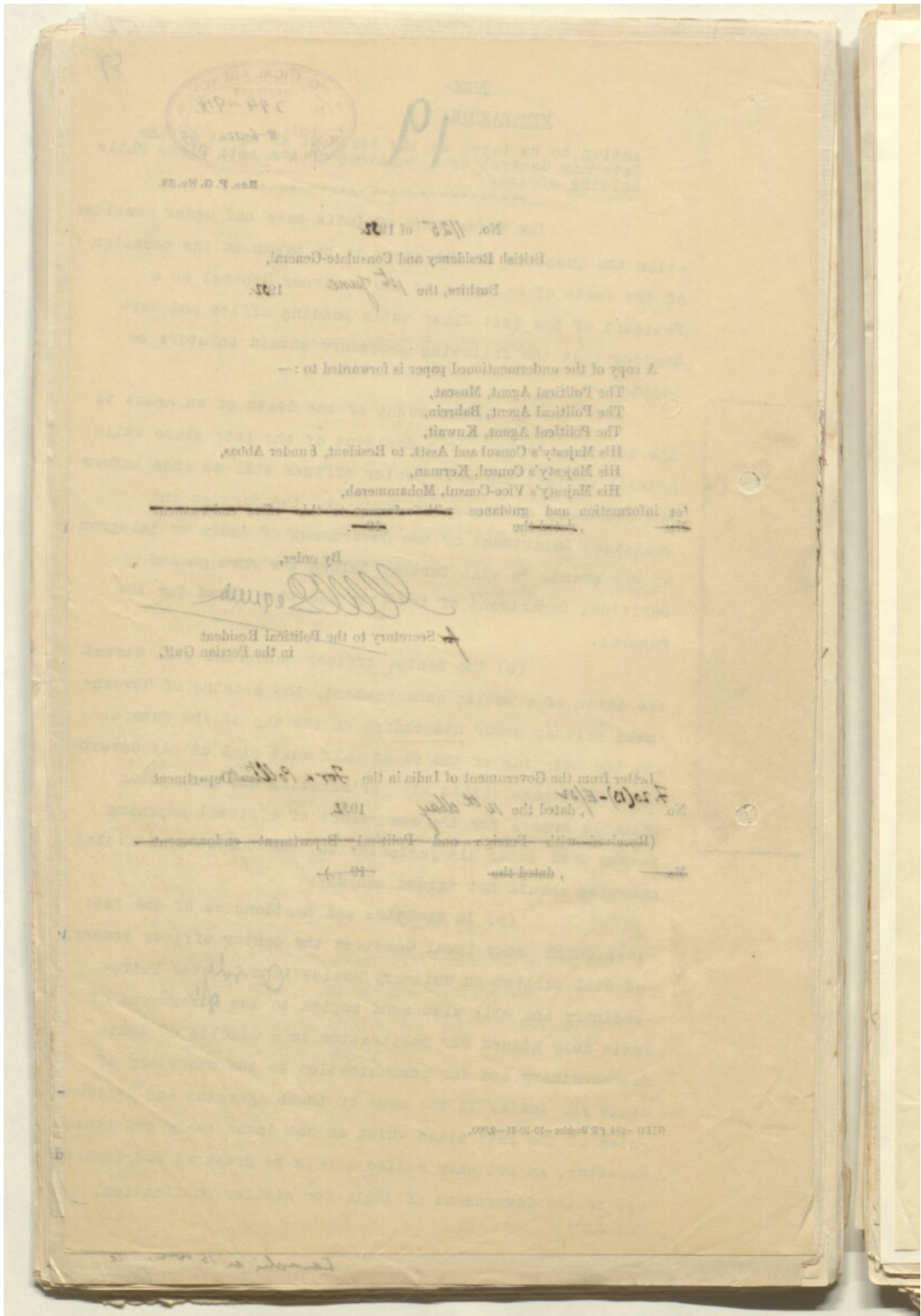
(b) The senior officer concerned will direct the issue of a public announcement, the closing of Government offices under his charge on the day of the funeral and the hoisting of the flags half mast high on all Government buildings within his jurisdiction and will issue suitable orders for the observance of official mourning in the area under his jurisdiction. The period of official mourning should not exceed ten days.

(c) In Agencies and Residencies of the 1st: class which issue local Gazettes the senior officer concerned will publish an obituary notice in a Gazette Extraordinary and will also send copies to the Government of India duly signed for publication in a Gazette of India Extraordinary and for communication to the Secretary of State for India. In the case of those Agencies and Residencies of the 1st: class which do not issue their own local Gazettes, an obituary notice should be prepared and forwarded to the Government of India for similar publication.  
W.A.

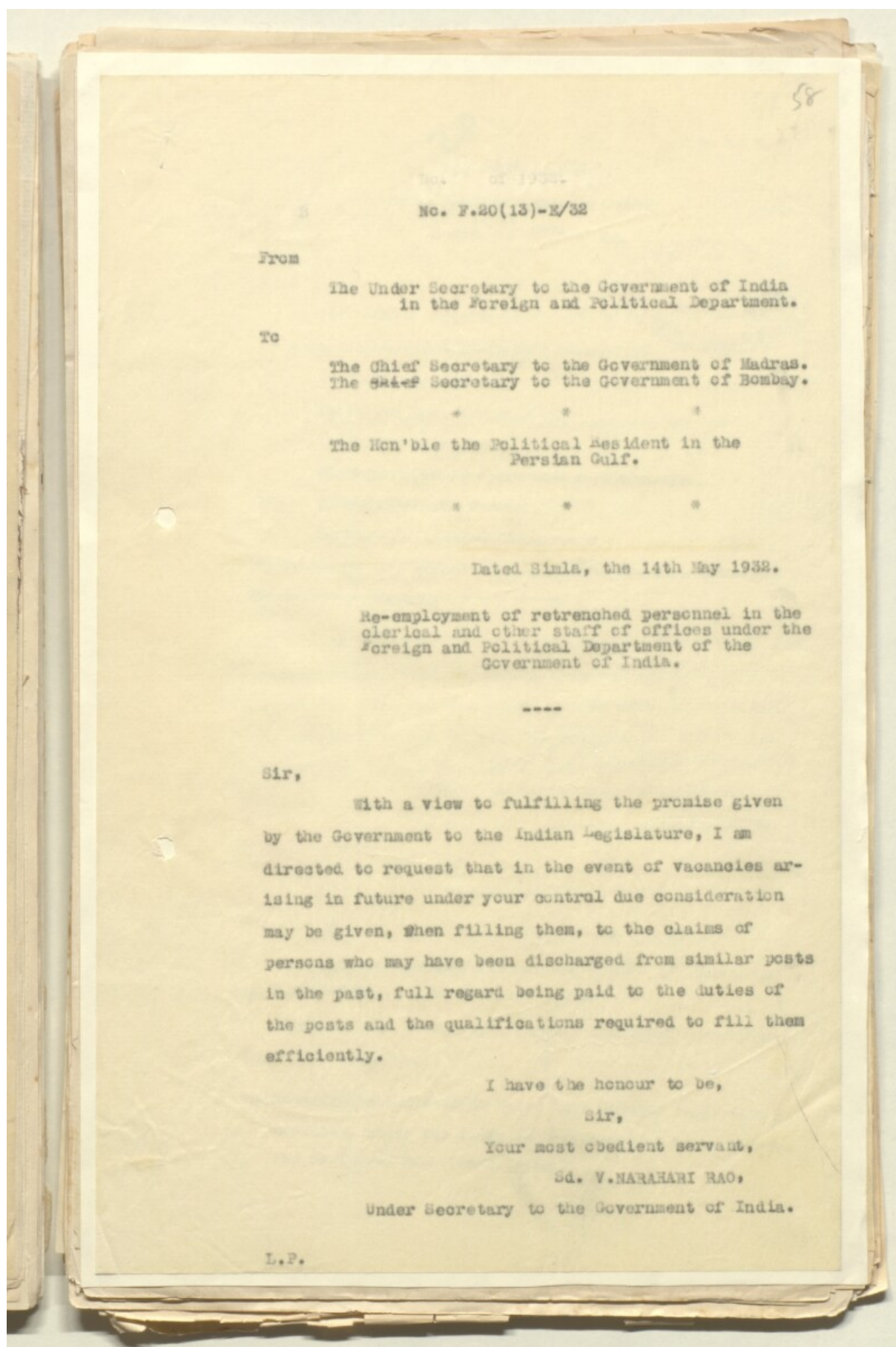


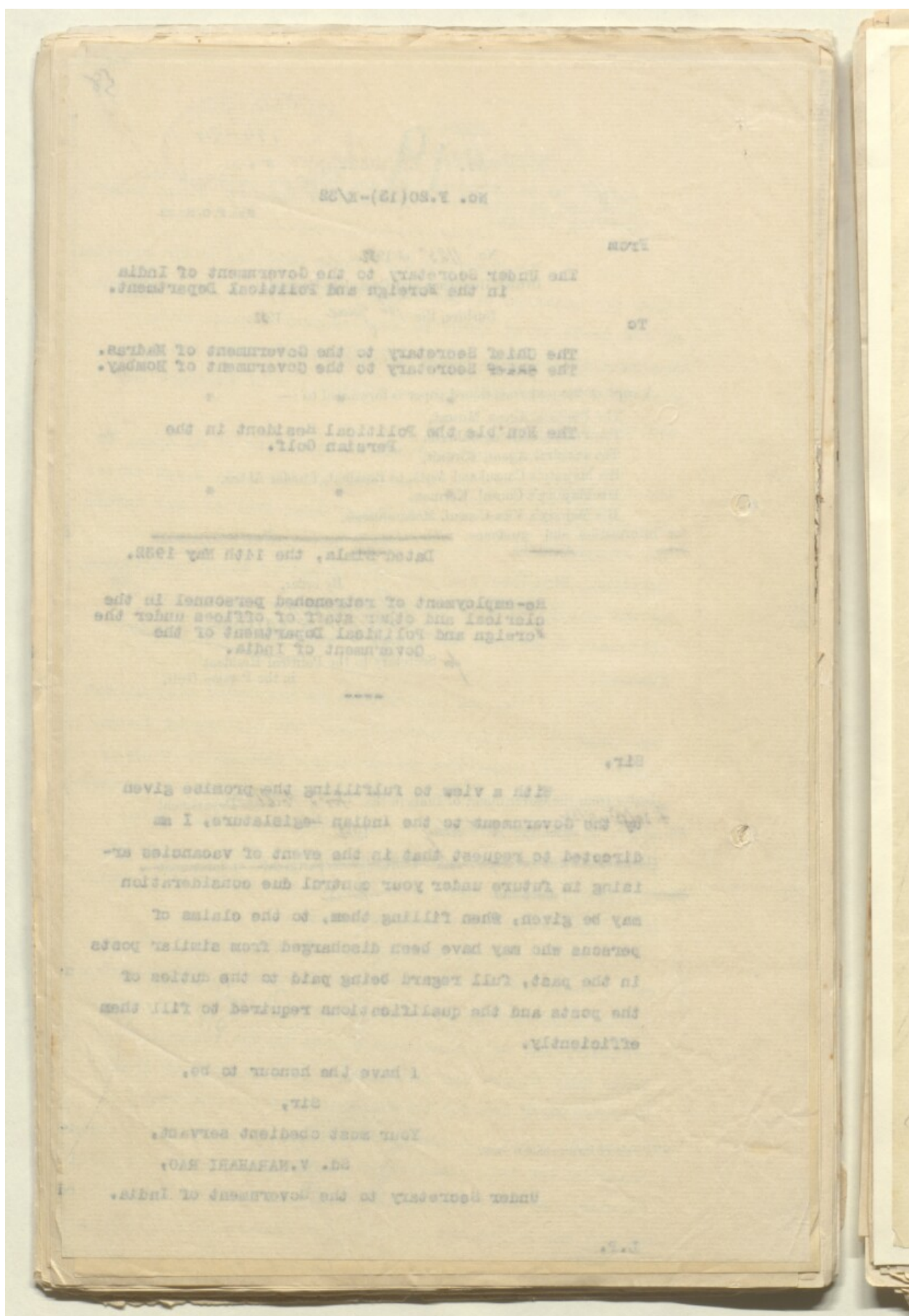




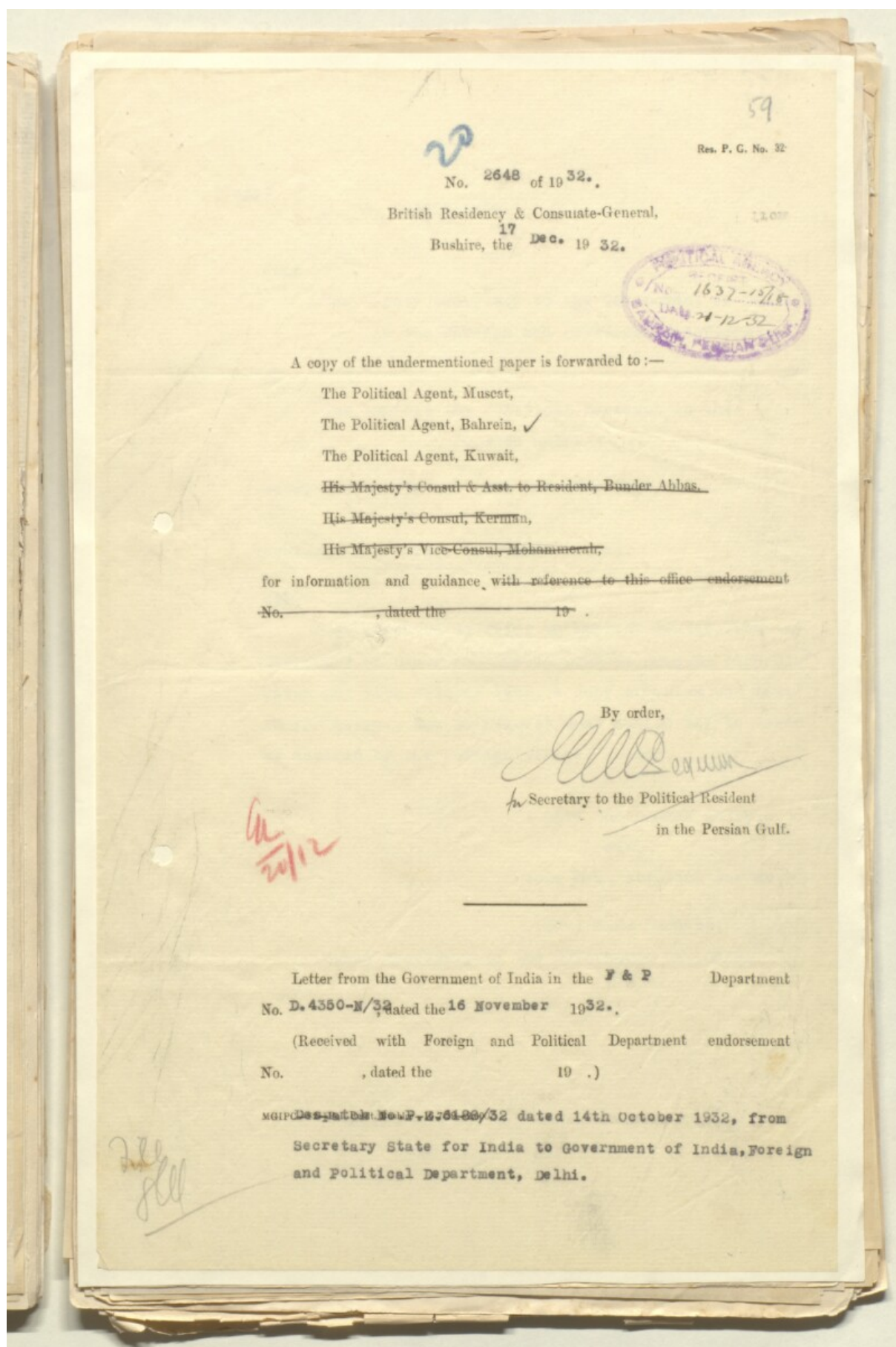


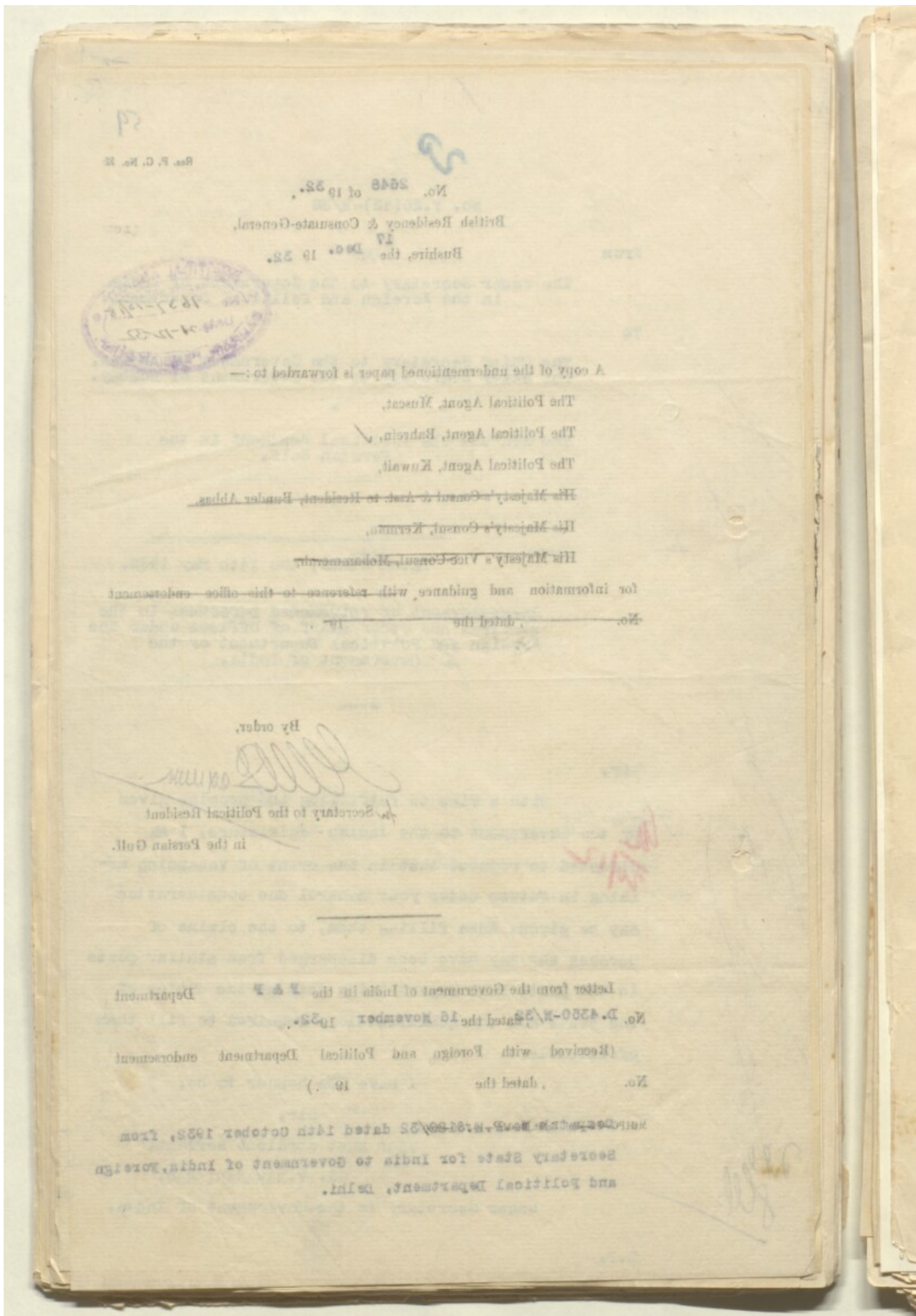




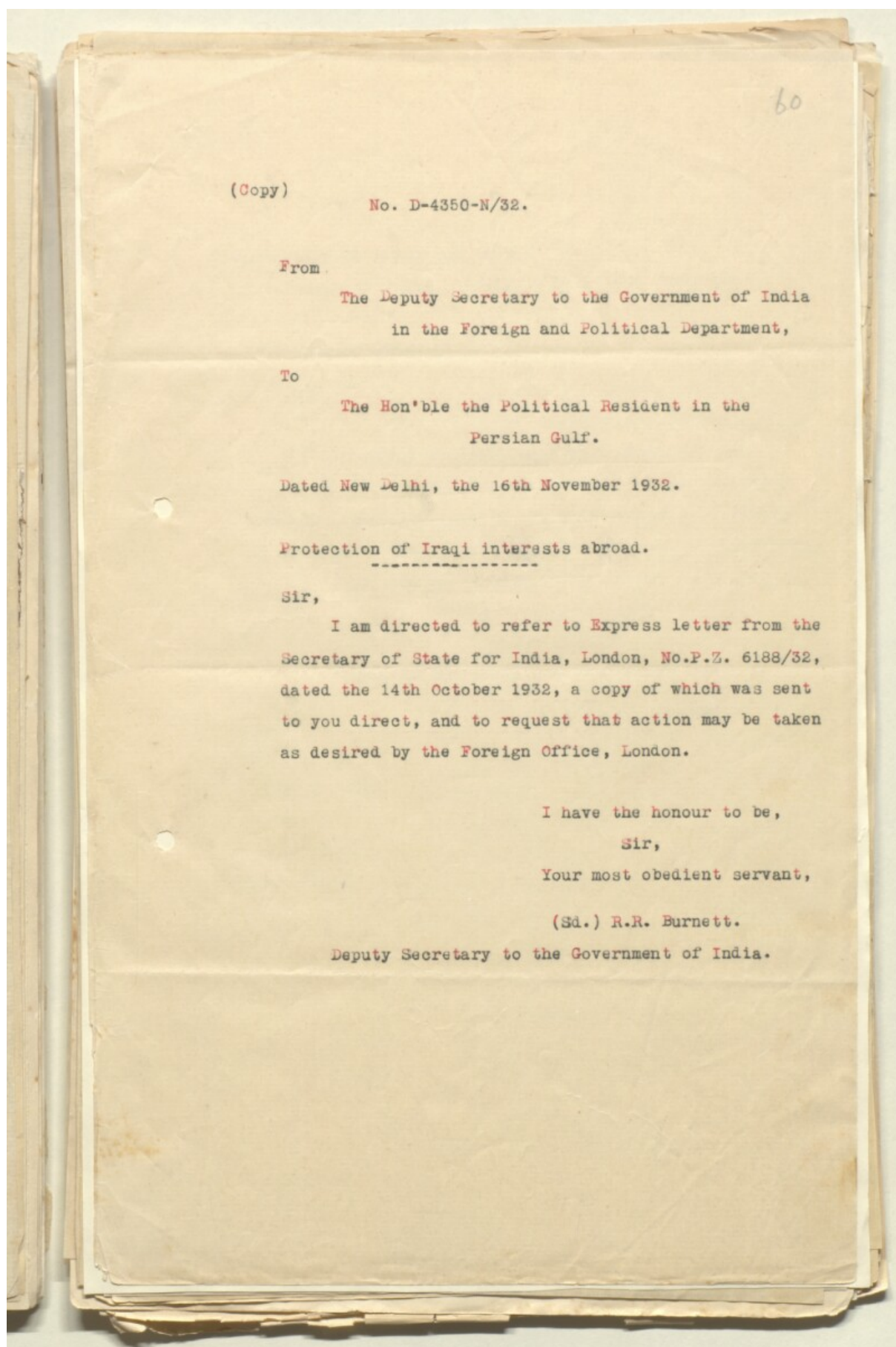












60

(Copy)

No. D-4350-N/32.

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

Dated New Delhi, the 16th November 1932.

Protection of Iraqi interests abroad.  
-----

Sir,

I am directed to refer to Express letter from the  
Secretary of State for India, London, No.P.Z. 6188/32,  
dated the 14th October 1932, a copy of which was sent  
to you direct, and to request that action may be taken  
as desired by the Foreign Office, London.

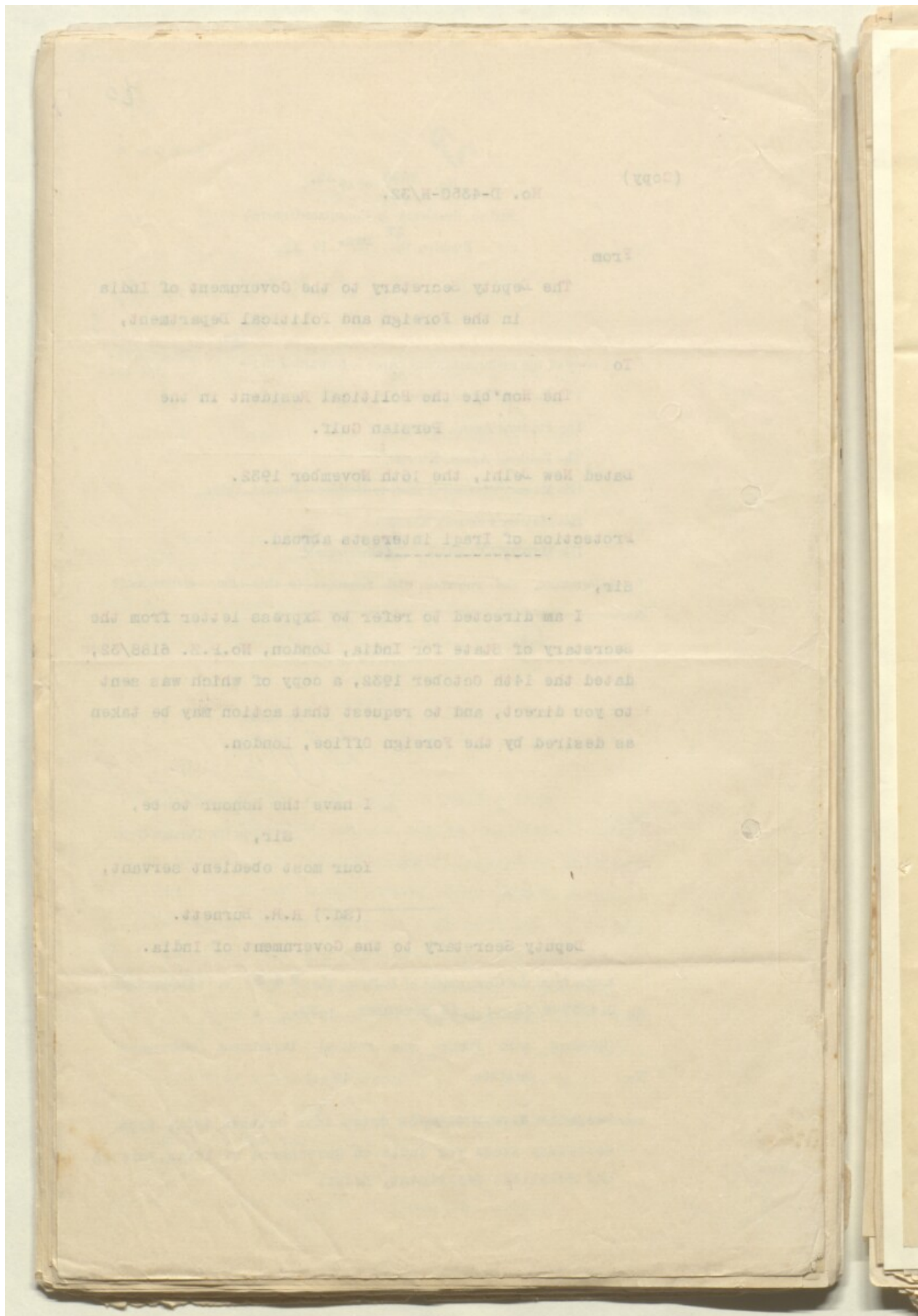
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

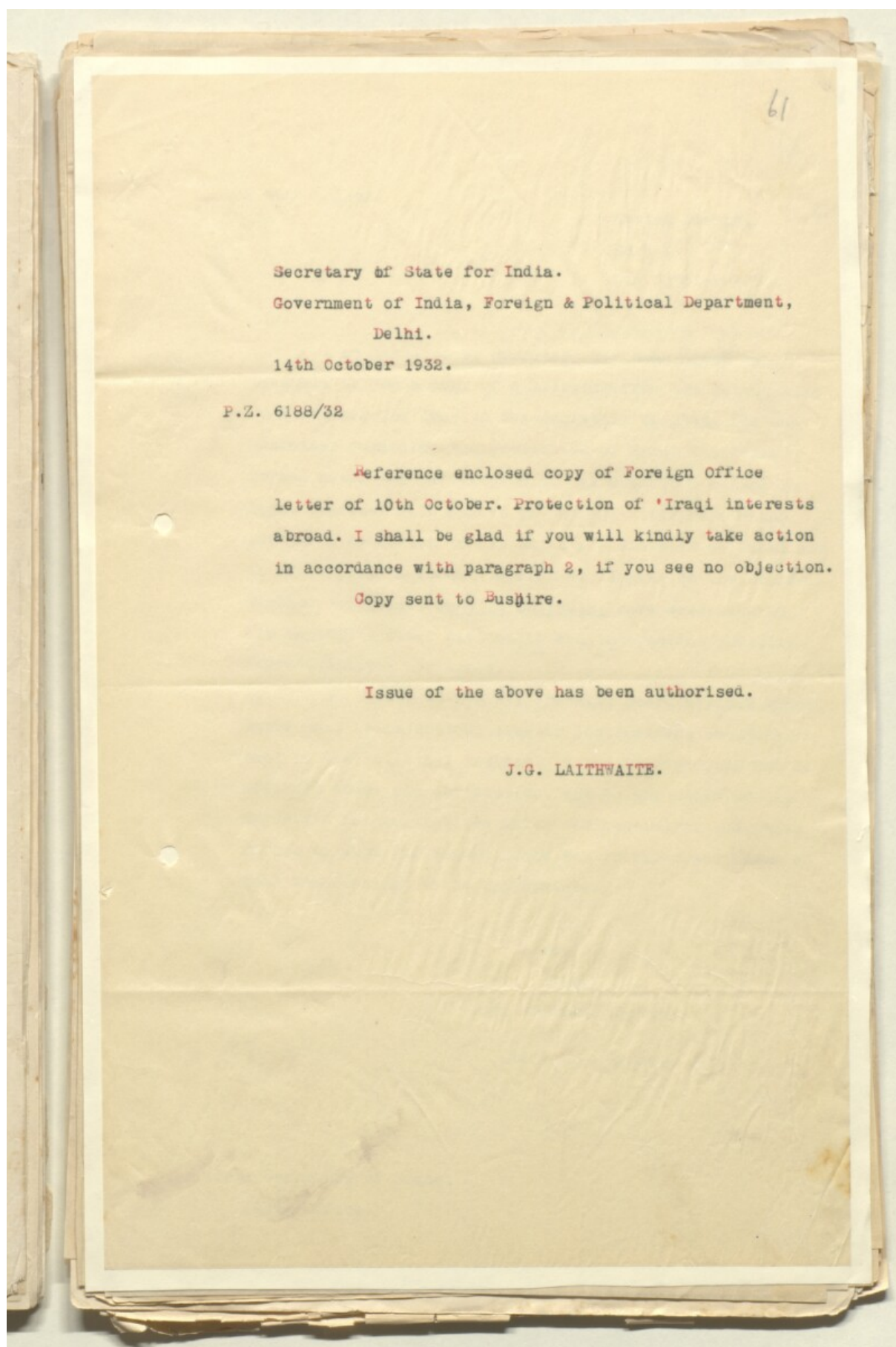
Your most obedient servant,

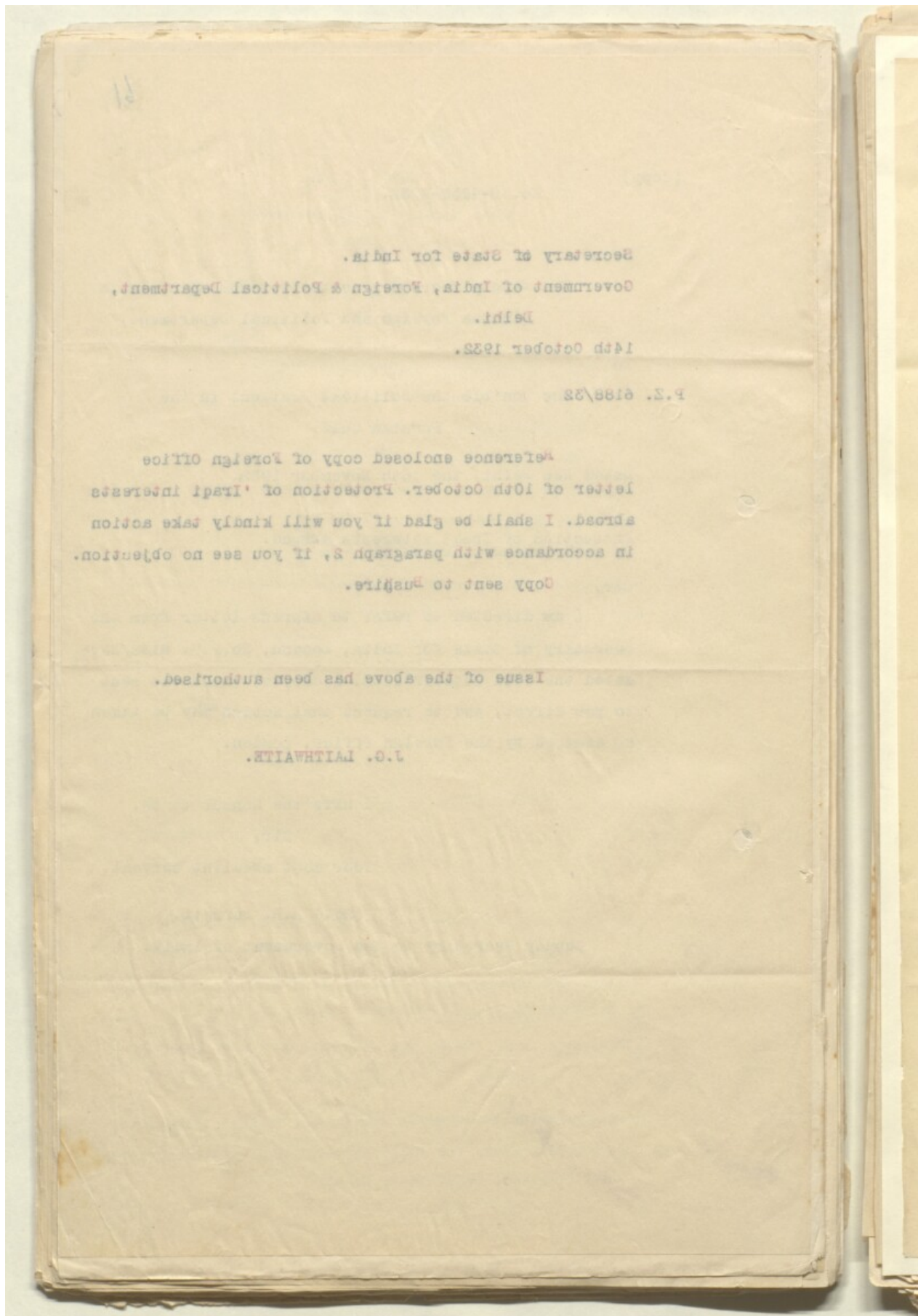
(Sd.) R.R. Burnett.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.













E 5054/502/93.

62  
Foreign Office,  
S.W.I.  
10th October 1932.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to transmit to you a copy of a telegram from the Acting High Commissioner for Iraq to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the protection of Iraqi interests abroad after the termination of the mandatory regime in Iraq, together with copies of "Saving" telegrams which have been addressed to His Majesty's Minister at Kabul and to His Majesty's Consul-General at Tangier on the subject. Similar telegrams, mutatis mutandis, have been sent to His Majesty's other diplomatic and independent consular Representatives concerned.

2. I am to suggest, that, provided Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare sees no objection, similar instructions should be sent to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and to officers under his jurisdiction, and to any other of His Majesty's Representatives under the control of the India Office to whom Sir Samuel Hoare may consider the issue of such instructions to be appropriate.

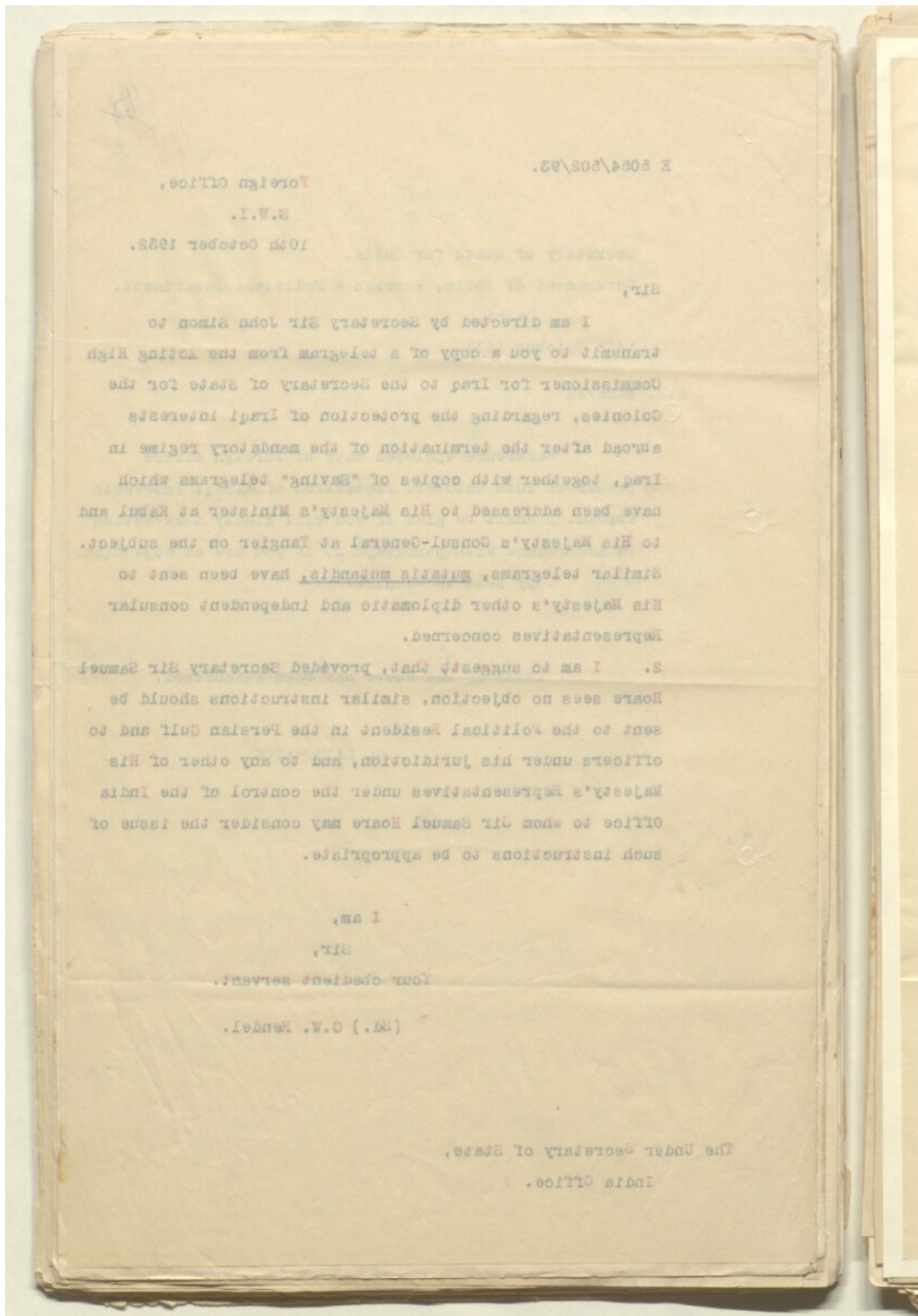
I am,

Sir,

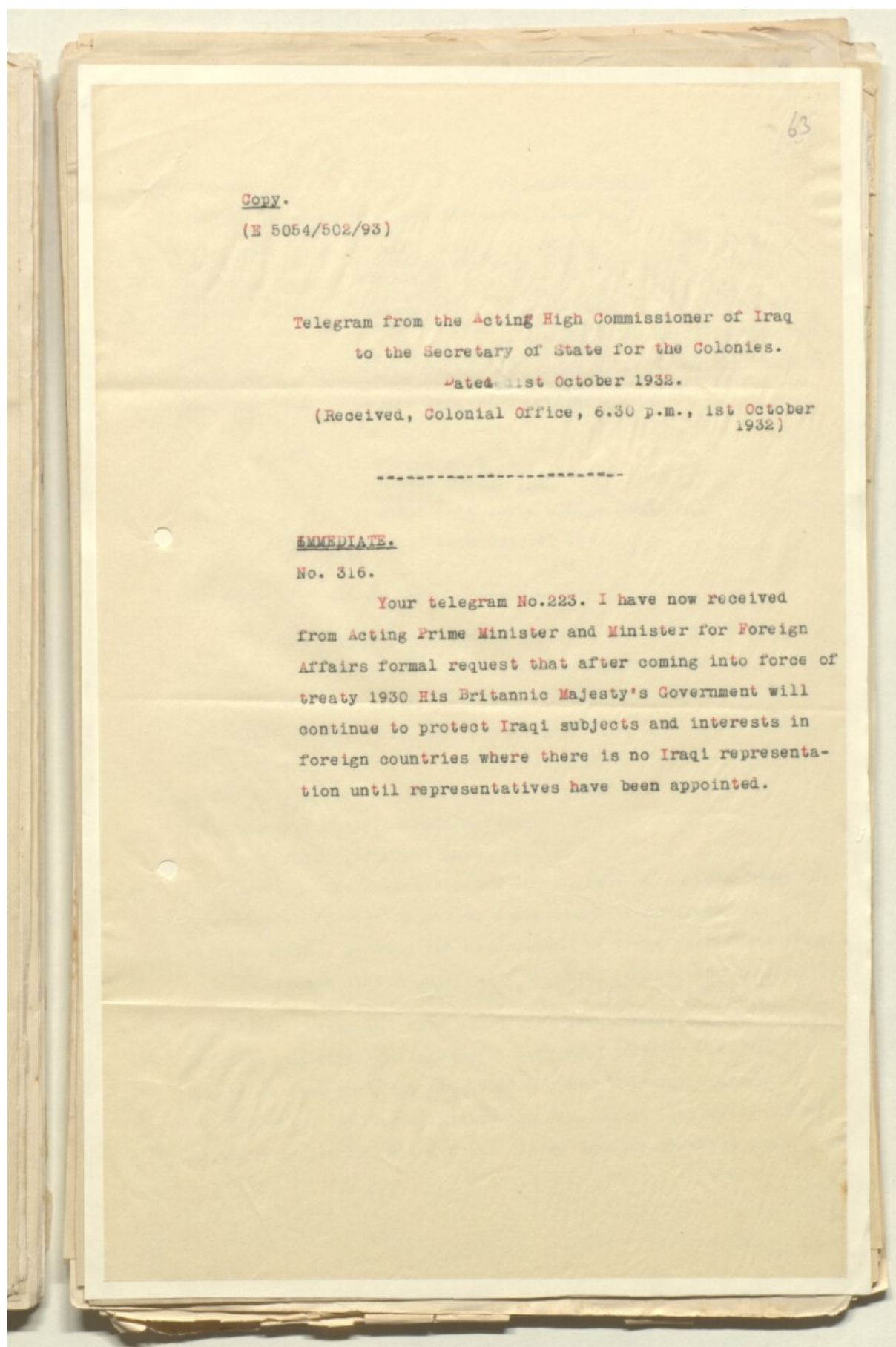
Your obedient servant.

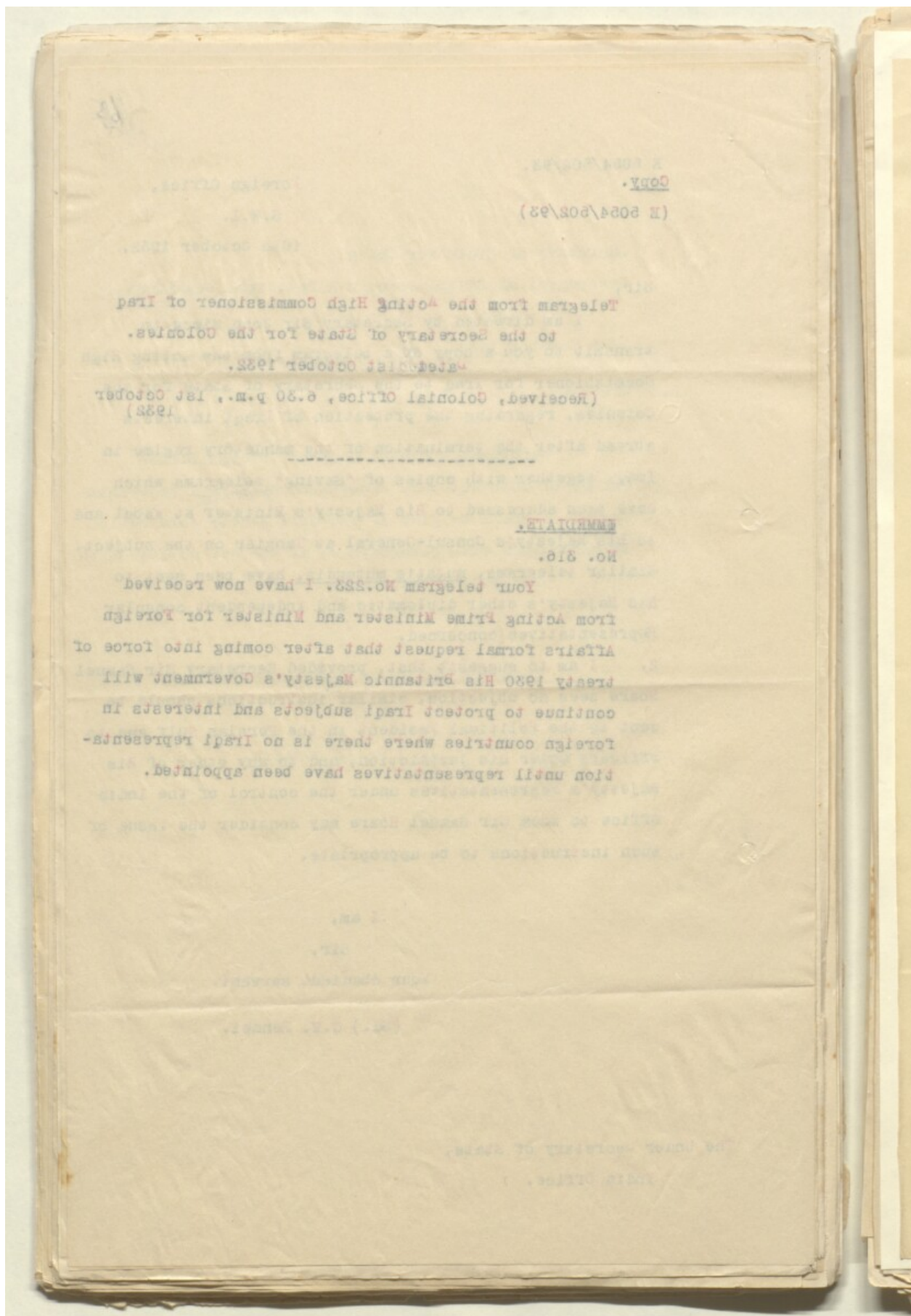
(Sd.) G.W. Rendel.

The Under Secretary of State,  
India Office.













(E 5054/502/93)

64  
NO DISTRIBUTION.

Circular telegram to H.M.'s Representatives at:-

Addis Ababa No.3.	Budapest No.1	Lima No.1	Prague No.4
Asuncion No.1	Buenos Aires No.3	Lisbon No.25	Riga No.6
Athens No.6	Caracas No.1	Madrid No.10	Rio No.1
Bangkok No.3	Copenhagen No.1	Mexico No.2	Rome No.47
Belgrade No.4	Durazzo No.1	Montevideo	Santiago No.27
Berlin No.54	Guatemala No.2	No.1	
		Moscow No.7	Santo Domingo No.
Berlin No.7	The Hague No.2	Oslo No.2	Sofia No.4
Bagota No.2	Havana No.1	Panama No.1	Stockholm No.1
Brussel No.30	Helsingfors No.2	Peking No.3	Tokyo No.3
Bucharest No.7	La Paz No.2	Port-au-Prince	
		No.1.	

Vienna No.4  
Warsaw No.7  
Washington No.15  
Kabul (via India Office Bag).

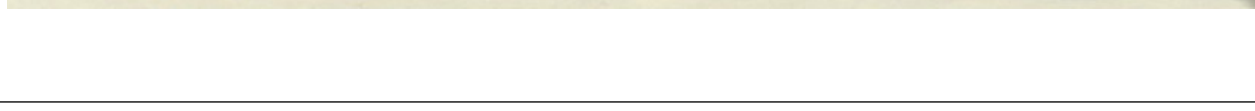
Foreign Office, 10th October 1932.

(Saving).

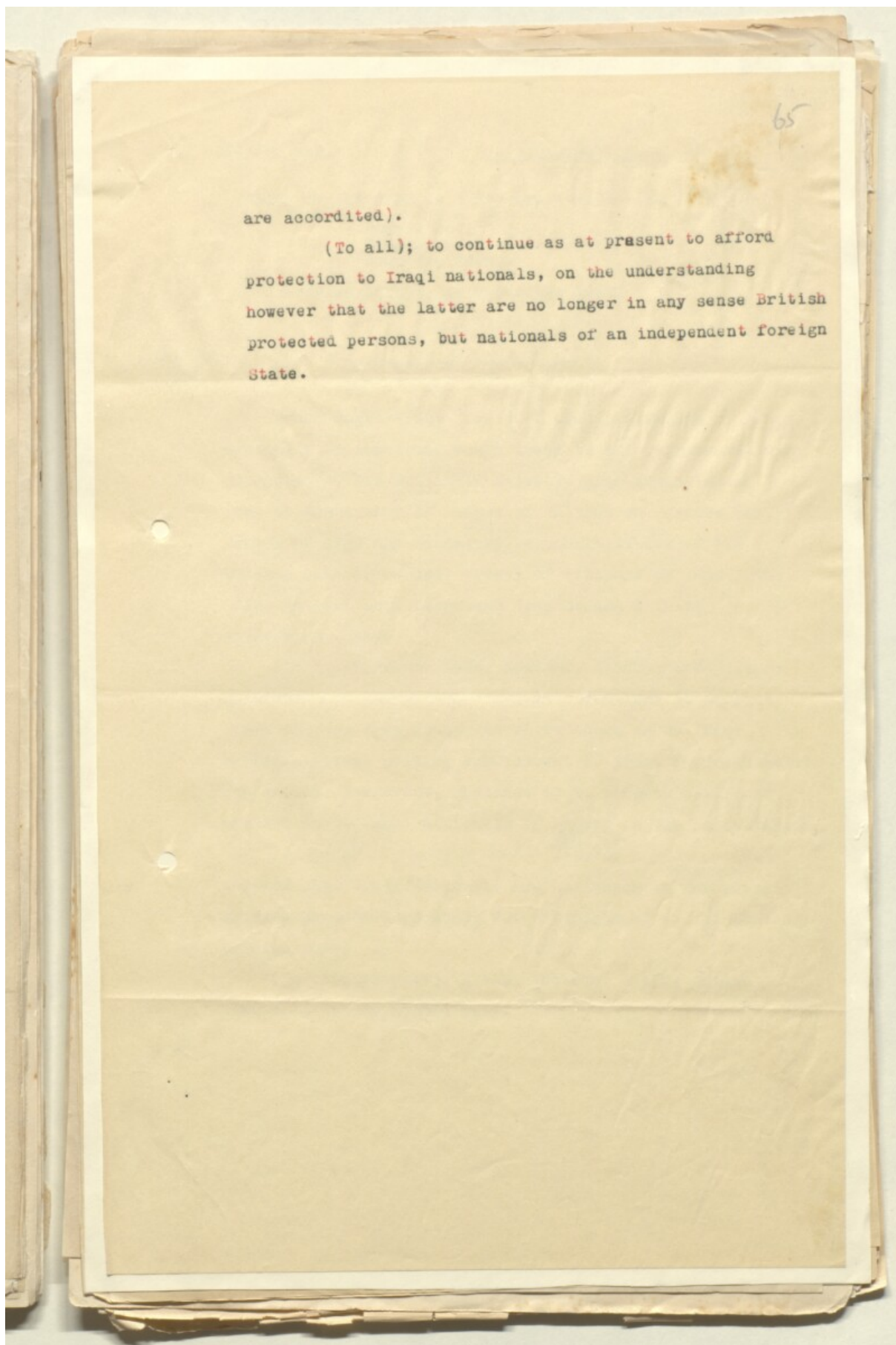
Under Anglo Iraqi Treaty of 1922, protection of Iraqi nationals in countries where Iraq was not represented was entrusted to His Britannic Majesty. With admission of Iraq to membership of League of Nations on October 3, Treaty of 1922, and mandatory responsibilities of His Majesty, came to an end, Treaty of Alliance of June 30, 1930 entered into force, and Iraq became a fully independent State.

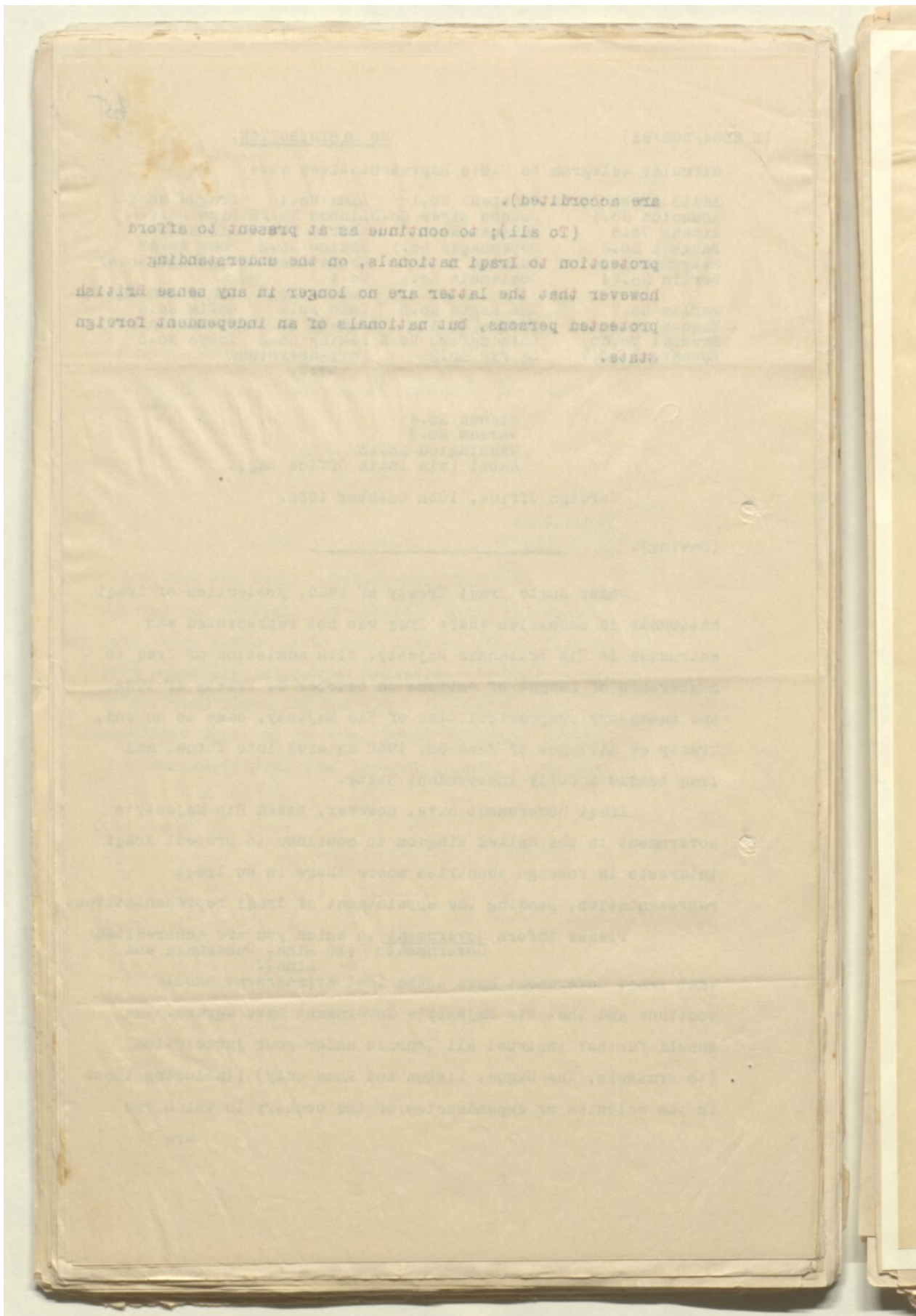
Iraqi Government have, however, asked His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to continue to protect Iraqi interests in foreign countries where there is no Iraqi representation, pending the appointment of Iraqi representatives.

Please inform Government to which you are accredited Governments (to Riga, Guatemala and Lima).  
that Iraqi Government have asked that arrangement should continue and that His Majesty's Government have agreed. You should further instruct all Consuls under your jurisdiction (to Brussels, The Hague, Lisbon and Rome only) (including those in the colonies or dependencies of the country to which you are













(E 5054/502/93).

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Circular telegram to H.M.'s Representatives at:-

Danzig No.1  
Tangier No.3  
Monrovia No.2

Foreign Office, 10th October 1932.

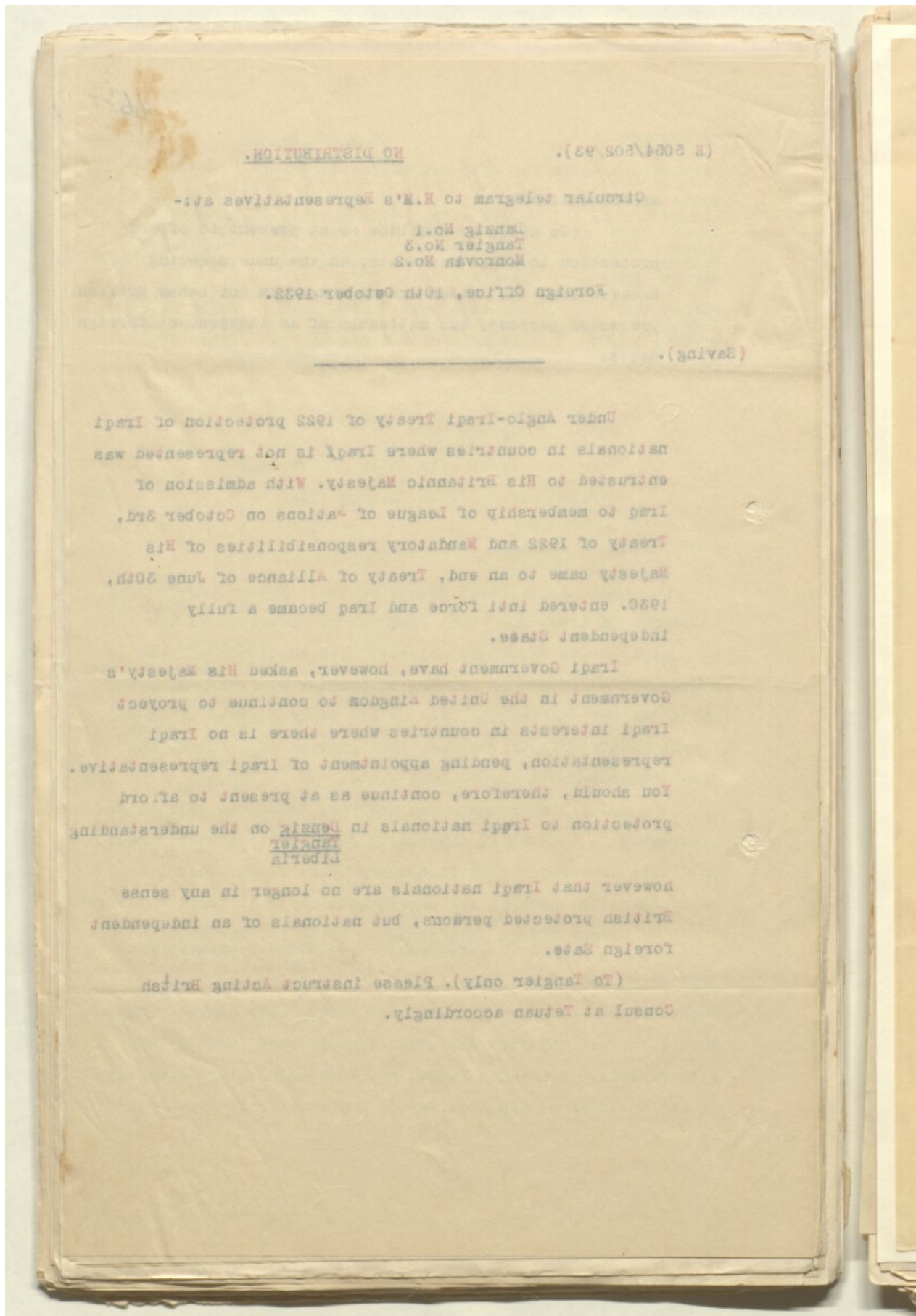
(Saving).

Under Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1922 protection of Iraqi nationals in countries where Iraq is not represented was entrusted to His Britannic Majesty. With admission of Iraq to membership of League of Nations on October 3rd, Treaty of 1922 and Mandatory responsibilities of His Majesty came to an end, Treaty of Alliance of June 30th, 1930. entered into force and Iraq became a fully independent State.

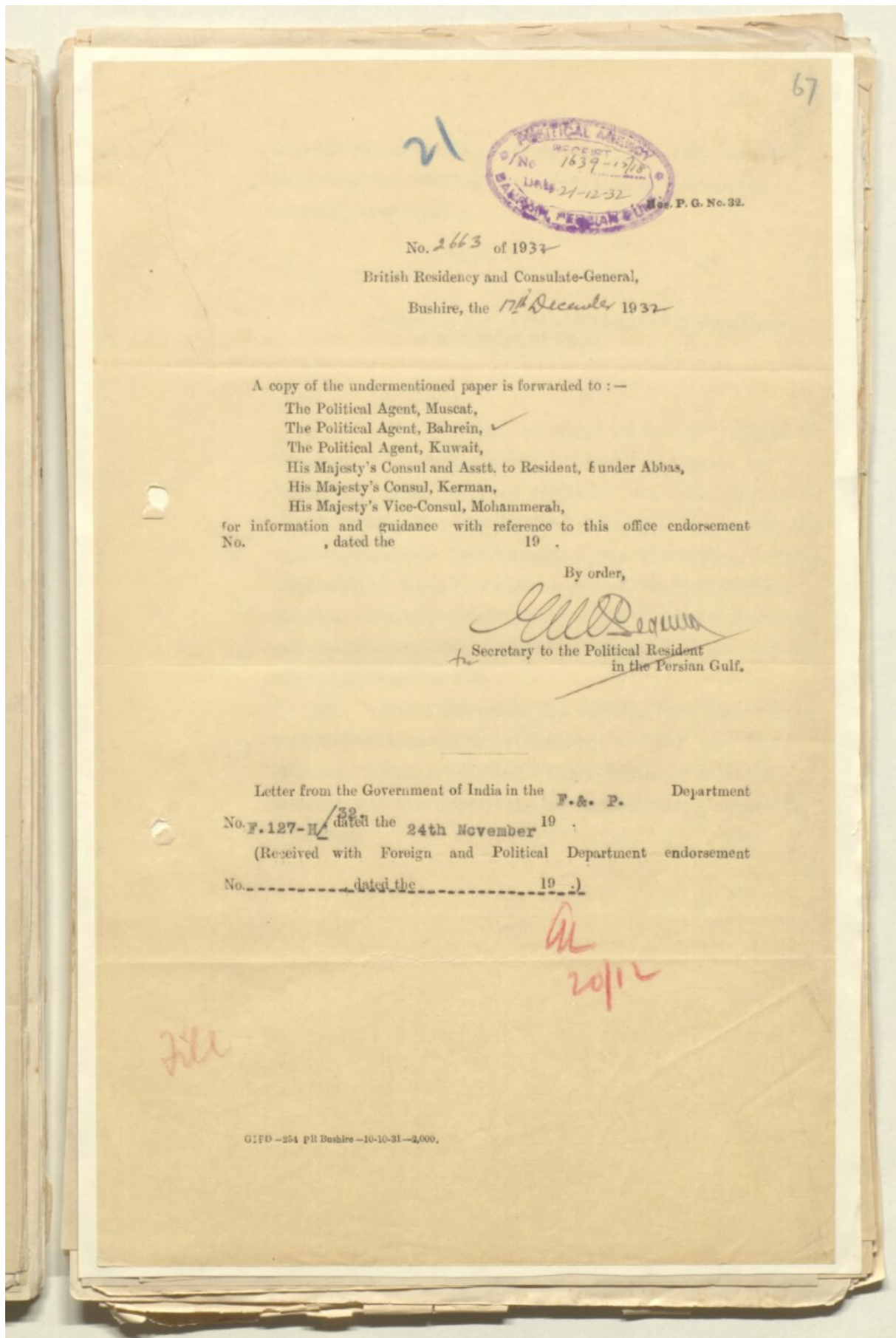
Iraqi Government have, however, asked His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to continue to protect Iraqi interests in countries where there is no Iraqi representation, pending appointment of Iraqi representative. You should, therefore, continue as at present to afford protection to Iraqi nationals in Danzig on the understanding Tangier Liberia

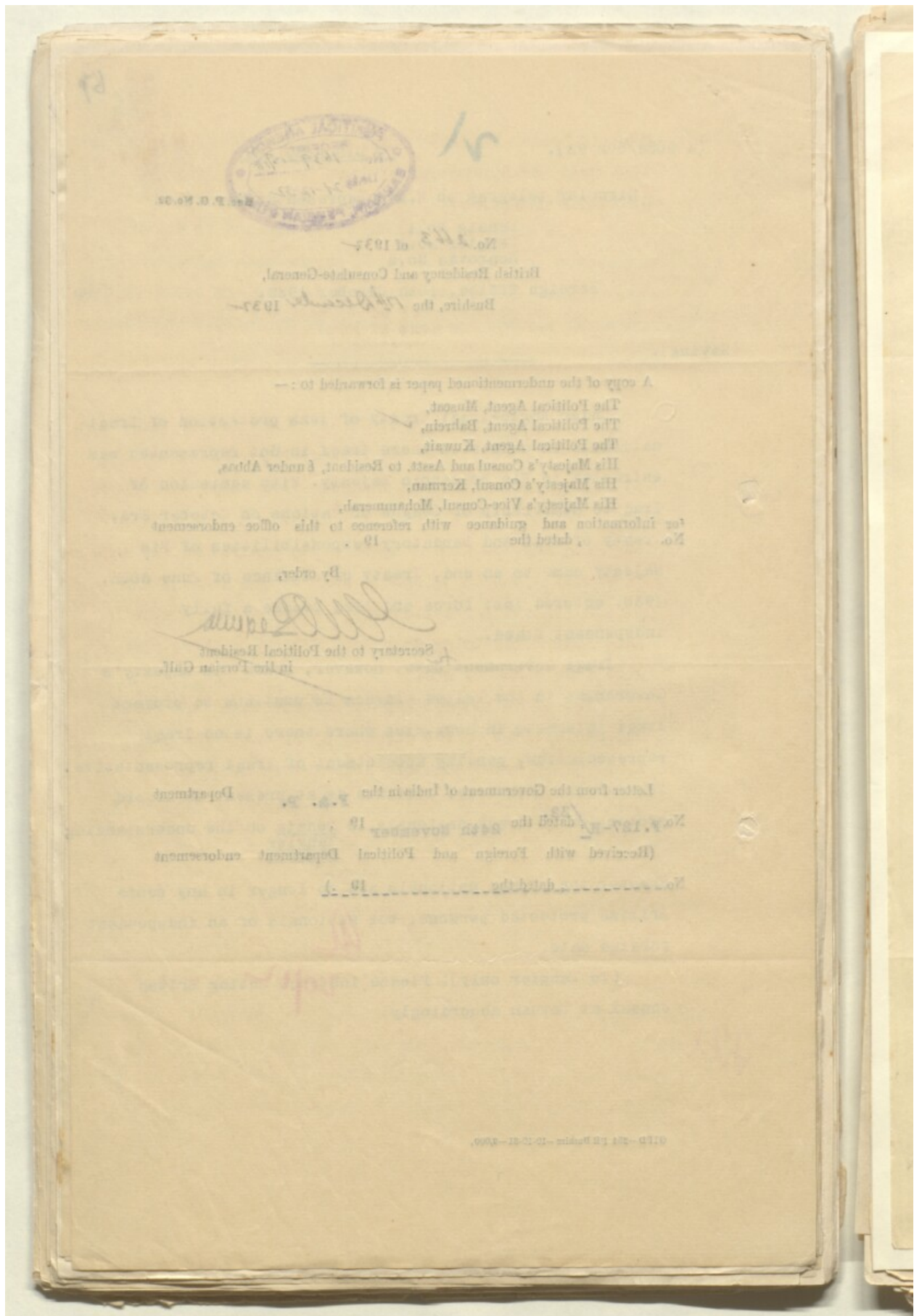
however that Iraqi nationals are no longer in any sense British protected persons, but nationals of an independent foreign State.

(To Tangier only). Please instruct Acting British Consul at Tetuan accordingly.













68

Copy of letter No.F.127-H/32, dated the 14th November 1932 from the Government of India in the Foreign & Political Department.

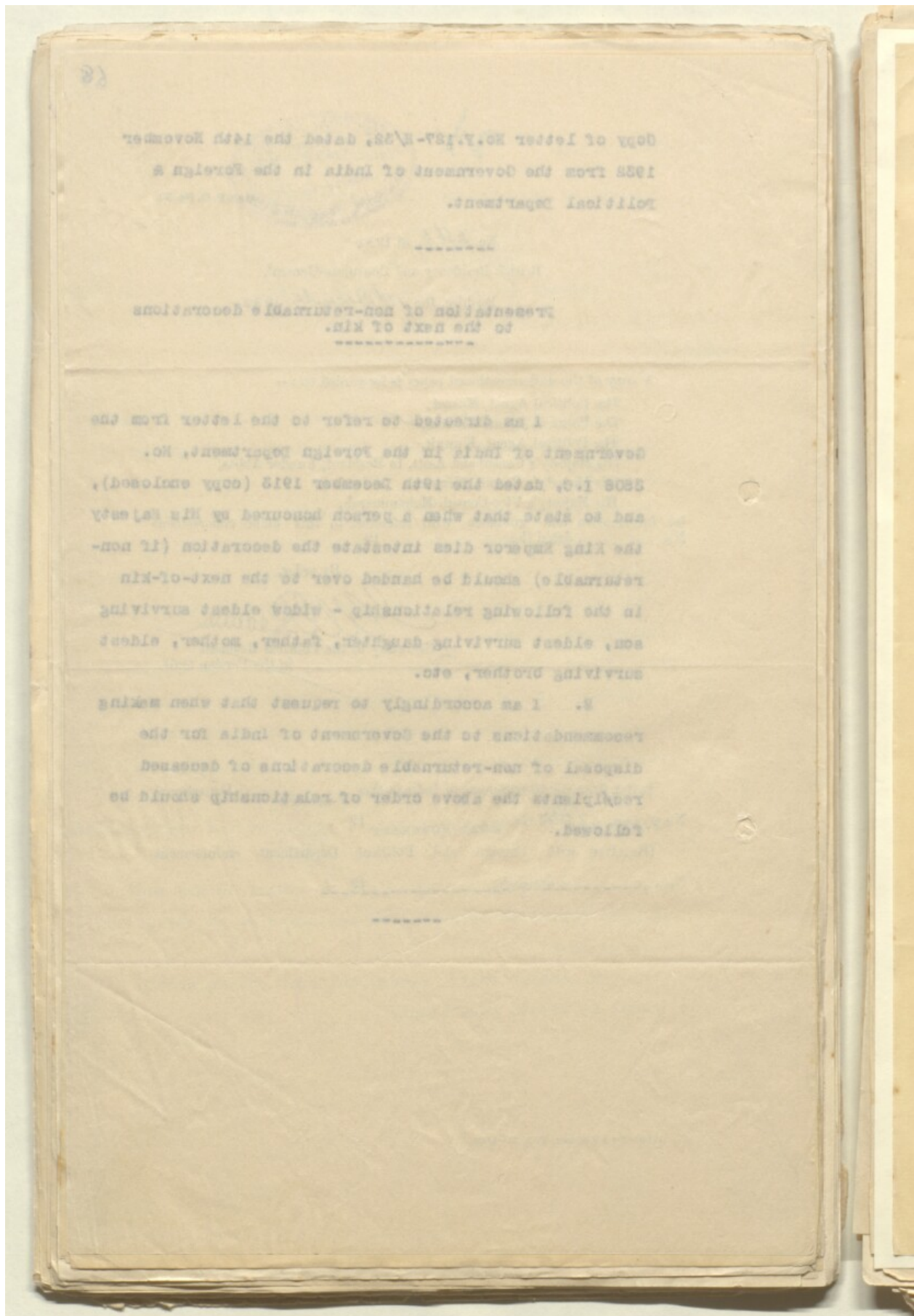
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Presentation of non-returnable decorations to the next of kin.  
-----

I am directed to refer to the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3808 I.C, dated the 19th December 1913 (copy enclosed), and to state that when a person honoured by His Majesty the King Emperor dies intestate the decoration (if non-returnable) should be handed over to the next-of-kin in the following relationship - widow eldest surviving son, eldest surviving daughter, father, mother, eldest surviving brother, etc.

2. I am accordingly to request that when making recommendations to the Government of India for the disposal of non-returnable decorations of deceased recipients the above order of relationship should be followed.

-----







69

22

RECEIVED  
POLITICAL AGENT  
OF NO. 16-15/18  
DATE 7-2-33.  
BUSHIRE, PERSIAN GULF.  
Res. P. G. No. 32.

No. 232 of 1933

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1933

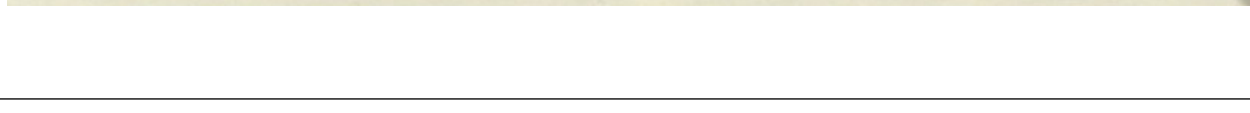
A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein,  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul and Asstt. to Resident, Funder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,  
for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_.

By order,  
  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

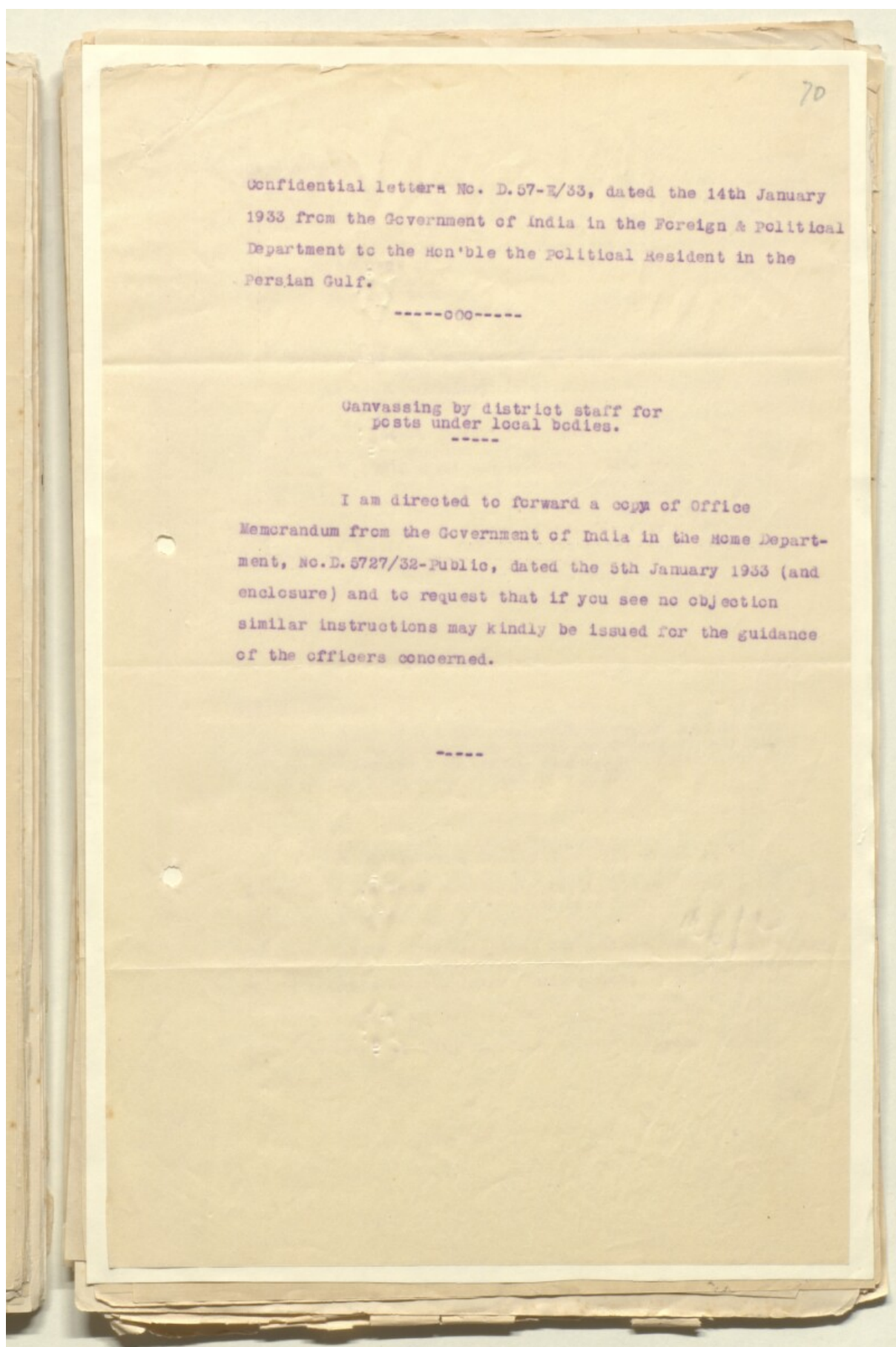
Letter from the Government of India in the Department  
No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ F & P.  
D. 57-2/33 14 January 1933. with enclosure.  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_.)

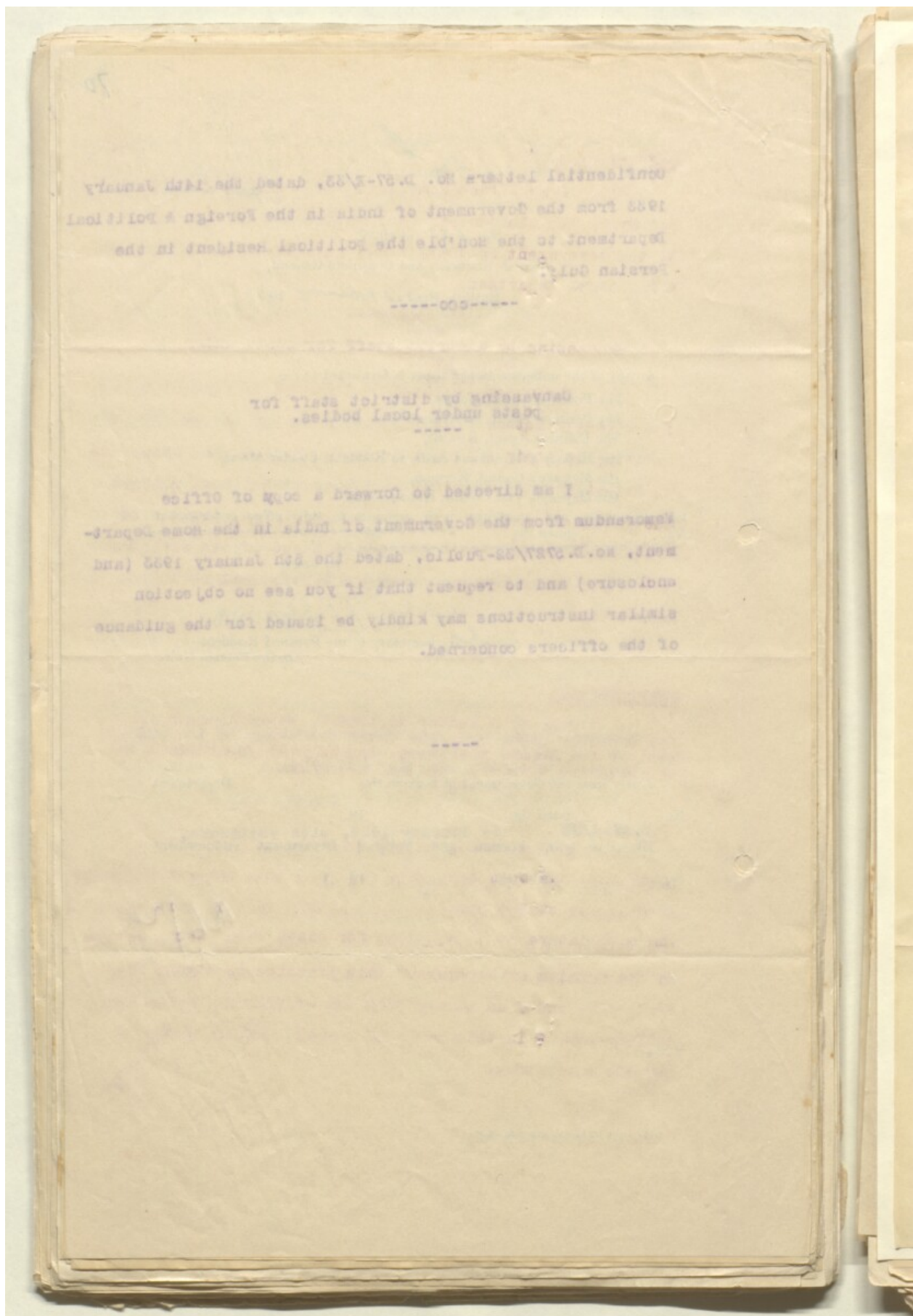
738.

G1FD-254 PR Bushire-10-10-31-2,000.













71  
CONFIDENTIAL.

Copy of an office memorandum No.D.5727/32-public, dated New Delhi the 5th January 1933 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department to the Foreign & Political Department.

-----COC-----

Canvassing by district staff for posts under local bodies.

signed

The undersigned is directed to forward a copy of a circular letter from the Government of the United Provinces to their district officers, No.1568-G., dated the 1st December 1932, relating to the abovementioned subject and to request that if there is no objection, similar instructions may be issued for the guidance of the officers in the provinces serving under the Foreign and Political Department.

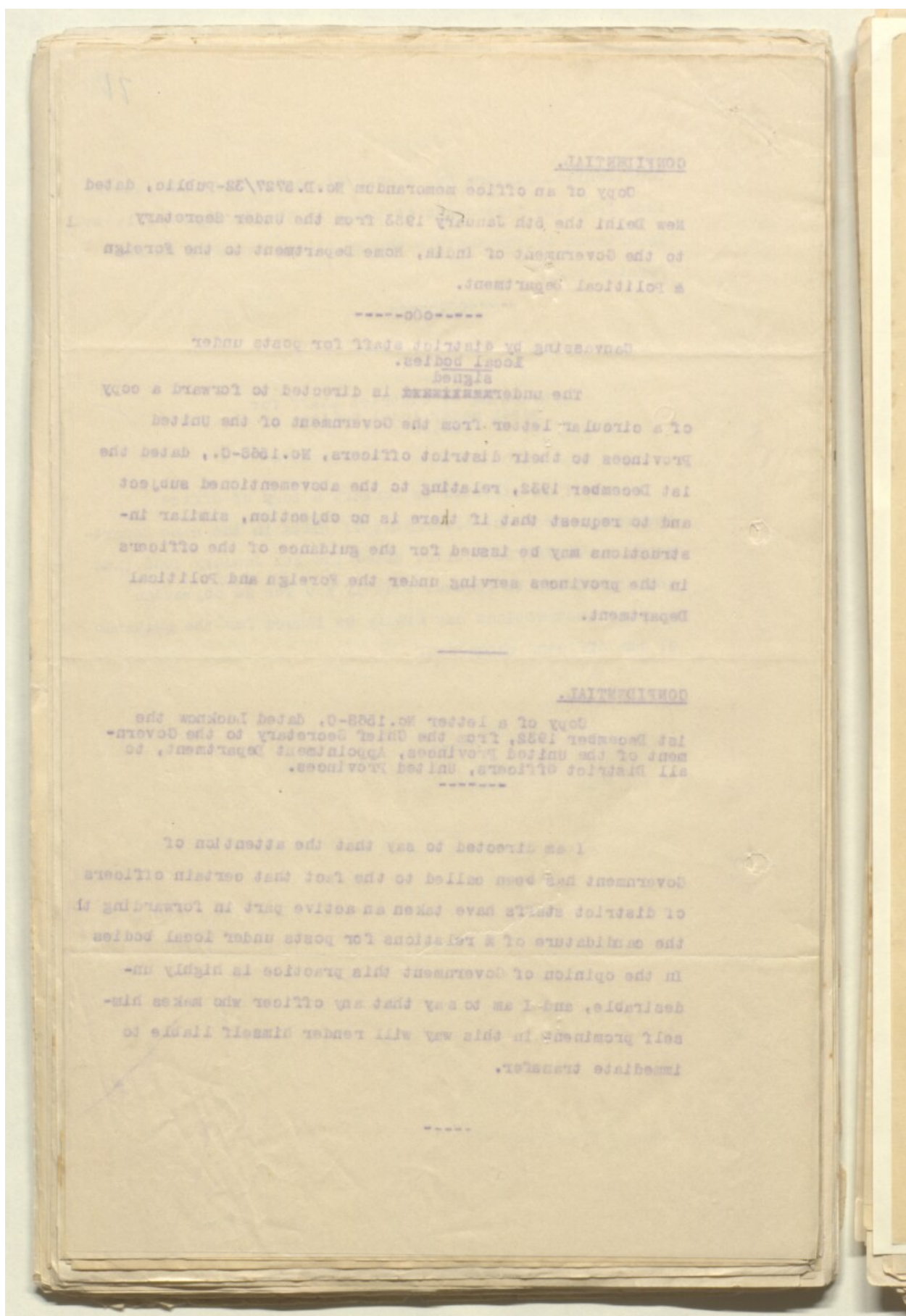
CONFIDENTIAL.

Copy of a letter No.1568-G, dated Lucknow the 1st December 1932, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Appointment Department, to all District Officers, United Provinces.

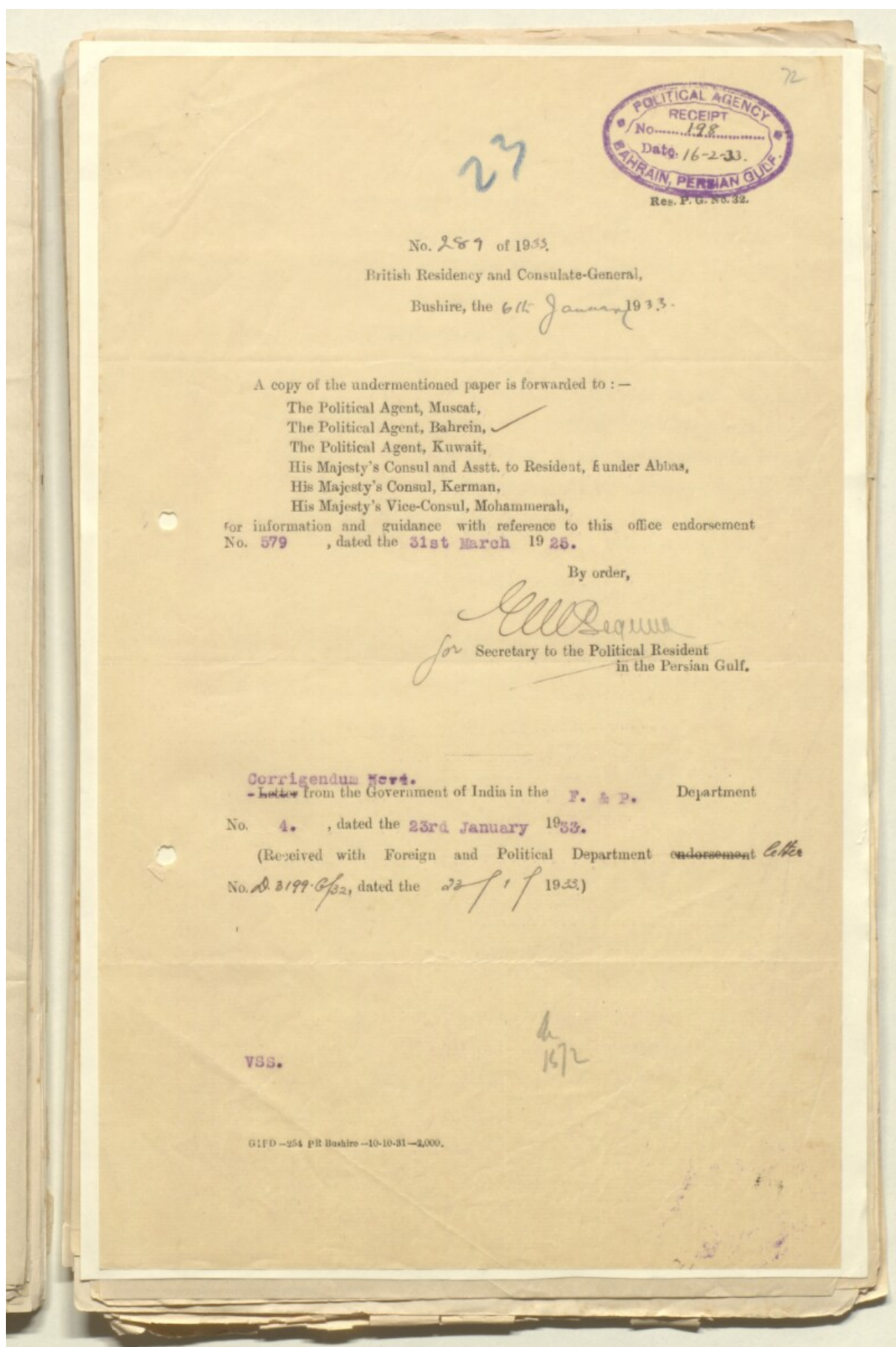
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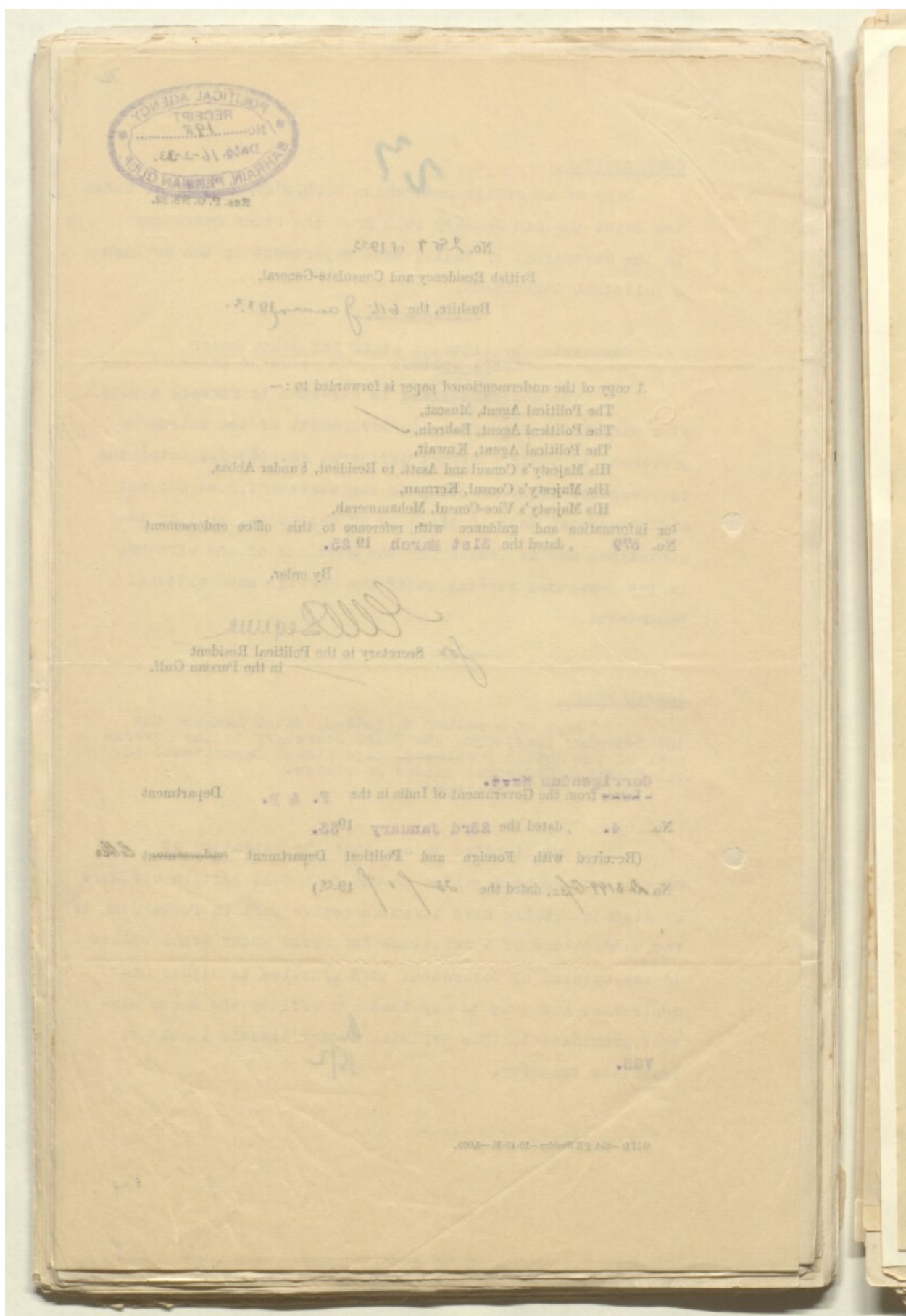
I am directed to say that the attention of Government has been called to the fact that certain officers of district staffs have taken an active part in forwarding the candidature of relations for posts under local bodies. In the opinion of Government this practice is highly undesirable, and I am to say that any officer who makes himself prominent in this way will render himself liable to immediate transfer.

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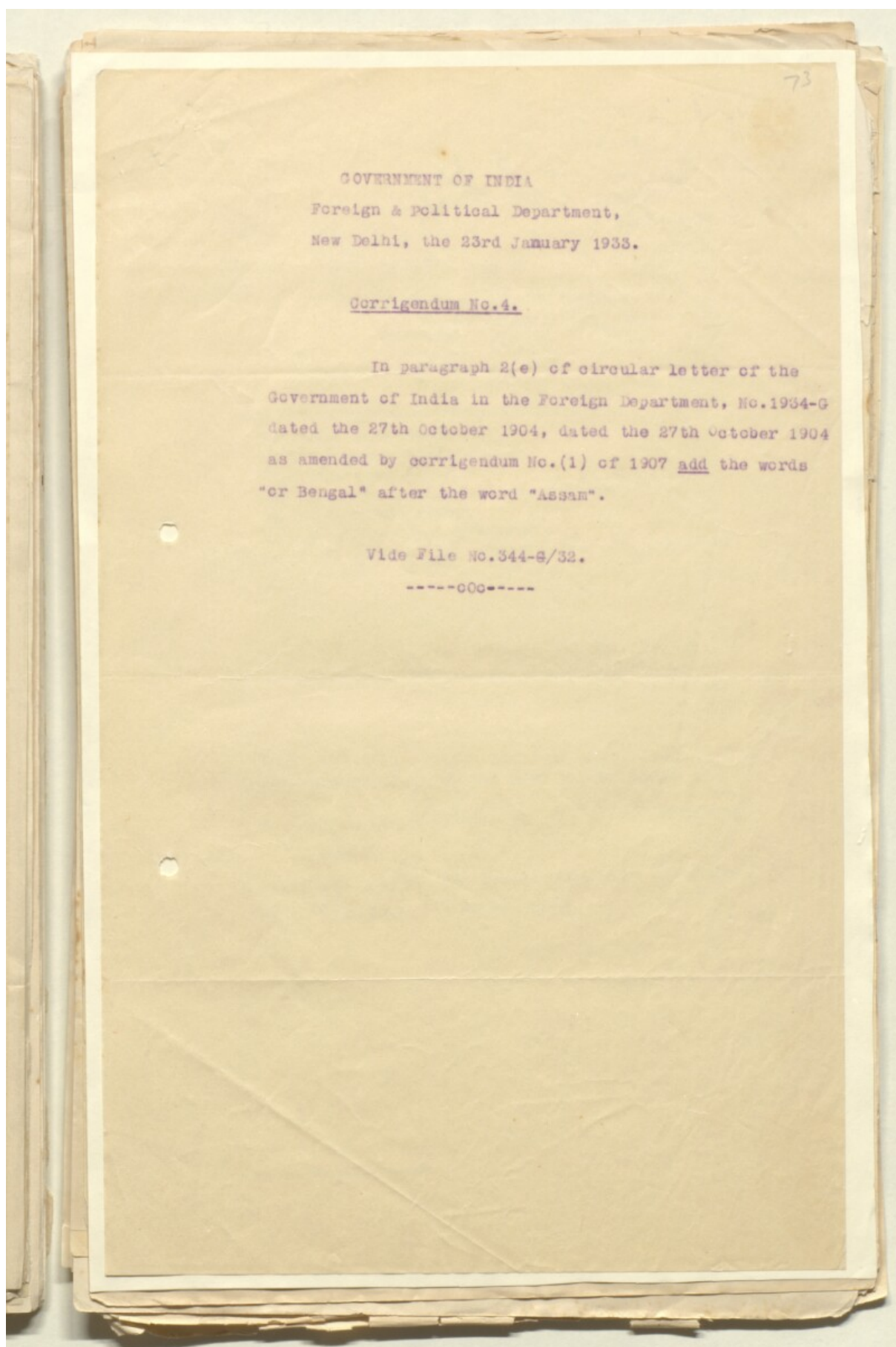


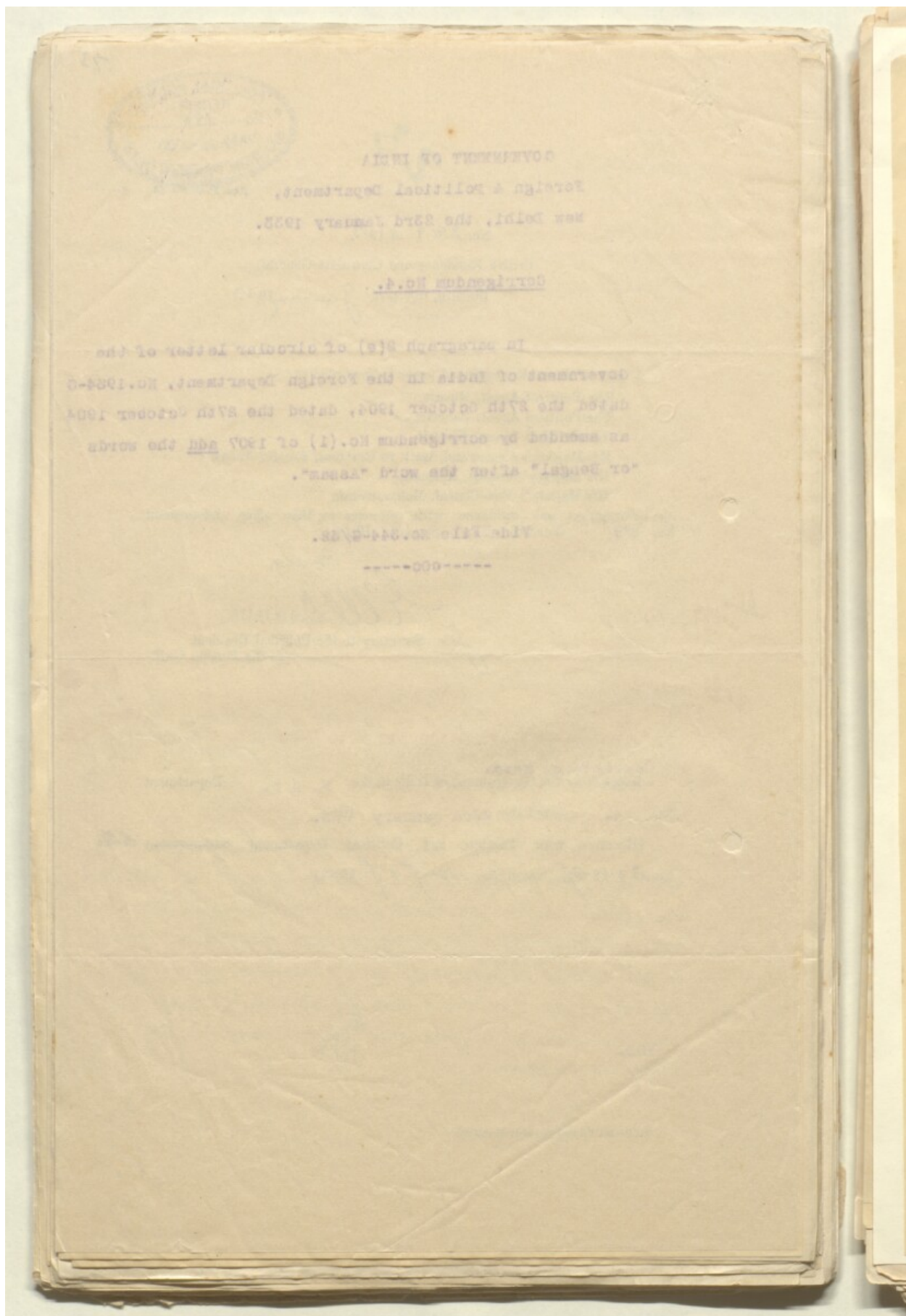
















24

74

POLITICAL AGENCY  
No. 506-15/18  
Date 25-4-33  
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.  
Res. P. G. No. 32.

No. 836 of 19 33  
British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 2nd April 19 33.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul and Asstt. to Resident, f under Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,  
for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. ---, dated the --- 19 .

By order,  
*[Signature]*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

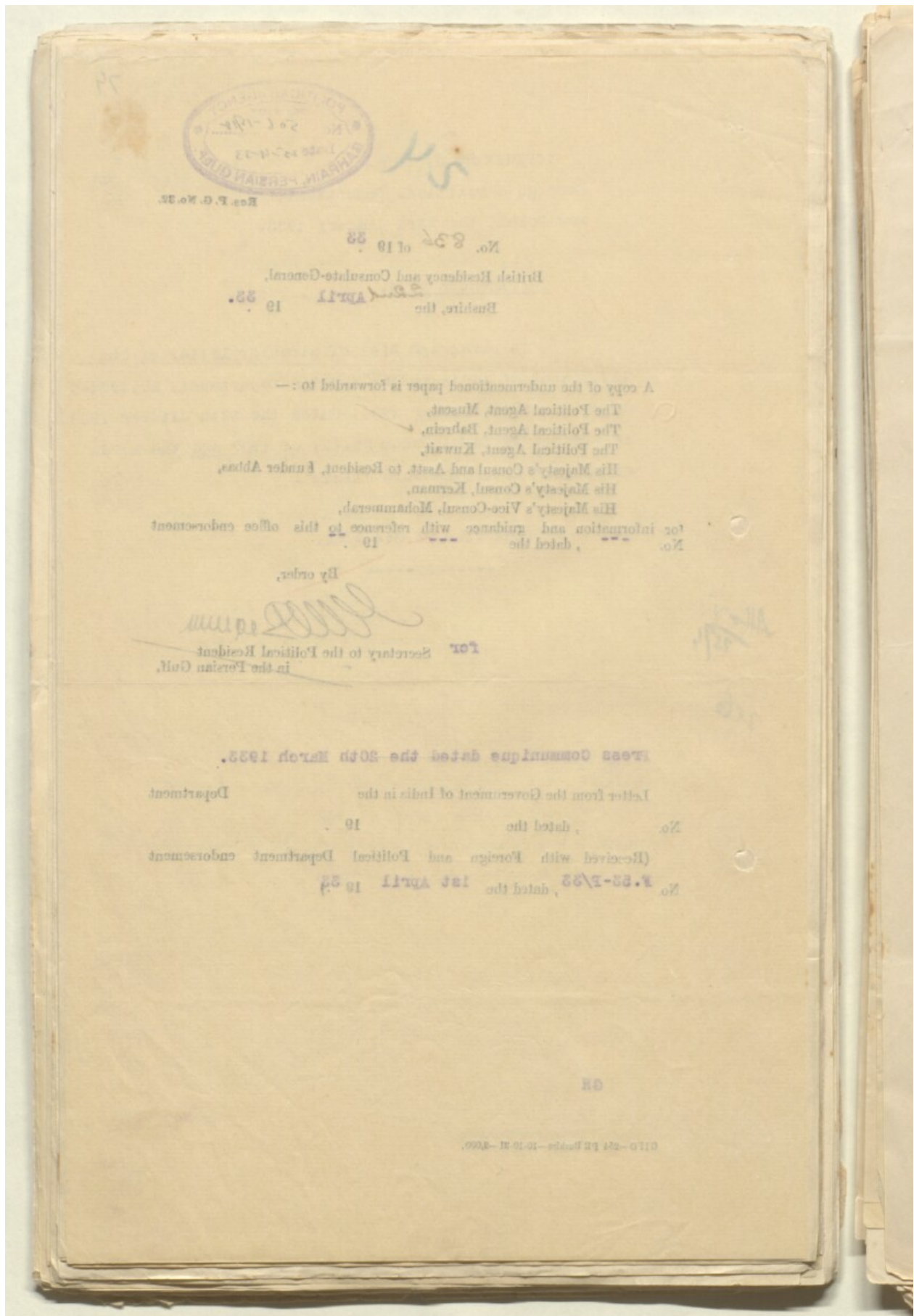
216

Press Communique dated the 20th March 1933.

Letter from the Government of India in the Department  
No. , dated the 19 .  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. F.53-P/33, dated the 1st April 19 33)

GH

GIFD -254 PR Bushire -10-10-31-2,000.







PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

75

WITH the previous approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that with effect from the 1st April 1933, the Indian States whose political relations are at present conducted through the Governments of Bombay, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces, will be brought into political relations with the Government of India as follows :—

- (1) The States including the Wadi Estate situated to the South of Bombay will be in relations with the Government of India through a Resident of the Second Class designated 'Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur' with headquarters at Kolhapur. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E., at present Resident at Kolhapur has been appointed to hold charge of this Agency.
- (2) The States and Estates excluding those noted in the margin and situated to the North of Bombay will be in relations with the Government of India through a Resident of the Second Class designated 'Agent to the Governor-General, for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda' with headquarters at Baroda. Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. R. Weir at present Resident in Baroda has been appointed to hold charge of this Agency.
- (3) The States and Estates excluding the Danta State in Mahi Kantha will be in relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, Rajkot. The Palanpur State from Western India States Agency and the Danta State from Mahi Kantha will be in relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and will be attached to Jaipur Residency in Rajputana as a temporary measure. The Dangs will continue under the Bombay Government pending further orders. The Khairpur State will be in relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.
- (4) The States in Bihar and Orissa and those in the Central Provinces excluding Makrai will be in relations with the Government of India through a Resident of the second Class designated 'Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States Agency' with headquarters at Ranchi. Mr. E. C. Gibson, I.C.S., of the Political Department of the Government of India has been appointed to hold charge of this Agency.
- (5) The Makrai State will be in relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and will be transferred to the Bhopal Agency.

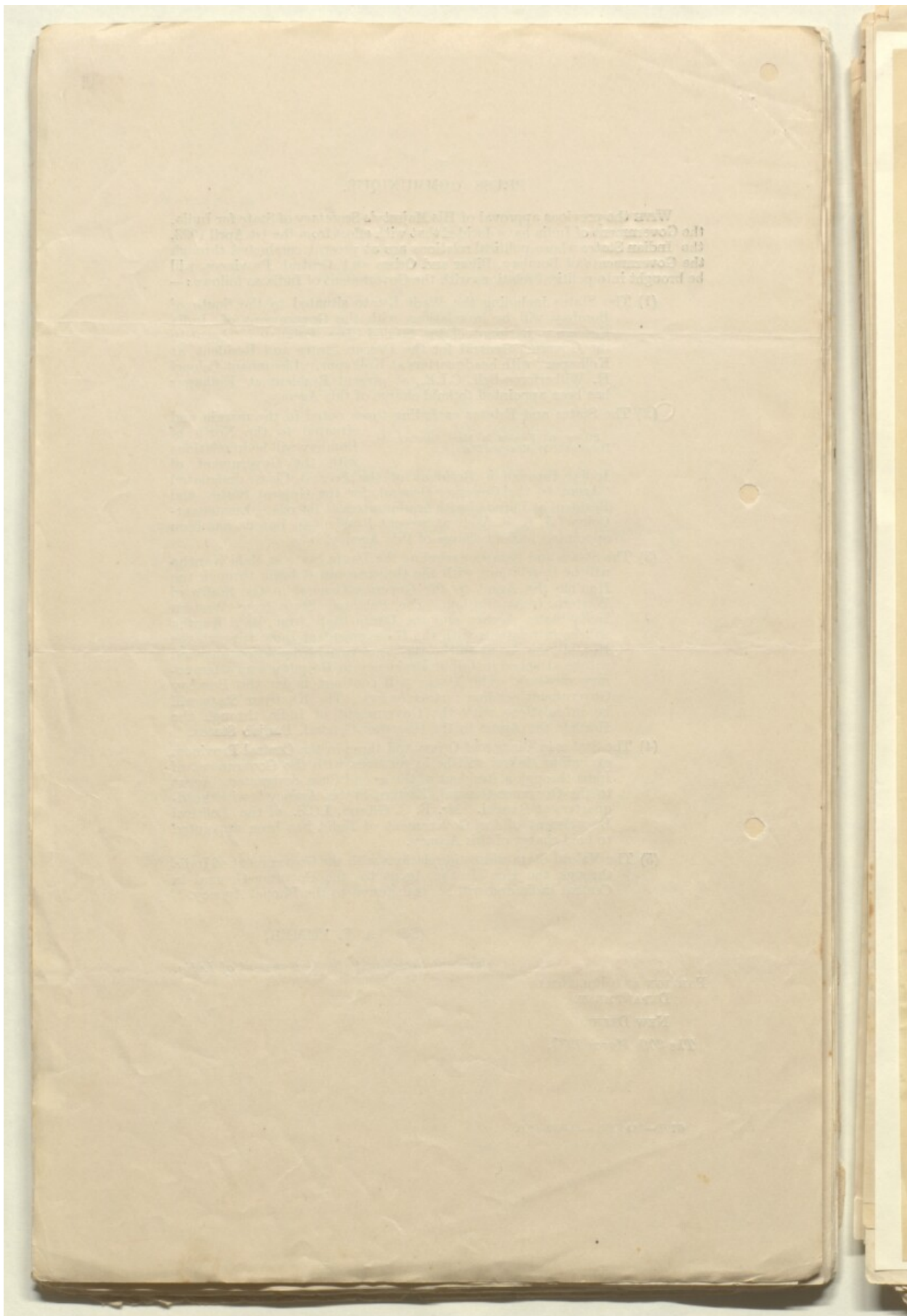
(Sd). A. F. EMMER,

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

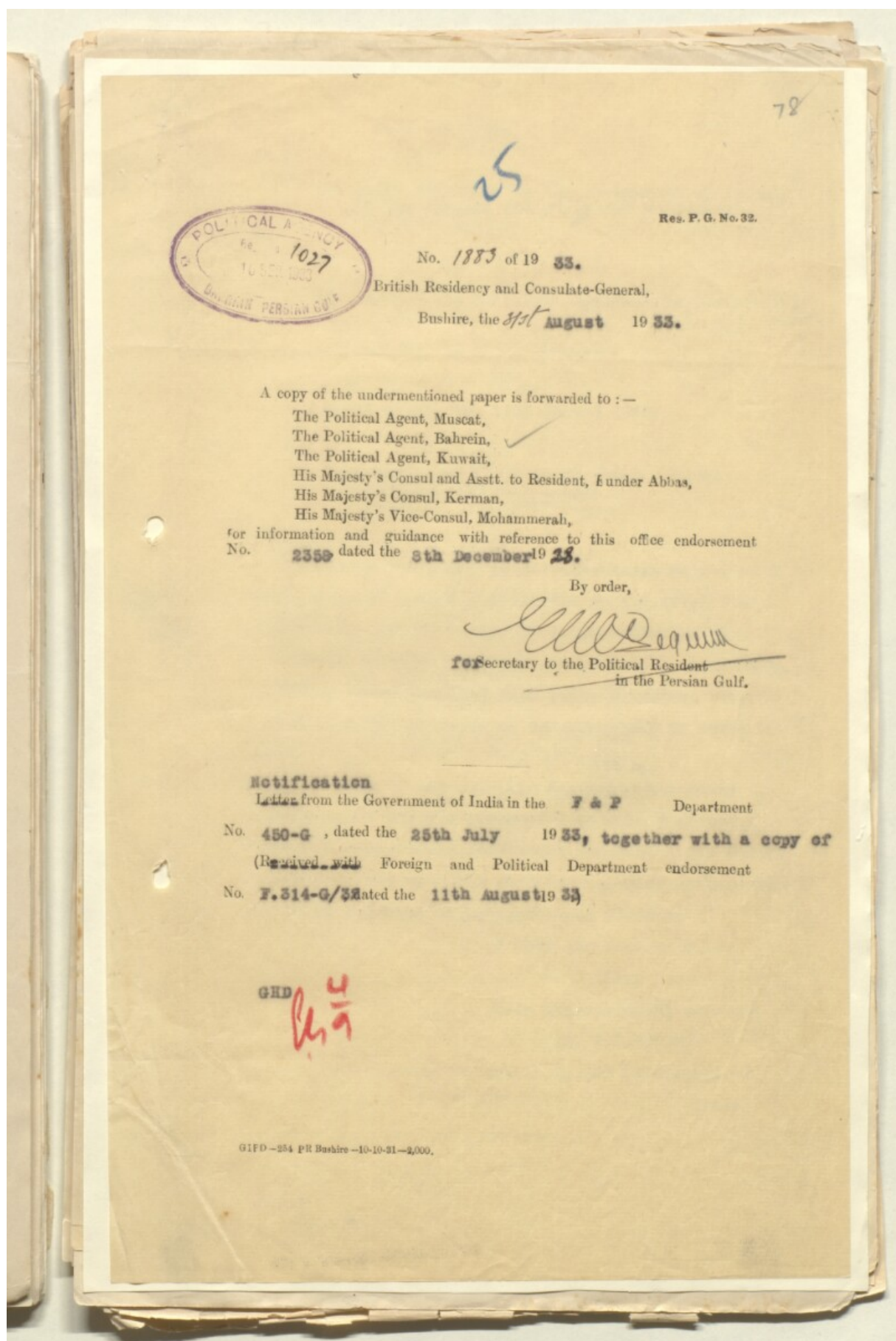
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL  
DEPARTMENT,  
NEW DELHI.

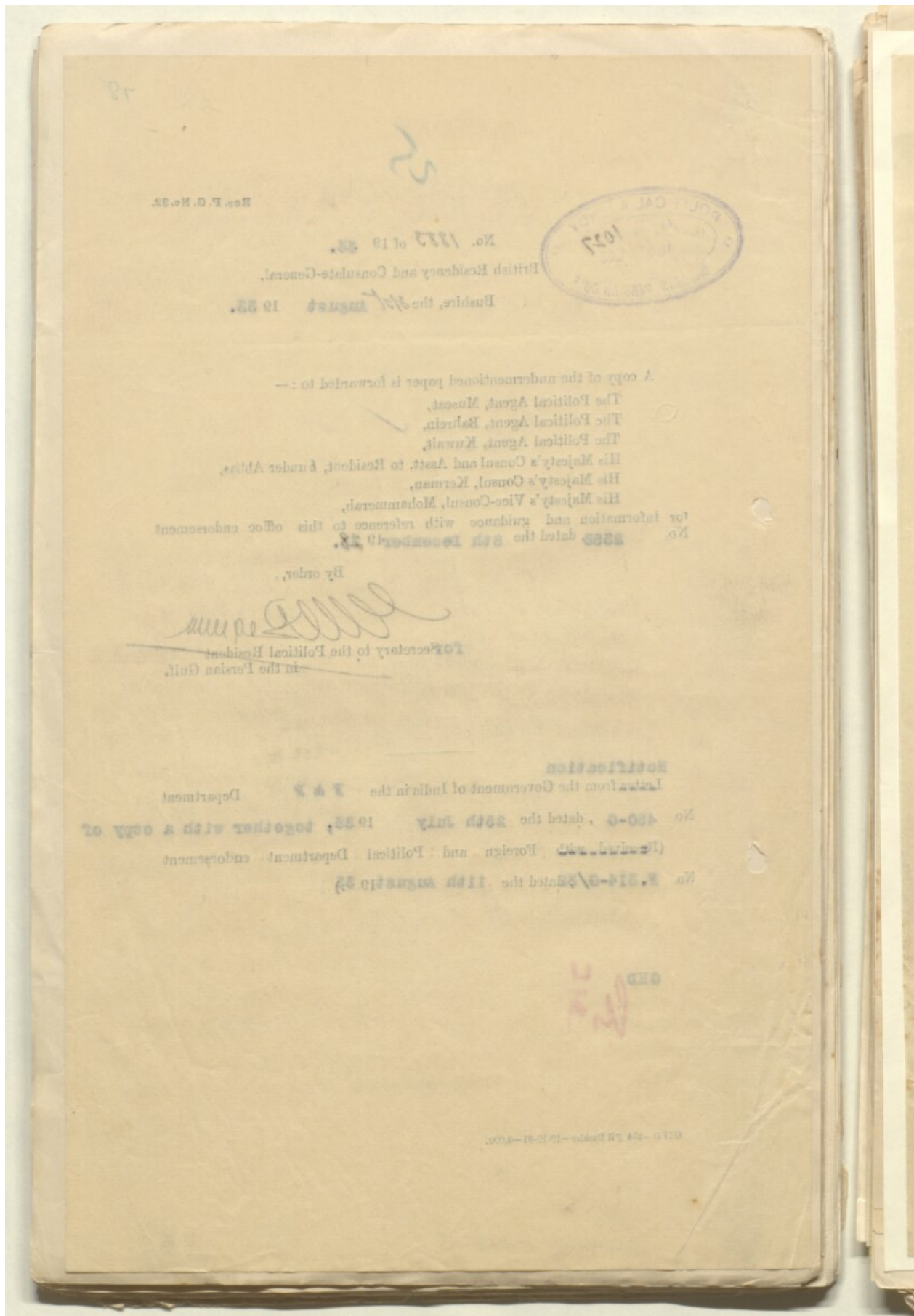
*The 20th March 1933.*

GIPD—684 F&P—24-3-33—400.

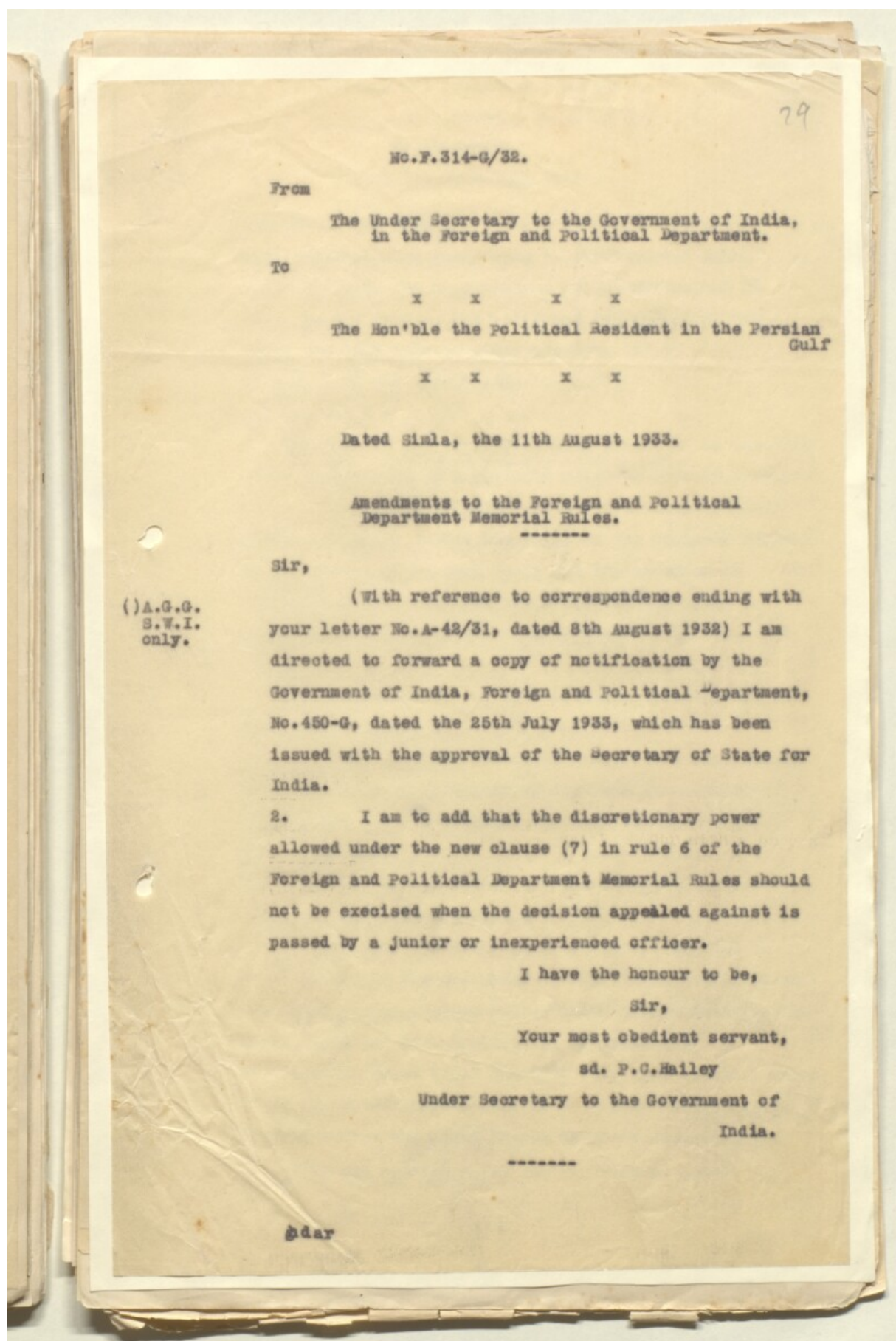












79  
No.F.314-G/32.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of India,  
in the Foreign and Political Department.

To

X X X X

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian  
Gulf

X X X X

Dated Simla, the 11th August 1933.

Amendments to the Foreign and Political  
Department Memorial Rules.  
-----

Sir,

( ) A.G.G.  
S.W.I.  
only.

(With reference to correspondence ending with  
your letter No.A-42/31, dated 8th August 1932) I am  
directed to forward a copy of notification by the  
Government of India, Foreign and Political Department,  
No.450-G, dated the 25th July 1933, which has been  
issued with the approval of the Secretary of State for  
India.

2. I am to add that the discretionary power  
allowed under the new clause (7) in rule 6 of the  
Foreign and Political Department Memorial Rules should  
not be exercised when the decision appealed against is  
passed by a junior or inexperienced officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

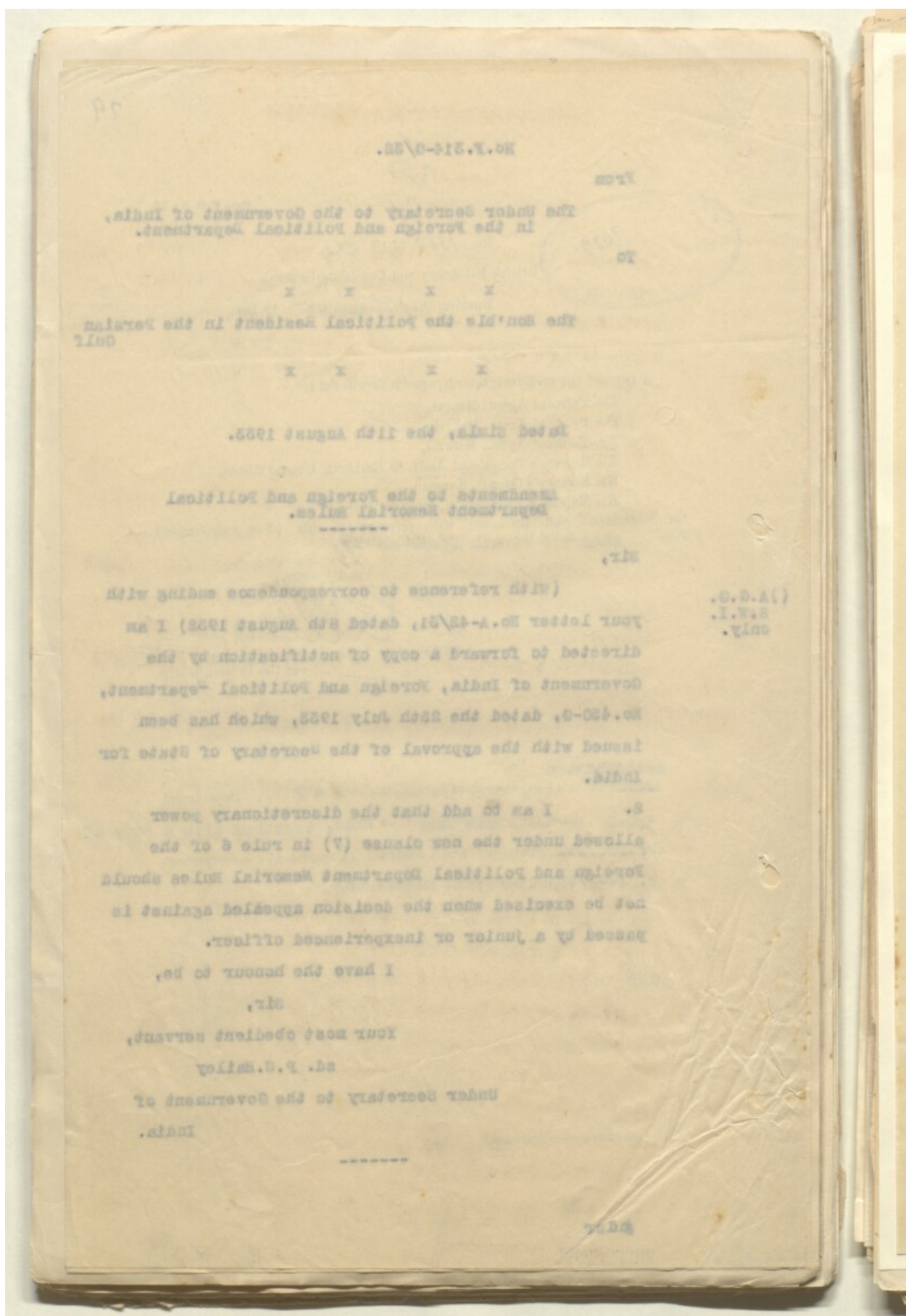
Your most obedient servant,

sd. P.C.Bailey

Under Secretary to the Government of  
India.

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adar







Foreign and Political Department.

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Notification.

Simla, the 25th July 1933.

No.450-G- The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Memorial Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No.569-G, dated the 22nd October 1928, namely:-

In part 1 of the said Rules-

(1) in rule 6 -

(a) Against the words 'Political Officers' an asterisk shall be inserted *and the following shall be added* as a footnote relating thereto, namely:-

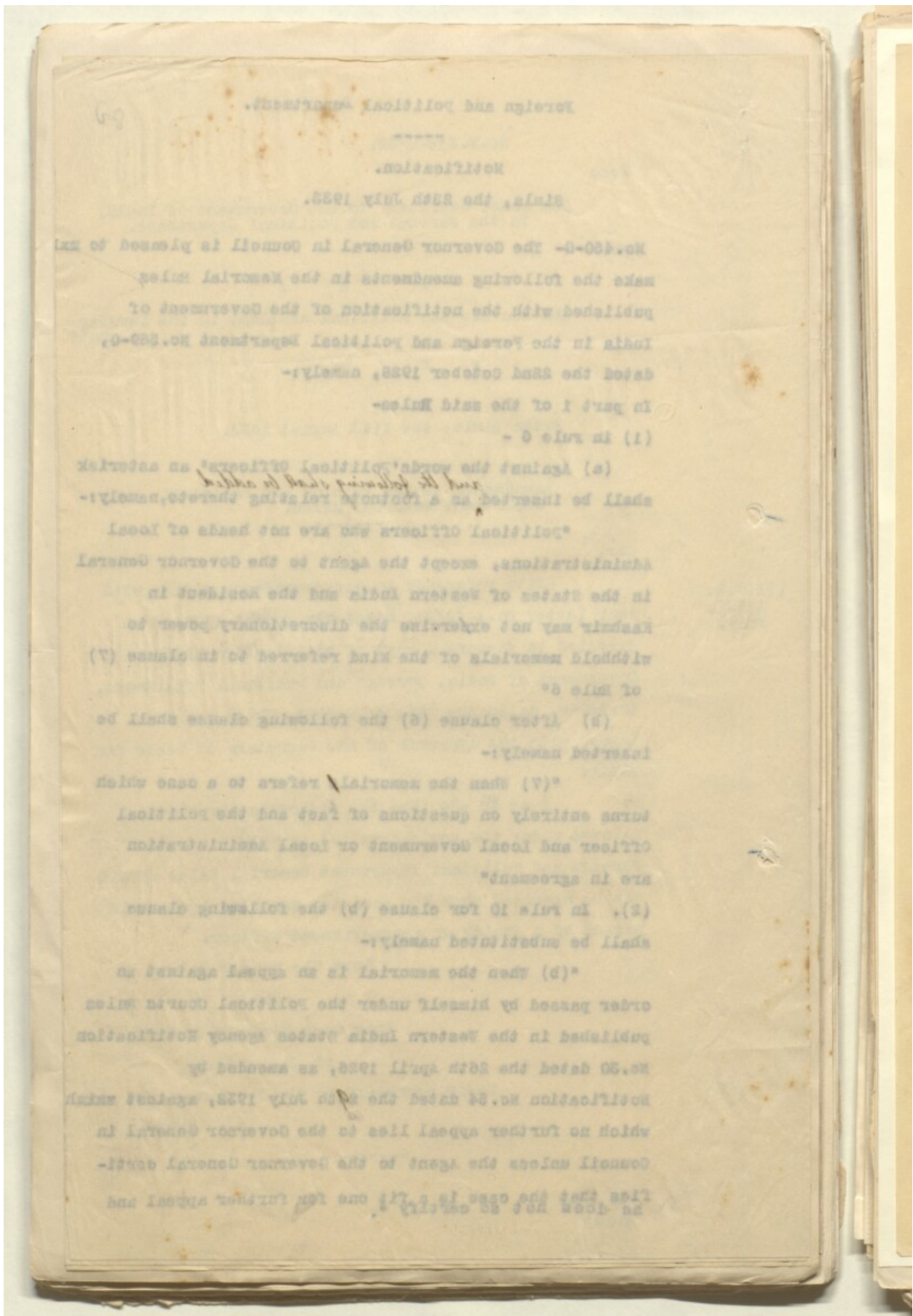
"Political Officers who are not heads of Local Administrations, except the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India and the Resident in Kashmir may not exercise the discretionary power to withhold memorials of the kind referred to in clause (7) of Rule 6"

(b) After clause (6) the following clause shall be inserted namely:-

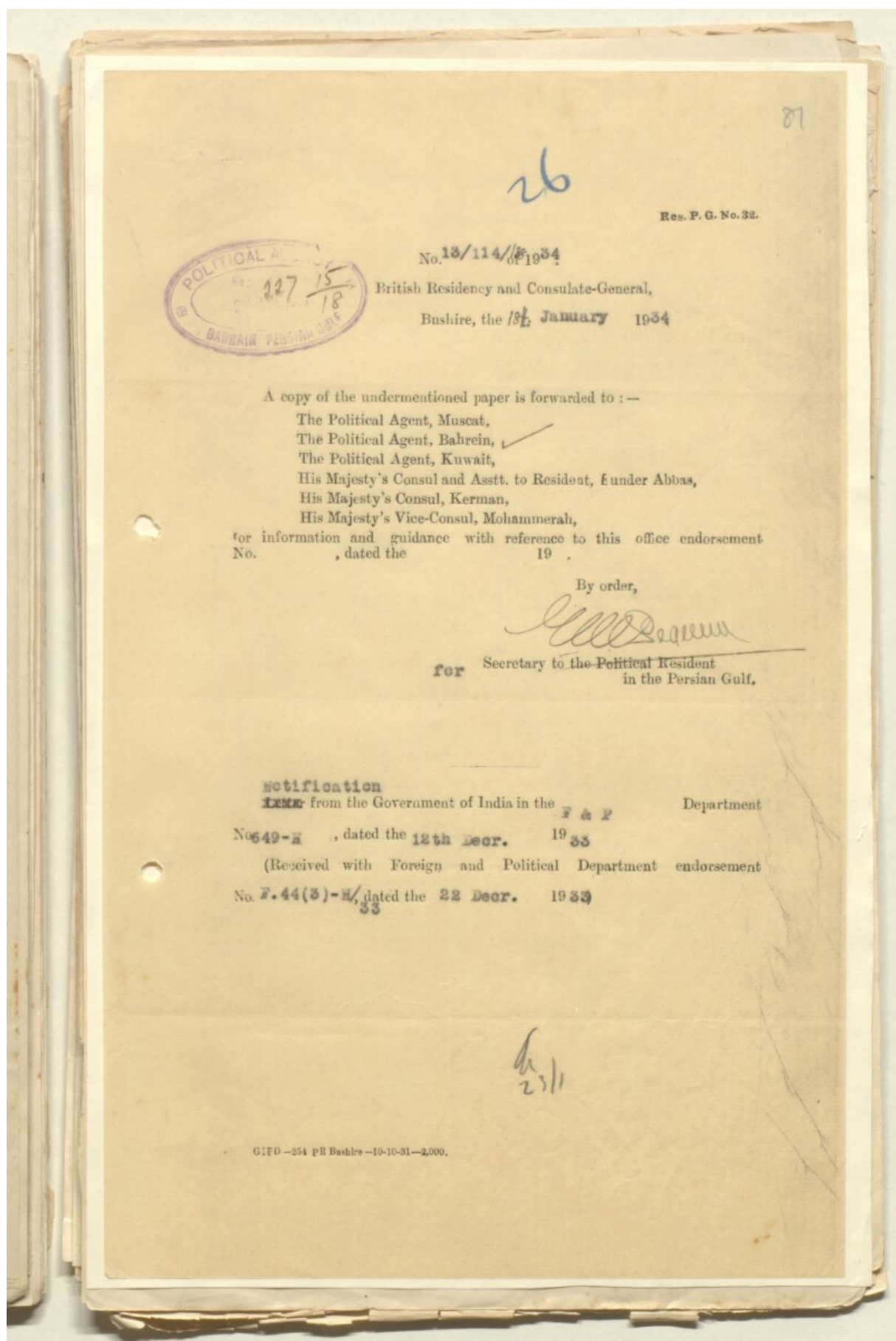
"(7) when the memorial refers to a case which turns entirely on questions of fact and the Political Officer and Local Government or Local Administration are in agreement"

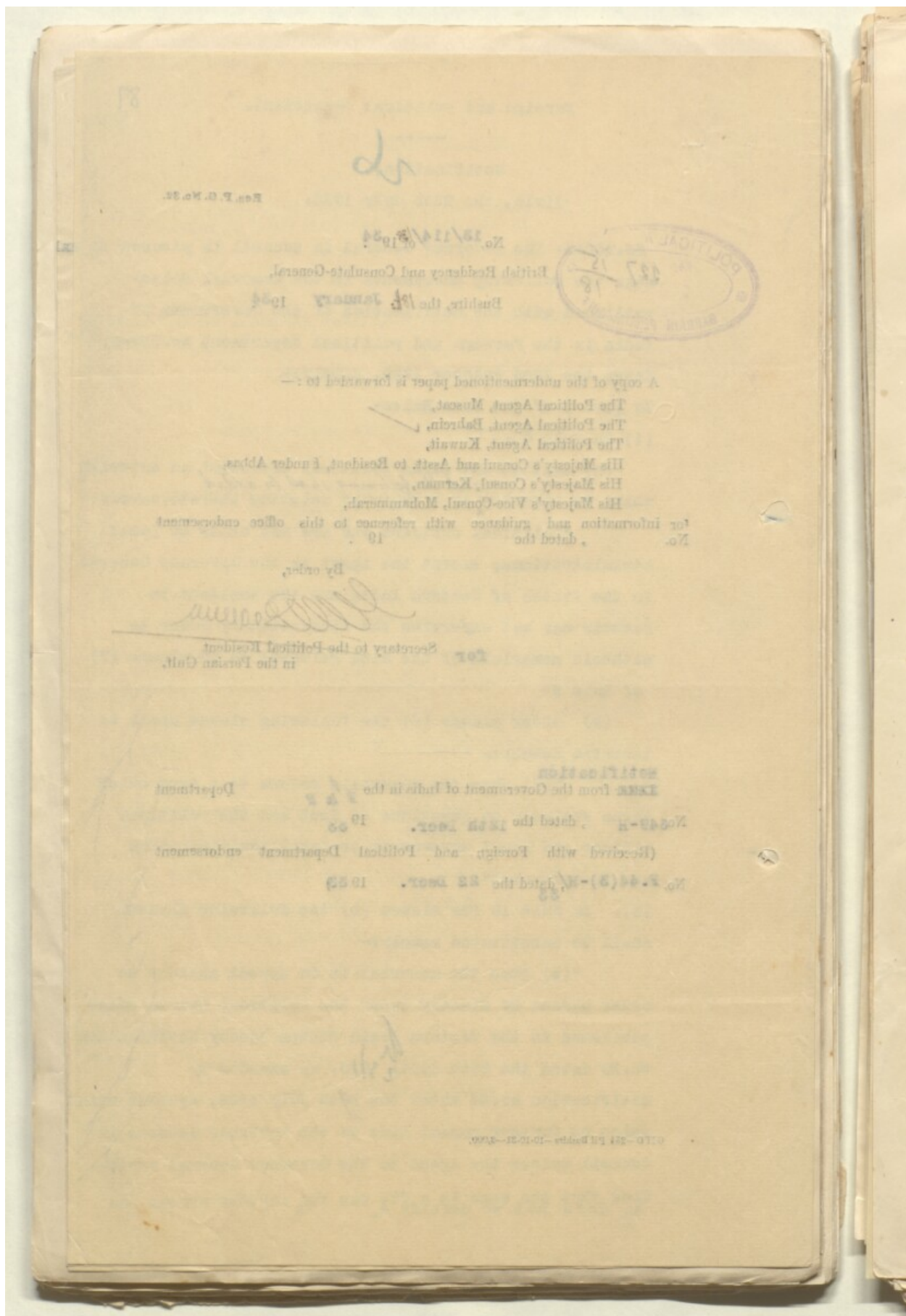
(2). In rule 10 for clause (b) the following clause shall be substituted namely:-

"(b) when the memorial is an appeal against an order passed by himself under the Political Courts Rules published in the Western India States Agency Notification No.30 dated the 26th April 1926, as amended by Notification No.54 dated the 24th July 1932, against which which no further appeal lies to the Governor General in Council unless the Agent to the Governor General certifies that the case is a fit one for further appeal and he does not so certify".













FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 19th December 1933.

No. 649-H.—The following Royal Warrant, amending the Royal Warrant for the institution of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, which was published with the notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1257, dated the 11th May 1900, is published for general information:—

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come:

GREETING!

WHEREAS Her late Majesty Queen Victoria did by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the tenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred, in the sixty-third year of Her Reign, institute and create a decoration to be styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India," and did make certain Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same:

AND WHEREAS by the said Royal Warrant power was reserved to Us of annulling and altering the said Rules and Ordinances or any part thereof by a Notification under Our Royal Sign Manual:

AND WHEREAS His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh did by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual bearing date the eighth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and one, make alterations and amendments in the Fourth and Sixth Rules of the said Rules and Ordinances:

AND WHEREAS the Seventh Rule was altered and amended by Warrant under Our Sign Manual bearing date the ninth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and twelve:

AND WHEREAS We desire to make certain further alterations and amendments in the said Rules and Ordinances:

NOW KNOW YE that We do by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, make the following alterations and amendments in

the said Rules and Ordinances, that is to say:—

1. For the Third Rule the following shall be substituted: "Thirdly—It is ordained that there shall be three classes of the Decoration to be styled respectively 'The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India', 'The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India' and 'The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Third Class for Public Service in India.' "

2. In the Fifth Rule, after the words "of the Second" shall be added the words "and the Third"; and in the Ninth Rule and the proviso thereto, after the words "of the Second" shall be added the words "or the Third."

3. In the Fifth Rule and in the Ninth Rule and the proviso thereto, for the words "Our Governor-General" shall be substituted the words "Our Viceroy and Governor-General."

4. In the Sixth Rule, after the words "First Class" shall be omitted the word "and," and after the words "Second Class" shall be added the words "and in bronze for the Third Class."

5. In the Seventh Rule, for the words "Medal of either Class" shall be substituted the words "Medal of one of these Classes"; and for the words "Foreign Department" shall be substituted the words "Foreign and Political Department."

6. In the Eighth Rule, for the words "either of the Medals" shall be substituted the words "one of the Medals."

Given at Our Court at Saint James's the Second day of November, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, in the Twenty-fourth year of Our Reign.

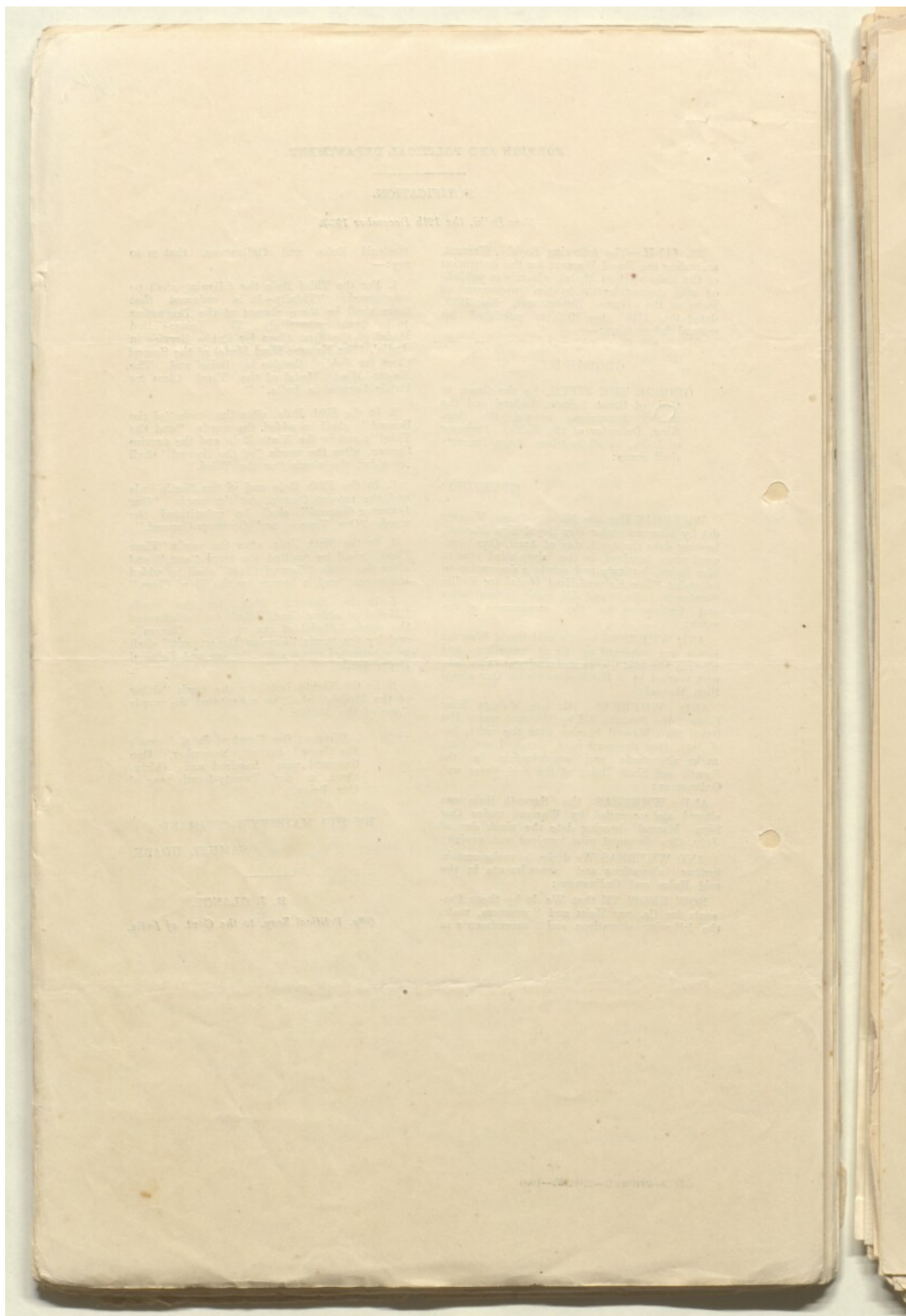
BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

SAMUEL HOARE.

B. J. GLANCY,

Offg. Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GIPD—406F&PD—21-12-33—1000







KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

ROYAL WARRANT of 10th April 1900, instituting the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, as amended by Royal Warrants of 8th July 1901, 9th July 1912, and 2nd November 1933.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services as aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration—to be designated as hereinafter described,—and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

*Firstly.*—It is ordained that this Decoration shall henceforth be styled and designated "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India."

*Secondly.*—It is ordained that any person without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex, shall be eligible for this Decoration who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India.

*Thirdly.*—It is ordained that there shall be three classes of the Decoration to be styled respectively "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India," "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India" and "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Third Class for Public Service in India."

*Fourthly.*—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the First Class shall be made by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and such awards shall only be made on a recommendation to Us by Our Secretary of State for India.

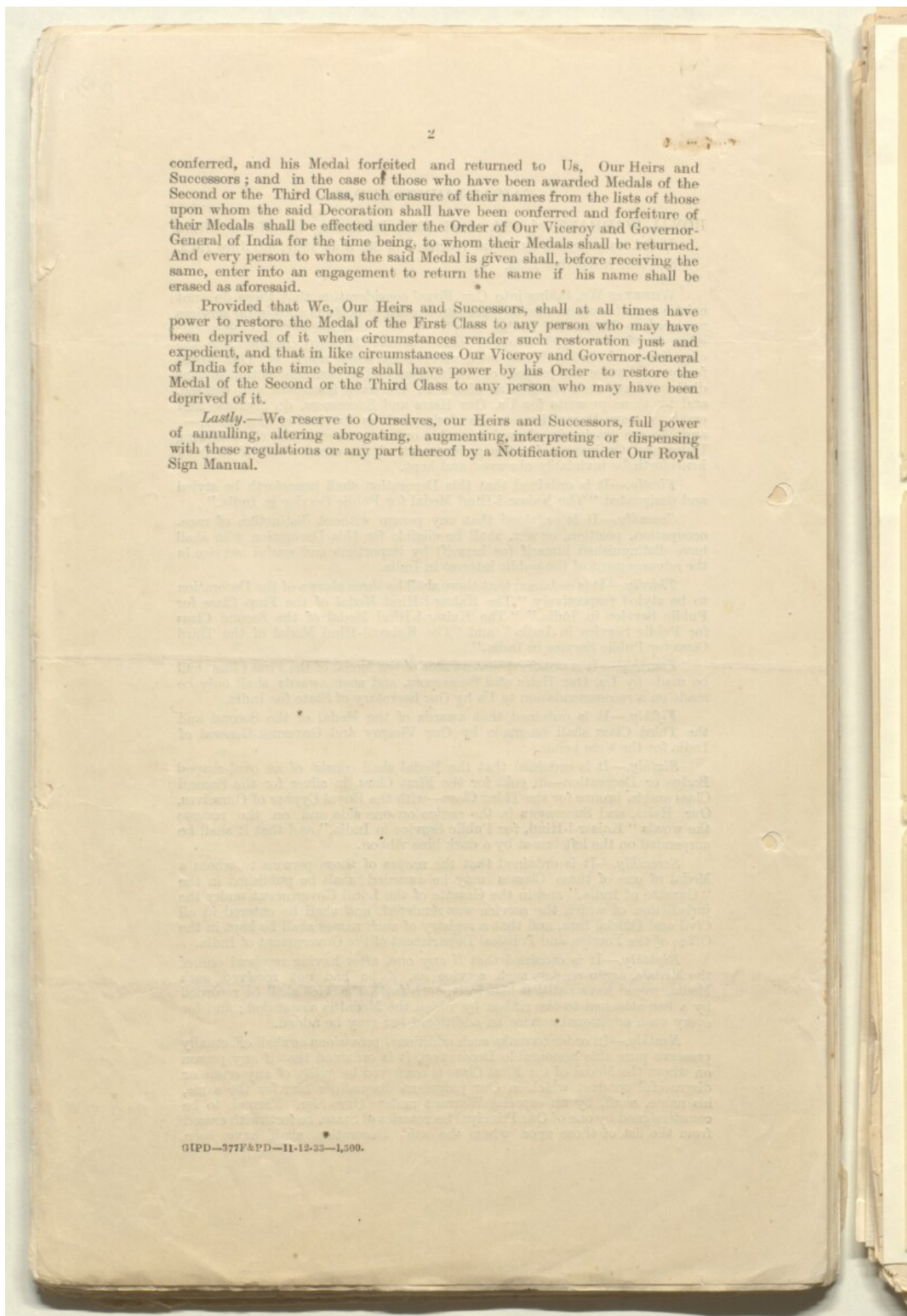
*Fifthly.*—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the Second and the Third Class shall be made by Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being.

*Sixthly.*—It is ordained that the Medal shall consist of an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class, in silver for the Second Class and in bronze for the Third Class—with the Royal Cypher of Ourselves, Our Heirs, and Successors in the centre on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind, for Public Service in India," and that it shall be suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

*Seventhly.*—It is ordained that the names of those persons to whom a Medal of one of these Classes may be awarded shall be published in the "Gazette of India," and in the Gazette of the Local Government under the jurisdiction of which the service was rendered, and shall be entered in all Civil and Official lists, and that a registry of such names shall be kept in the Office of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India.

*Eighthly.*—It is ordained that if any one, after having received one of the Medals, again renders such service as, if he had not received such Medal, would have entitled him to it, such further service shall be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the Medal is suspended; and for every such additional service an additional bar may be added.

*Ninthly.*—In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable Decoration, it is ordained that if any person on whom the Medal of the First Class is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name, shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, be forthwith erased from the list of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been



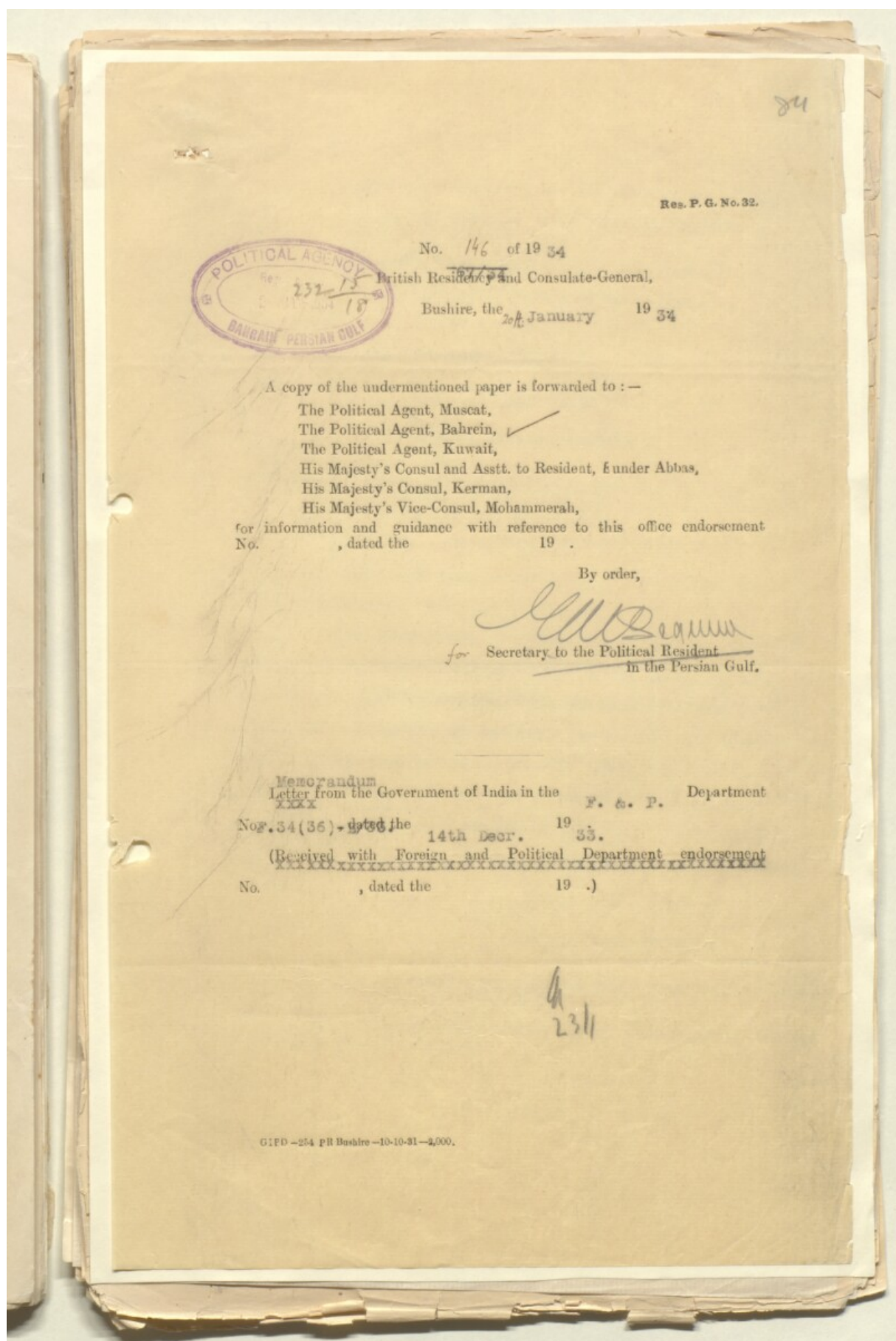
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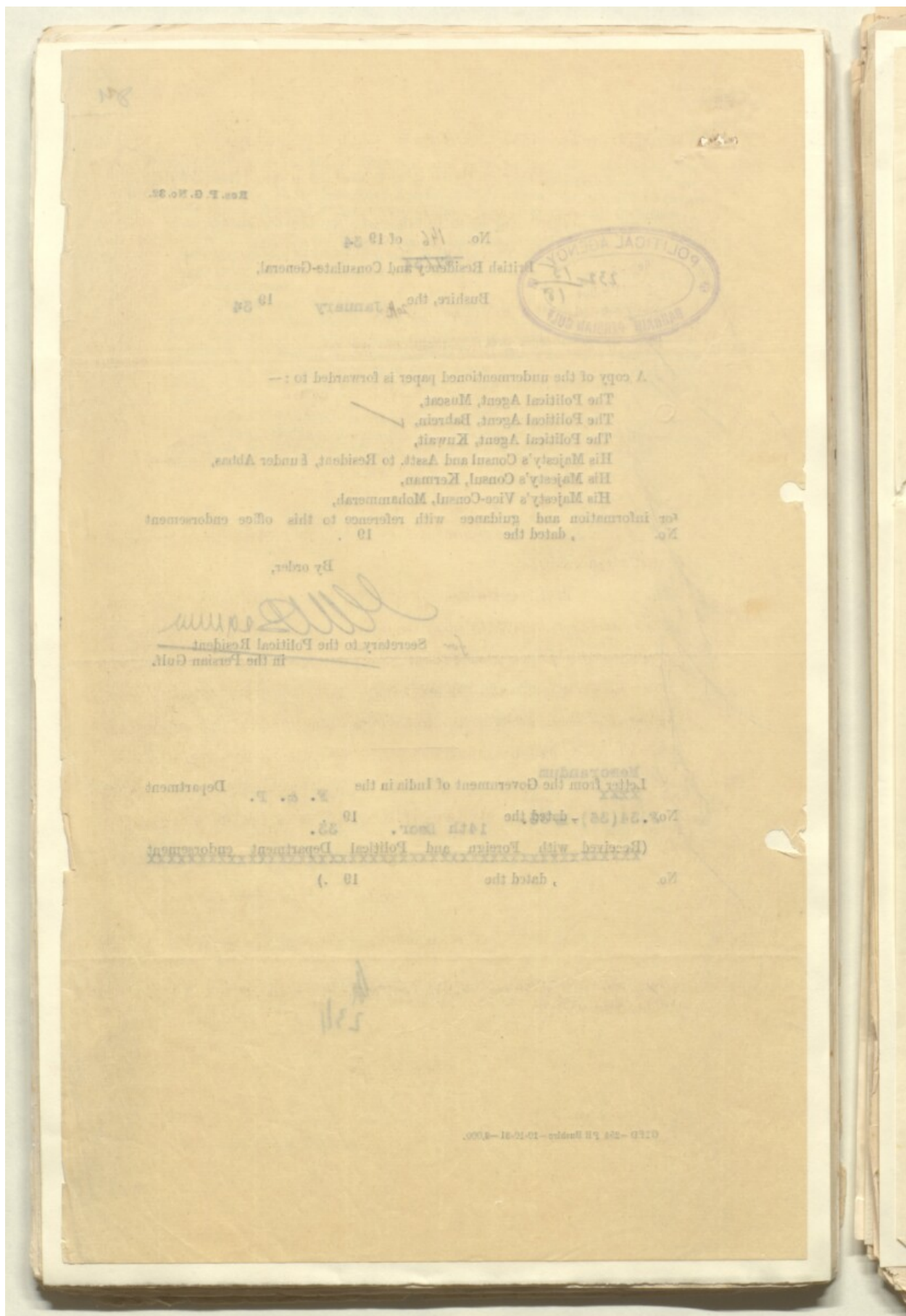
conferred, and his Medal forfeited and returned to Us, Our Heirs and Successors; and in the case of those who have been awarded Medals of the Second or the Third Class, such erasure of their names from the lists of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred and forfeiture of their Medals shall be effected under the Order of Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, to whom their Medals shall be returned. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to return the same if his name shall be erased as aforesaid.

Provided that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall at all times have power to restore the Medal of the First Class to any person who may have been deprived of it when circumstances render such restoration just and expedient, and that in like circumstances Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being shall have power by his Order to restore the Medal of the Second or the Third Class to any person who may have been deprived of it.

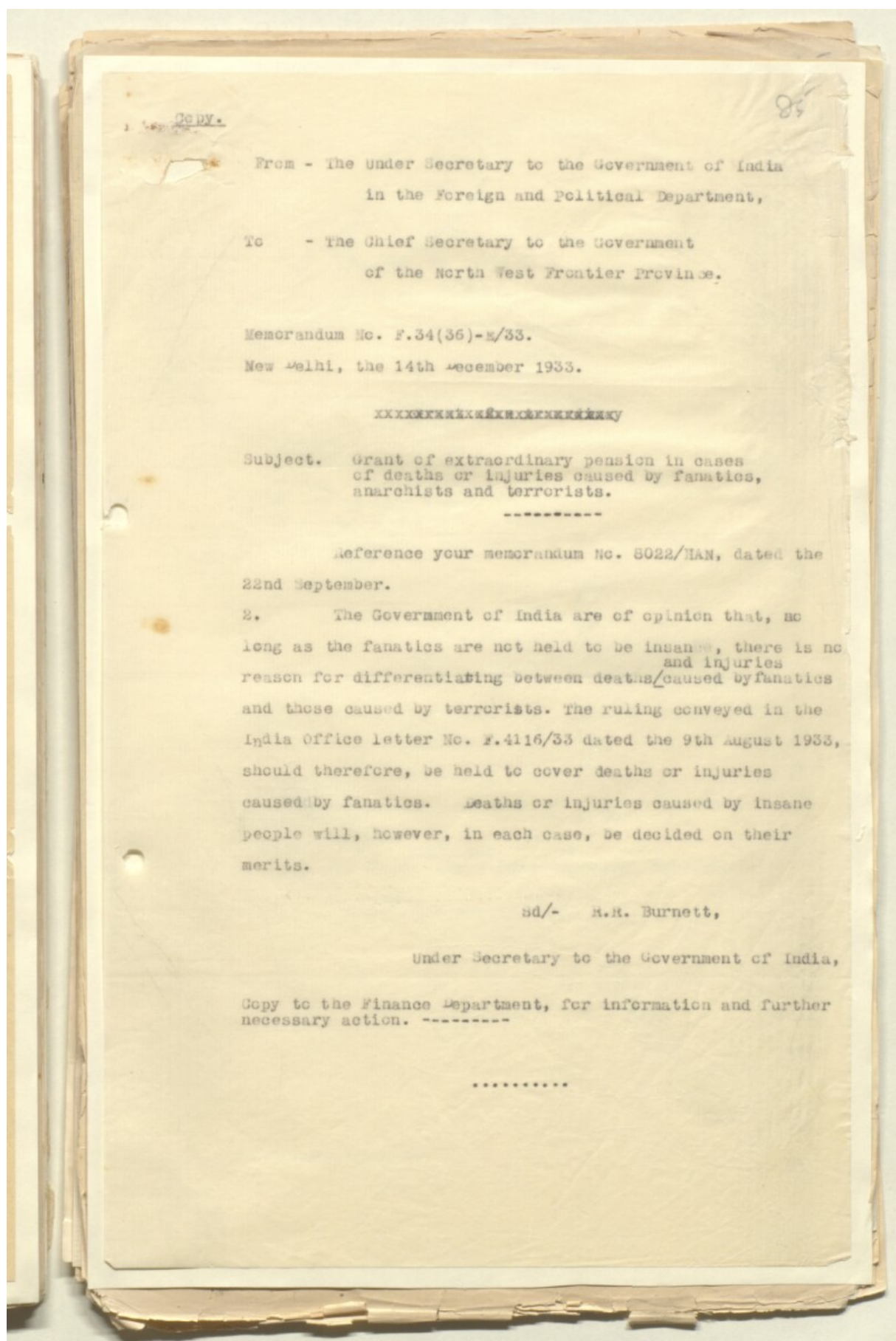
*Lastly.*—We reserve to Ourselves, our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof by a Notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.











Copy.

From - The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department,  
To - The Chief Secretary to the Government  
of the North West Frontier Province.

Memorandum No. F.34(36)-M/33.

New Delhi, the 14th December 1933.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Subject. Grant of extraordinary pension in cases  
of deaths or injuries caused by fanatics,  
anarchists and terrorists.

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Reference your memorandum No. 8022/HAN, dated the  
22nd September.

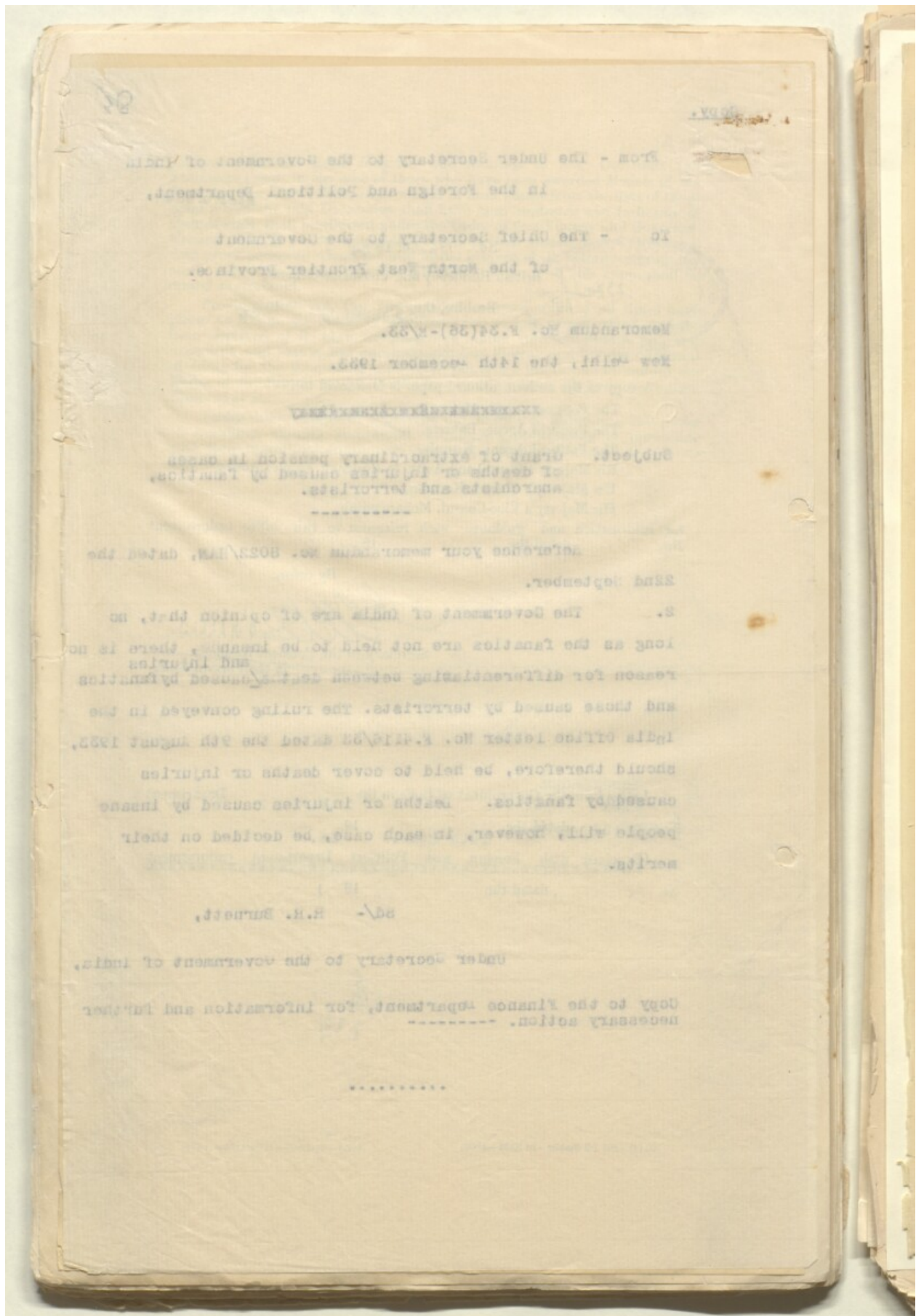
2. The Government of India are of opinion that, so  
long as the fanatics are not held to be insane, there is no  
reason for differentiating between deaths <sup>and injuries</sup> caused by fanatics  
and those caused by terrorists. The ruling conveyed in the  
India Office letter No. F.4116/33 dated the 9th August 1933,  
should therefore, be held to cover deaths or injuries  
caused by fanatics. Deaths or injuries caused by insane  
people will, however, in each case, be decided on their  
merits.

sd/- R.R. Burnett,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

Copy to the Finance Department, for information and further  
necessary action. -----

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86

(27)

Res. P. G. No. 32.

No. 148 of 19 34

British Residency and Consulate-General,

Bushire, the 20<sup>th</sup> January 19 34

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—

The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul and Asstt. to Resident, f under Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. , dated the 19 .

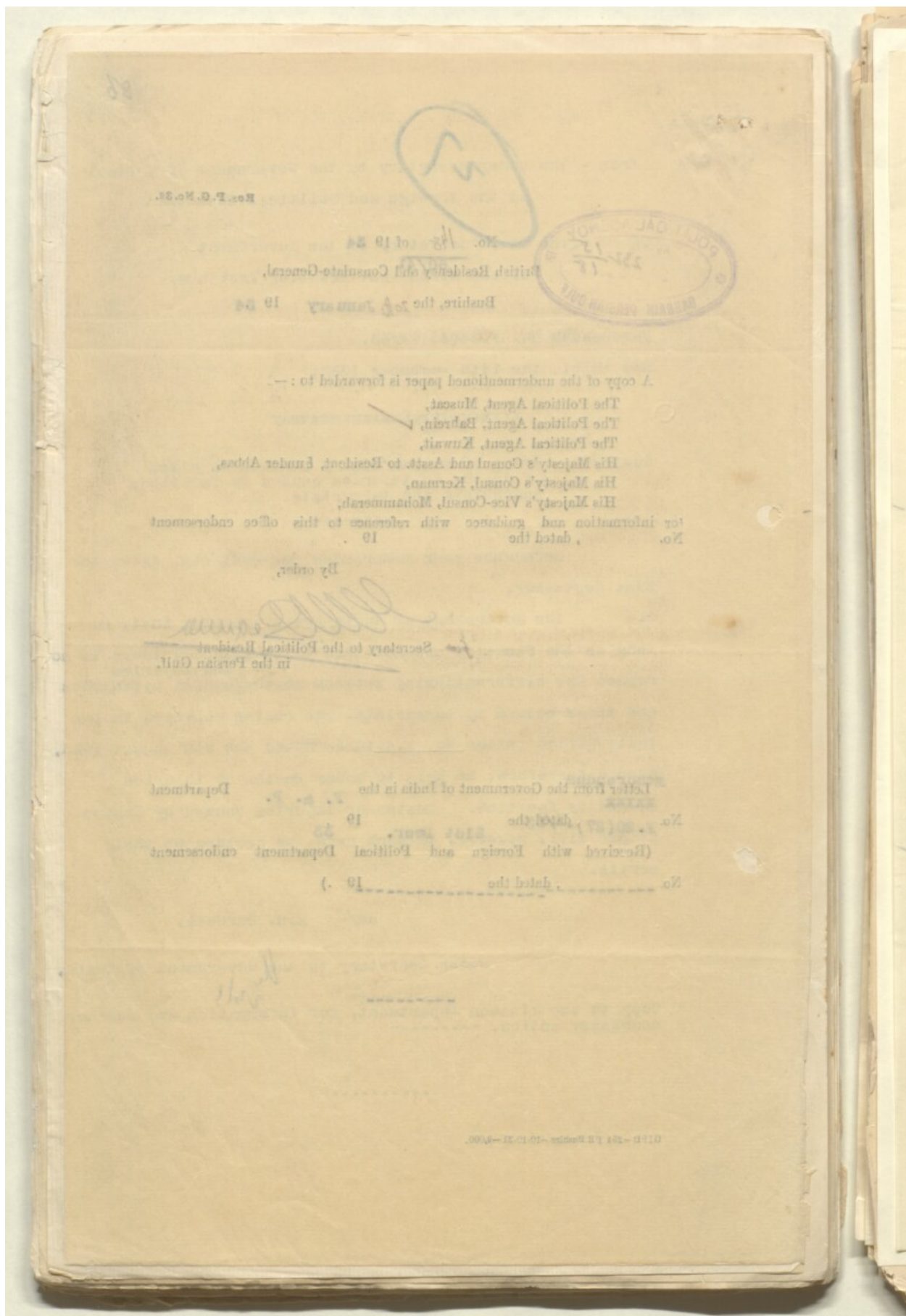
By order,

*[Signature]*  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Letter from the Government of India in the F. & P. Department  
XXXXX  
No. 30 (27) dated the 21st Decr. 19 33  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. ----- dated the 19 .)

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GIFD - 254 PR Bushire - 10-10-31 - 2,000.







copy.

From - The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department.

To - The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

Henc. No.F.20(27)-E/33.

Dated New, Delhi, 21st December 1933.

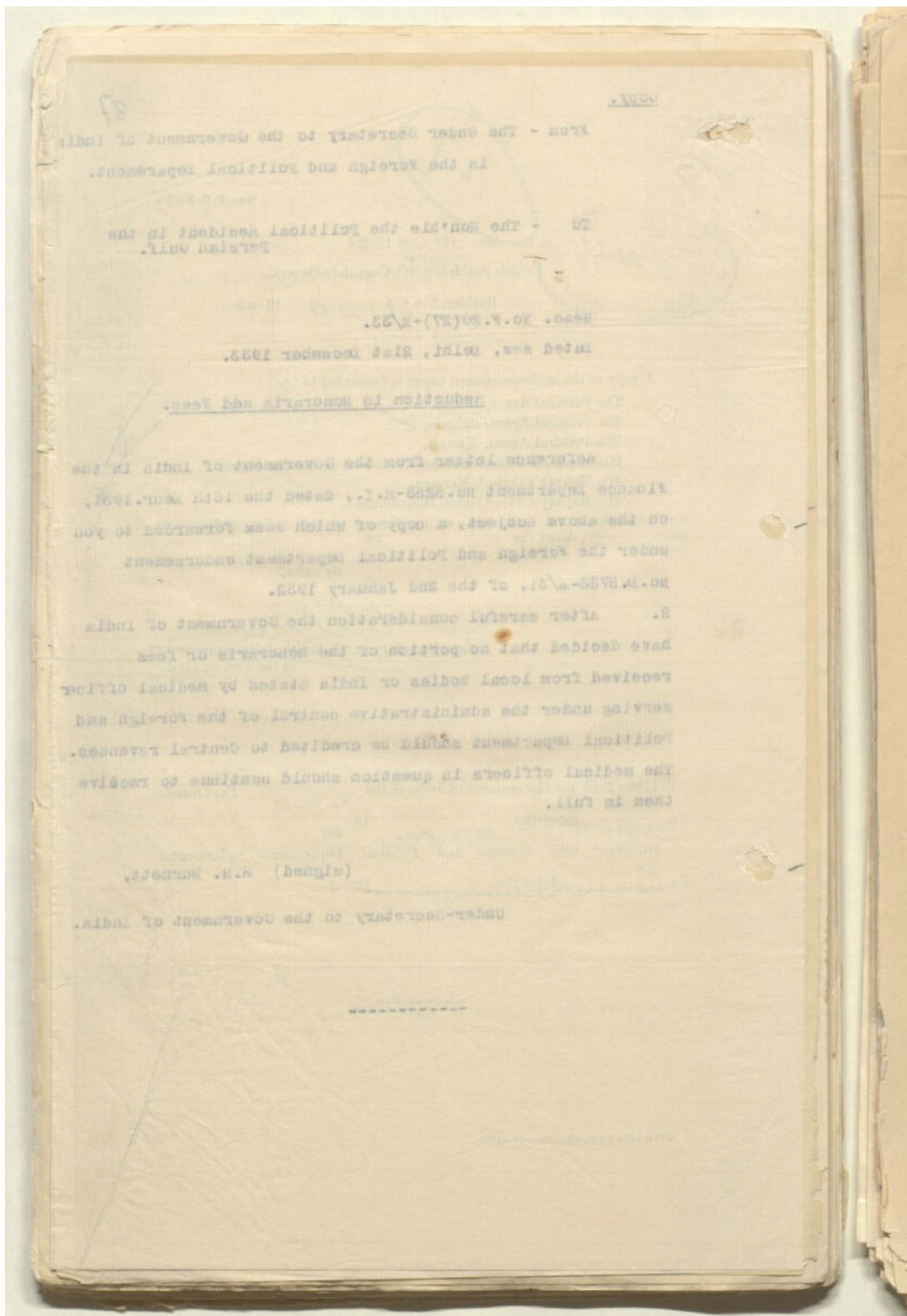
Reduction in Honoraria and Fees.

Reference letter from the Government of India in the  
Finance Department No.5253-R.I., dated the 18th Decr.1931,  
on the above subject, a copy of which was forwarded to you  
under the Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No.D.5733-E/31, of the 2nd January 1932.

2. After careful consideration the Government of India  
have decided that no portion of the honoraria or fees  
received from local bodies or India States by medical officer  
serving under the administrative control of the Foreign and  
Political Department should be credited to Central revenues.  
The medical officers in question should continue to receive  
them in full.

(Signed) A.R. Burnett,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.







88

28

Res. P. G. 32.

No. 874 of 19 34.  
67/1

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 14th April 19 34.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—

- The Political Agent, Muscat,
- The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓
- The Political Agent, Kuwait,
- His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,
- His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,
- His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement

No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_.

By order,

*En Ameer*  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

D.O. Letter from the Government of India in the F & P Department  
No. F. 34(6)-E/34 dated the 23th March 19 34.

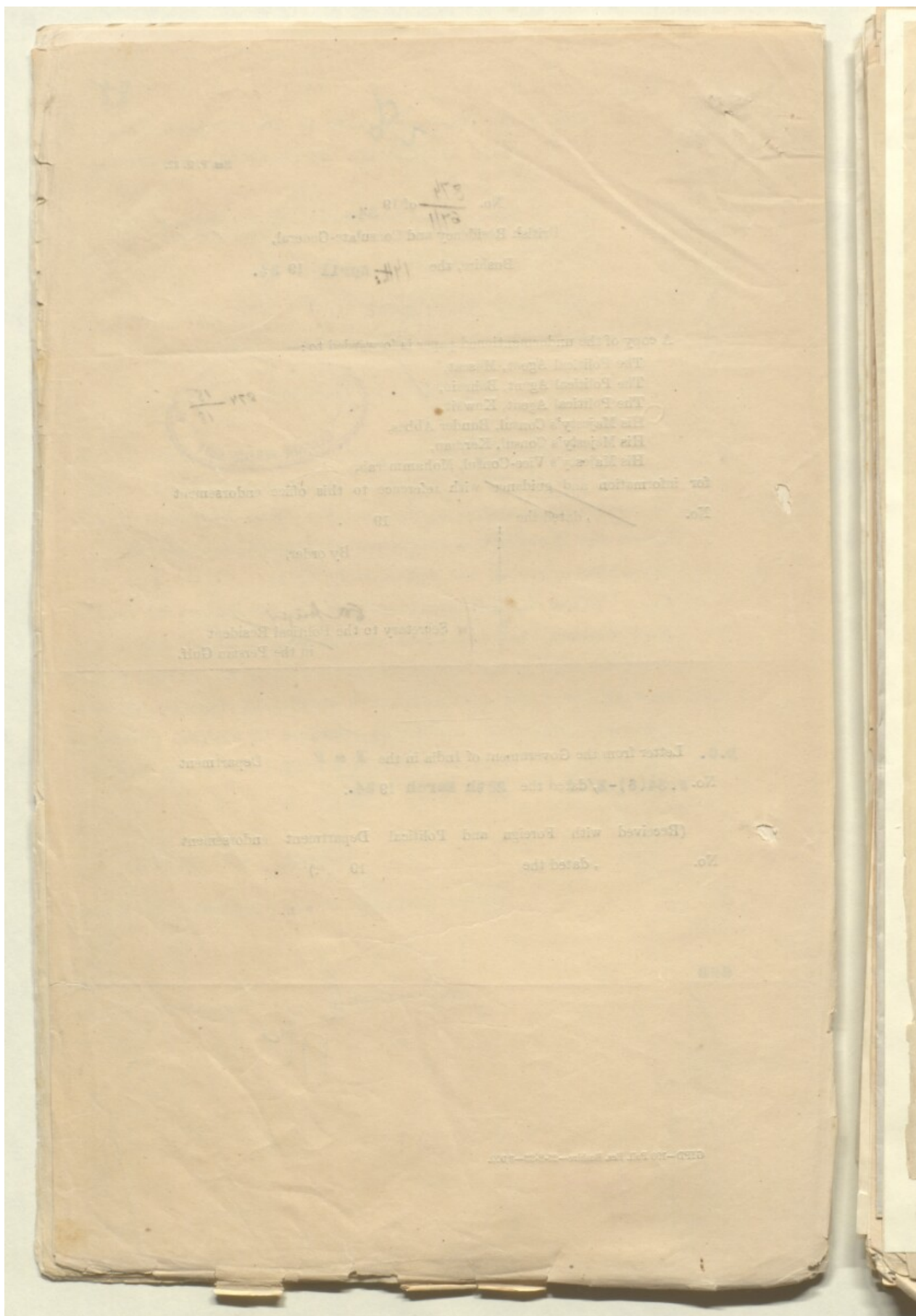
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_.)

GHD

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17/4

GIPD-190 Pol. Res. Bushire-25-3-33-3,000.

*2/1/34*







89

D.O.No.F.34(6)-E/34.

Foreign and Political Department,  
New Delhi, the 28th March 1934.

Visits of Political Officers to the  
headquarters of the Government of India.  
-----

My dear Colonel,

I am desirous to request that officers of the  
Political Department, who propose to visit the  
headquarters of the Government of India, may kindly  
be instructed to intimate demi-officially beforehand  
their date of arrival, the duration of their stay  
and their place of residence.

Yours sincerely,

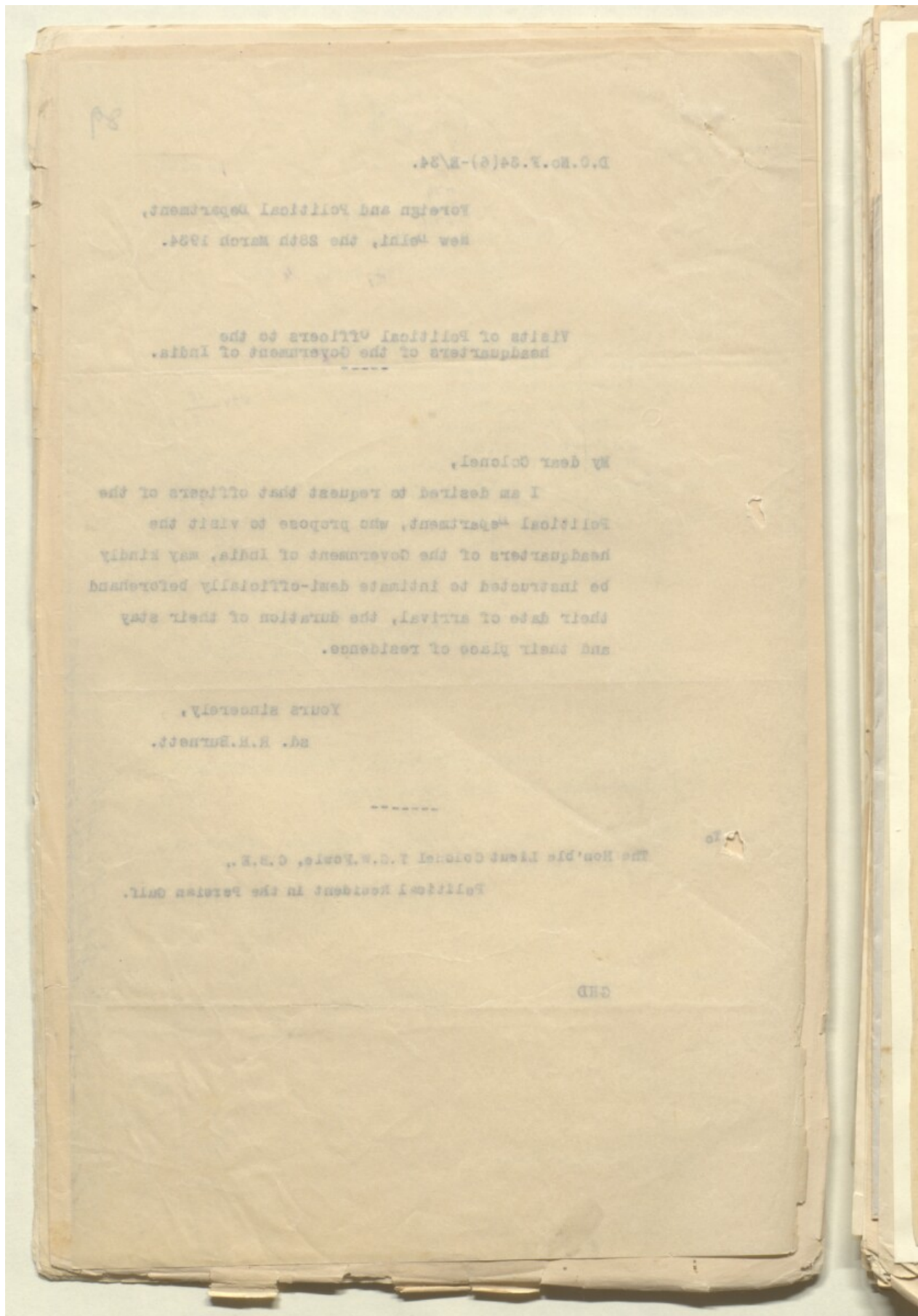
sd. R.R.Burnett.

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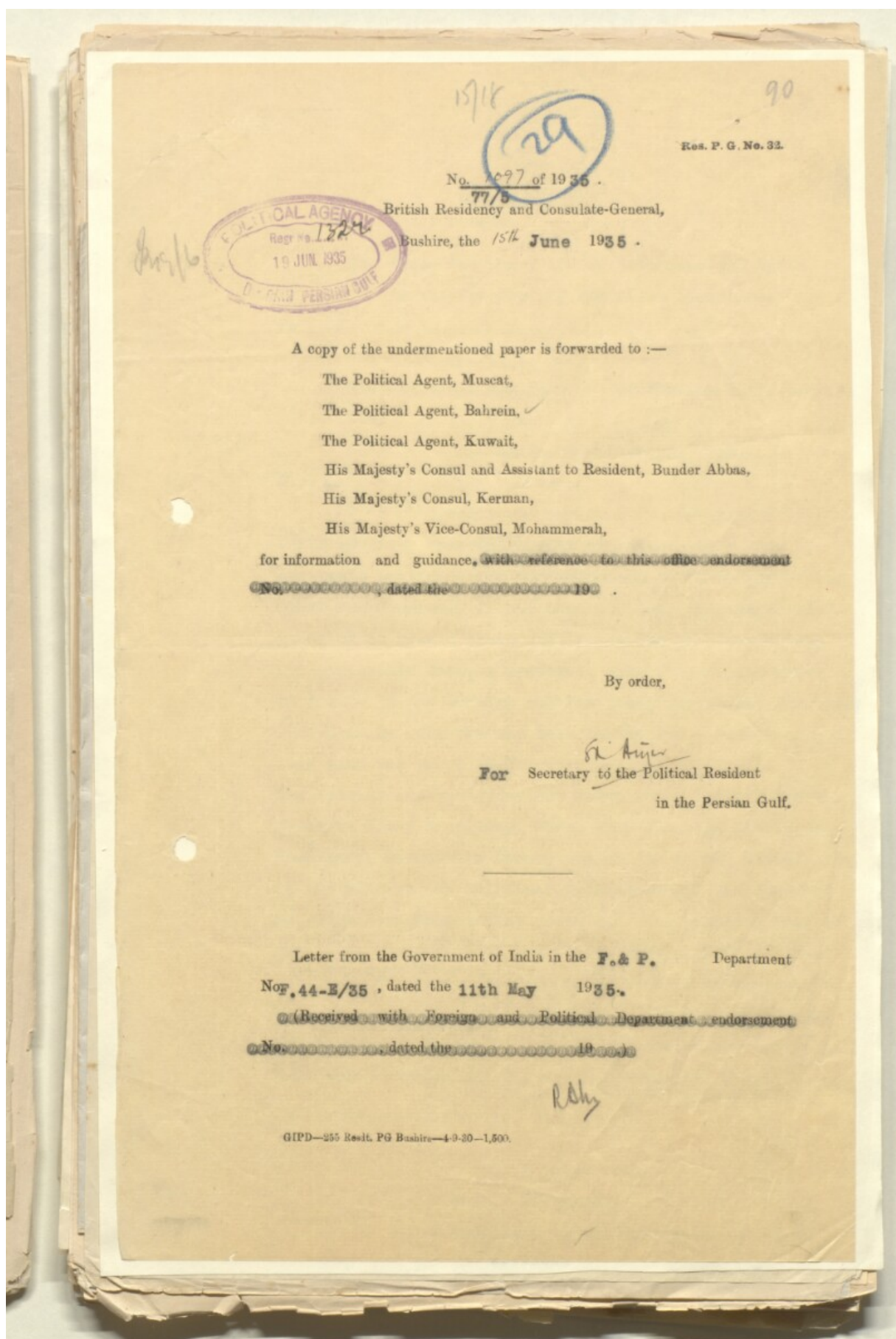
To

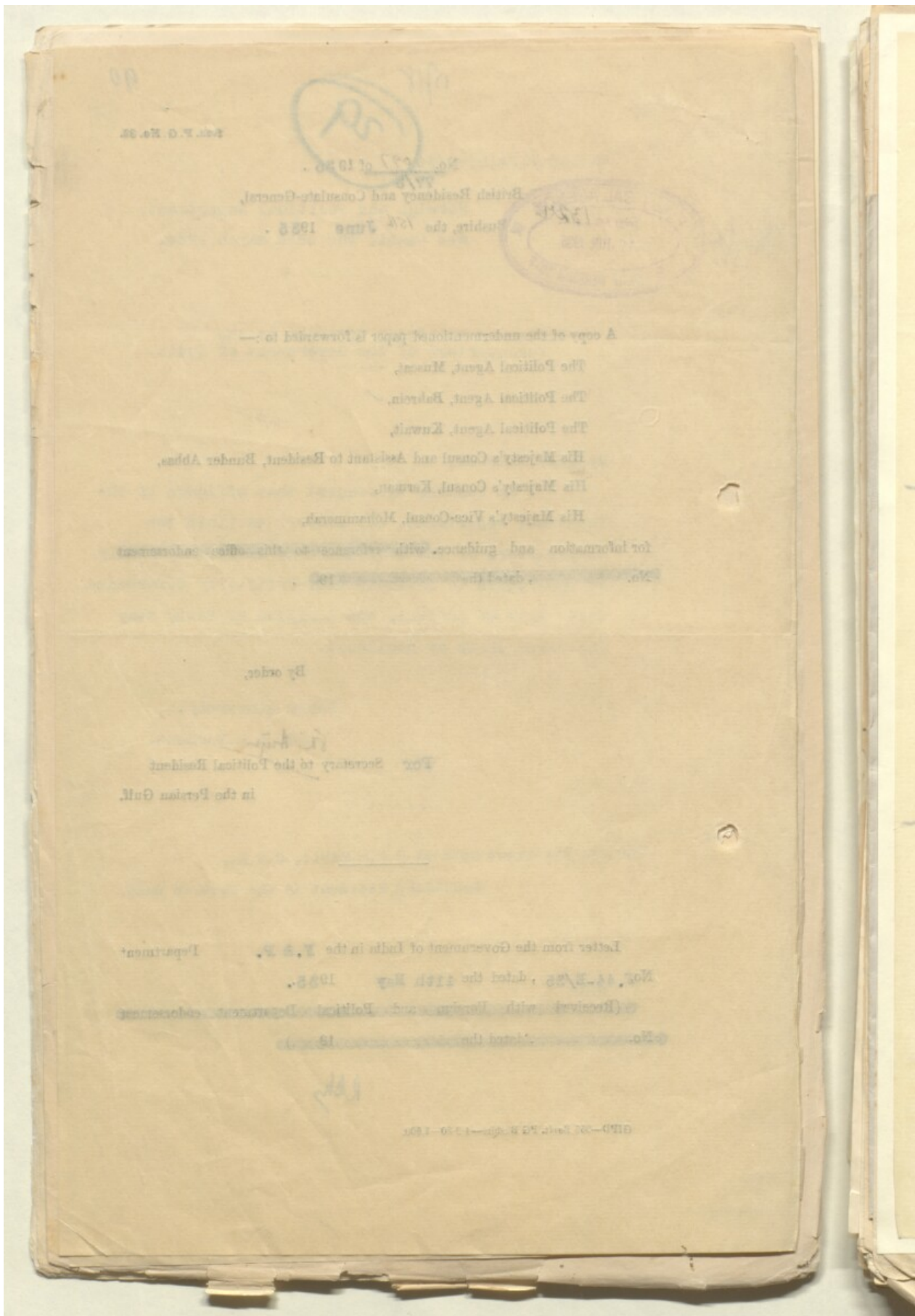
The Hon'ble Lieut Colonel T.C.W.Fowle, C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

GHD













91

No.F.44-E/35.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department.

To

X X X  
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

X X X

Simla, the 11th May 1935.

Sir,

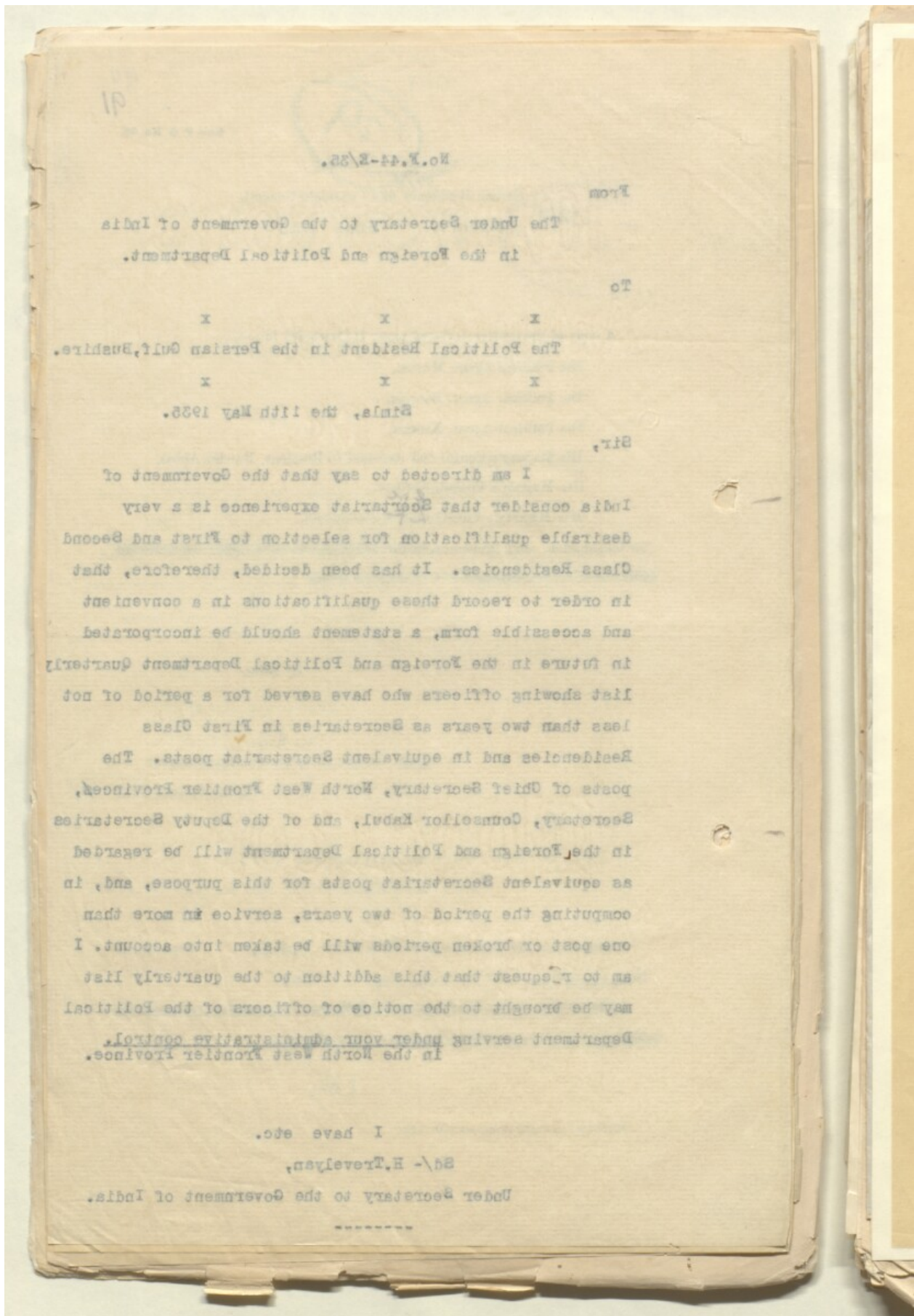
I am directed to say that the Government of India consider that Secretariat experience is a very desirable qualification for selection to First and Second Class Residencies. It has been decided, therefore, that in order to record these qualifications in a convenient and accessible form, a statement should be incorporated in future in the Foreign and Political Department Quarterly list showing officers who have served for a period of not less than two years as Secretaries in First Class Residencies and in equivalent Secretariat posts. The posts of Chief Secretary, North West Frontier Provinces, Secretary, Counsellor Kabul, and of the Deputy Secretaries in the Foreign and Political Department will be regarded as equivalent Secretariat posts for this purpose, and, in computing the period of two years, service in more than one post or broken periods will be taken into account. I am to request that this addition to the quarterly list may be brought to the notice of officers of the Political Department serving under your administrative control. in the North West Frontier Province.

I have etc.

Sd/- H. Trevelyan,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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92

(20)

Res. P. G. No. 32.

No. 1462 of 19 35.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 18<sup>th</sup> July 19 35.

POLITICAL AGENCY  
Reg. No. 1619  
23 JUL 1935  
PERSIAN GULF

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—

The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul and Assistant to Resident, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. , dated the 19 .

By order,

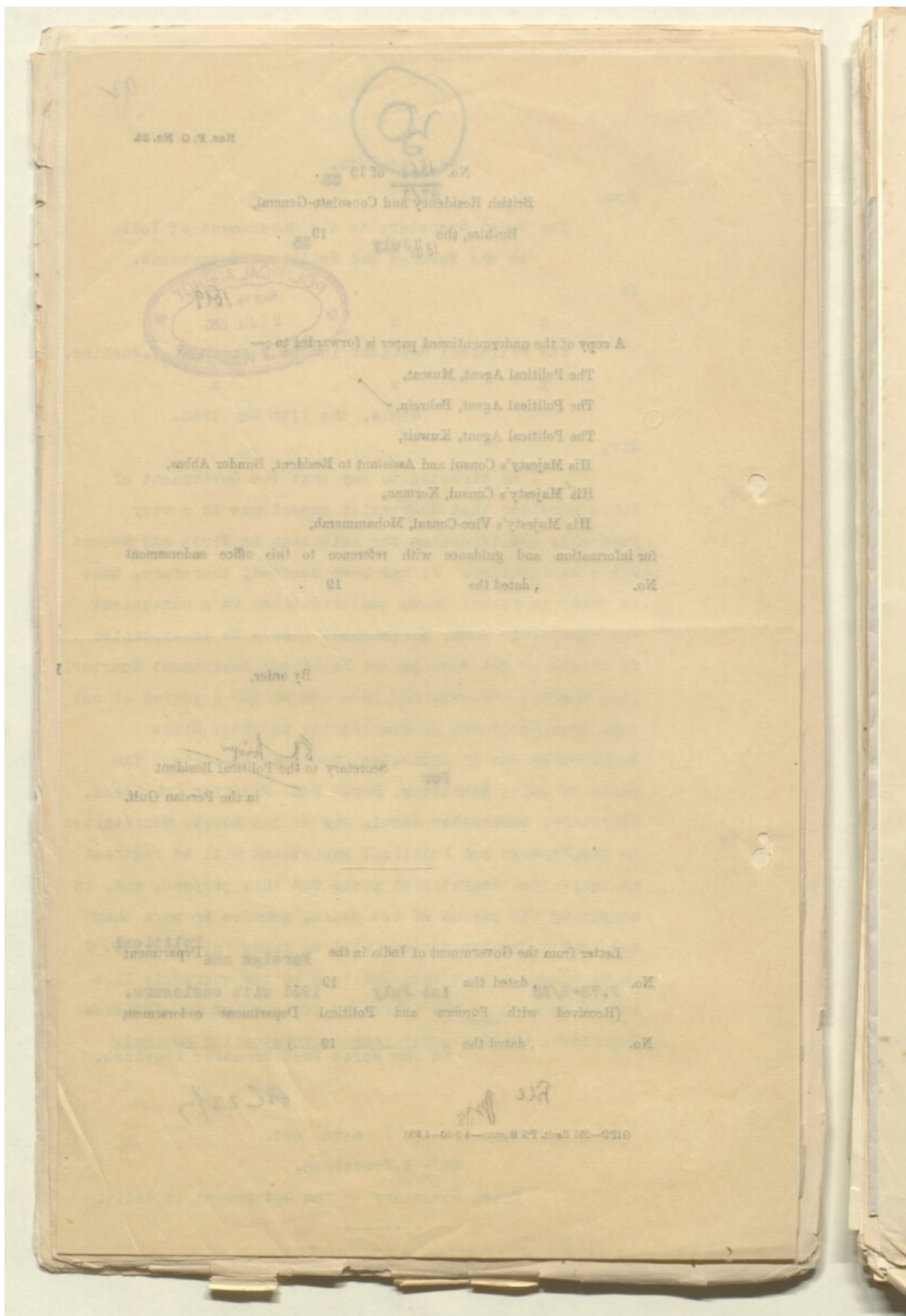
for SK. Kiper  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,

Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department  
No. F.73-E/35 dated the 1st July 19 35 with enclosure.  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. , dated the 19 .)

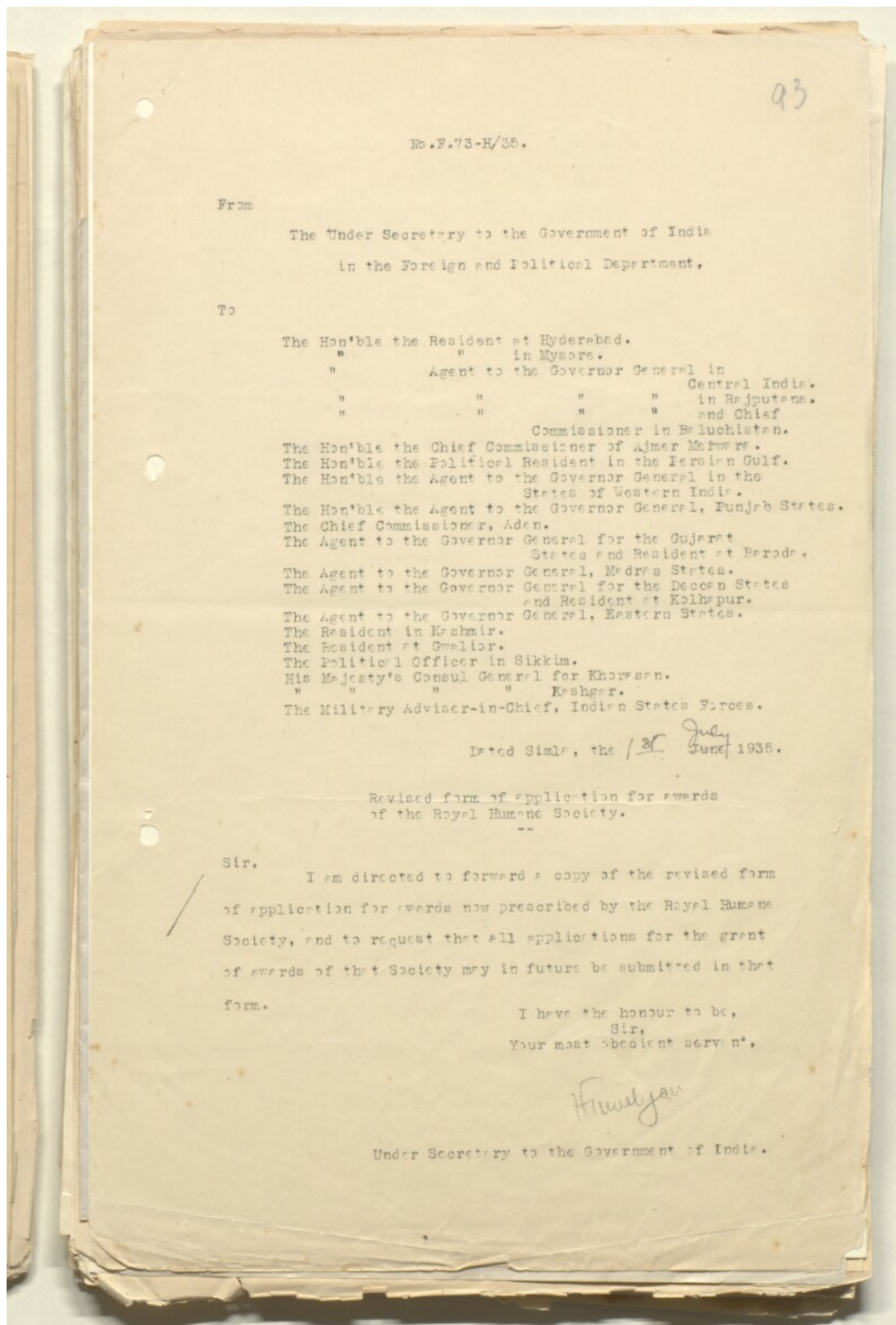
File 178

AC 23/7

GIPD—255 Resit. PG Bushire—9.30—1,500.







No. F.73-H/35.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.  
" " in Mysore.  
" Agent to the Governor General in  
" " " " Central India.  
" " " " in Rajputana.  
" " " " and Chief  
Commissioner in Baluchistan.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara.  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the  
States of Western India.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States.  
The Chief Commissioner, Aden.  
The Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat  
States and Resident at Baroda.  
The Agent to the Governor General, Madras States.  
The Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States  
and Resident at Kolhapur.  
The Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States.  
The Resident in Kashmir.  
The Resident at Gwalior.  
The Political Officer in Sikkim.  
His Majesty's Consul General for Khoreasan.  
" " " " Keshgar.  
The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.

Dated Simla, the 1st July 1935.

Revised form of application for awards  
of the Royal Humane Society.

--

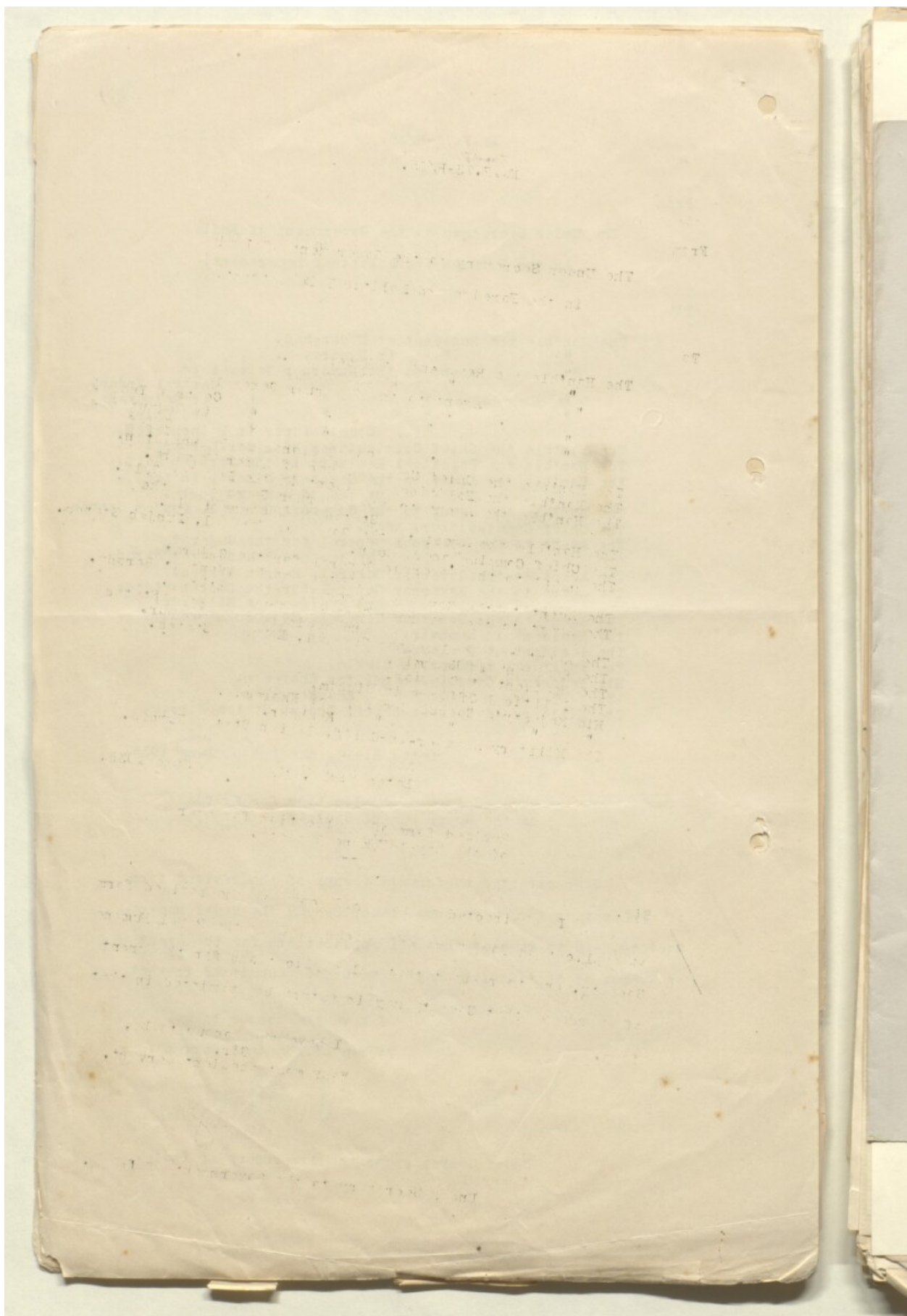
Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of the revised form  
of application for awards now prescribed by the Royal Humane  
Society, and to request that all applications for the grant  
of awards of that Society may in future be submitted in that  
form.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

*H. W. J. J.*

Under Secretary to the Government of India.







## ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

INSTRUCTIONS to APPLICANTS for the REWARDS of the SOCIETY, setting forth the particulars of the case of \_\_\_\_\_ who risked

his life in rescuing or attempting to rescue \_\_\_\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

1. Name (in Block Capitals), Address, Age and Occupation of the Salvor or Salvors.	
2. Did any other person or persons assist in the rescue or attempted Rescue? If so state their Names (in Block Capitals), and Addresses.	
3. Name (in Block Capitals), Address, Age and Occupation of the Person saved.	
4. Time of Day, Date and Place at which the Accident occurred.	
5. Exact particulars of how the Accident happened, and in what manner the Person was reached.	5
6. If in a River, state its Name, Breadth and Depth and whether any Tide or Stream was running.	
If in a Dock, Canal, Lake, Pond, or Reservoir, its Name, Breadth, Depth and Size.	
If at Sea, state the nature of the wind, weather and sea, speed of the vessel, whether under sail, or steam, or both.	6
7. The Distance from the shore or bank of the spot where the Rescue took place, and the Depth at that Spot.	
8. Was a Life-belt or any other available appliances used in the Rescue?	
9. The precise nature of the Risk incurred by the Salvor or Salvors.	
10. How long the person rescued had been in the Water, and state of when rescued.	
11. Where taken to; who was sent for; who came; what was then done, and what kind of treatment was adopted.	
12. The statement of the person saved should, if possible, be sent.	
13. Has application been made to any other Society for reward, or is there any intention of doing so? If so, state Name.	Has Rescuer any previous awards from this Society? If so give date.
14. Signature of Applicant.	

It is requisite that all the above questions should be answered as fully as possible.

This paper to be accompanied by Certificates of one or more Eye-witnesses, who should add their Profession or Trade and Address, and state fully, in their own handwriting the precise nature of the Salvor's, or Salvors' exertions, showing the actual risk incurred. This application to be verified by the Commanding or other Superior Officer, in so far as it applies to the Navy, Army, Royal Air Force, Merchant Service, or Constabulary.

N.B.—Cases occurring within the British Isles must be reported to the Secretary within **two months** after their date, otherwise they will not be recognised for either Honorary or Pecuniary Reward.

Offices—WATERGATE HOUSE,  
YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, W. C. 2.

J. N. BENBOW (Commander), Secretary.



FOR PARTICULARS OF THE LATEST  
CASE ONLY.

19

\_\_\_\_\_ Committee.

Case \_\_\_\_\_

Reward \_\_\_\_\_

12011D

N.B.—Many interesting restorations from apparent death have been communicated to the Committee with no other narrative than "that the means recommended by the Society were employed." But, in order to ascertain the real efficacy of the methods, so adopted, a more minute history of the case would be very acceptable, especially with reference to the following data, viz.—

The time of actual submersion.

The appearance of the body.

Resuscitative process employed.

The first and progressive symptoms }  
of returning animation.

And the time from commencement }  
of the restorative plan to a return  
of animation.





16/15/1936

572  
No. 67/1-3<sup>d</sup> 19

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1936

Res. P. G. 32.

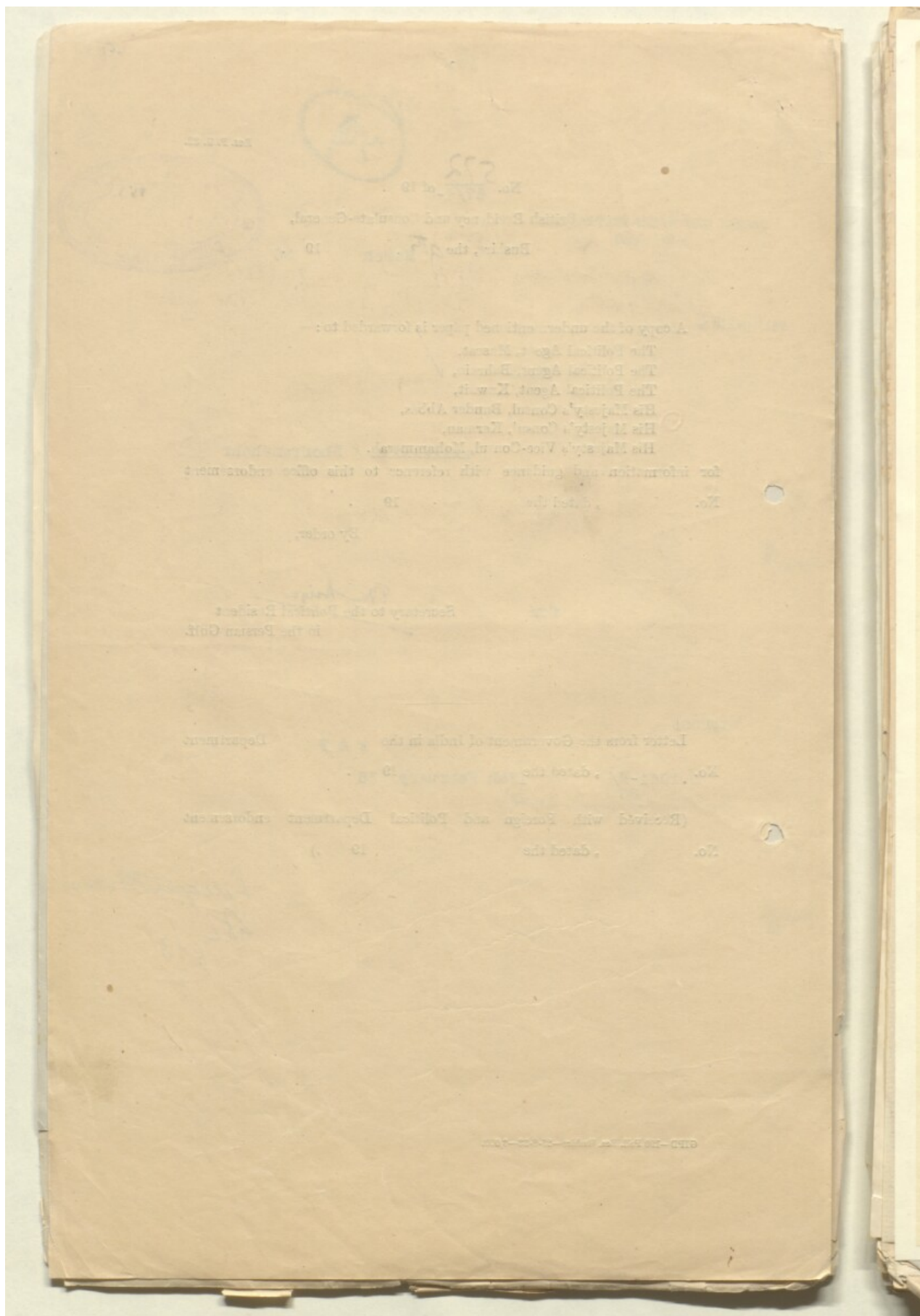
Stamp: POL. SALA ENVOY, 153, 1, 1936, PERSIAN GULF

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, ~~Mohammereh~~ Khorramshahr  
for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. , dated the 19 .  
By order,  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

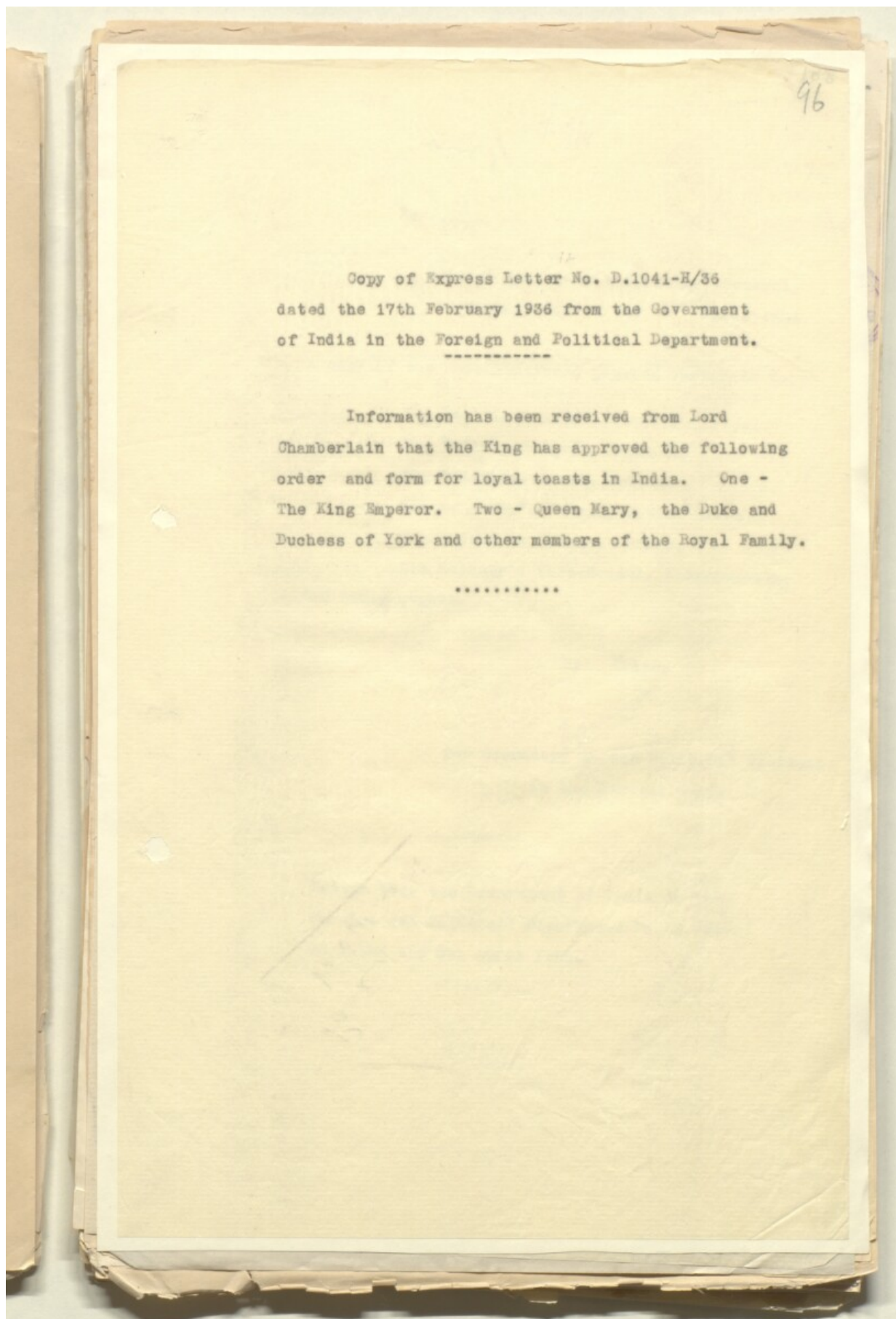
Express  
Letter from the Government of India in the F & P Department  
No. D.1041-H/36, dated the 17th February 1936.  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. , dated the 19 .)

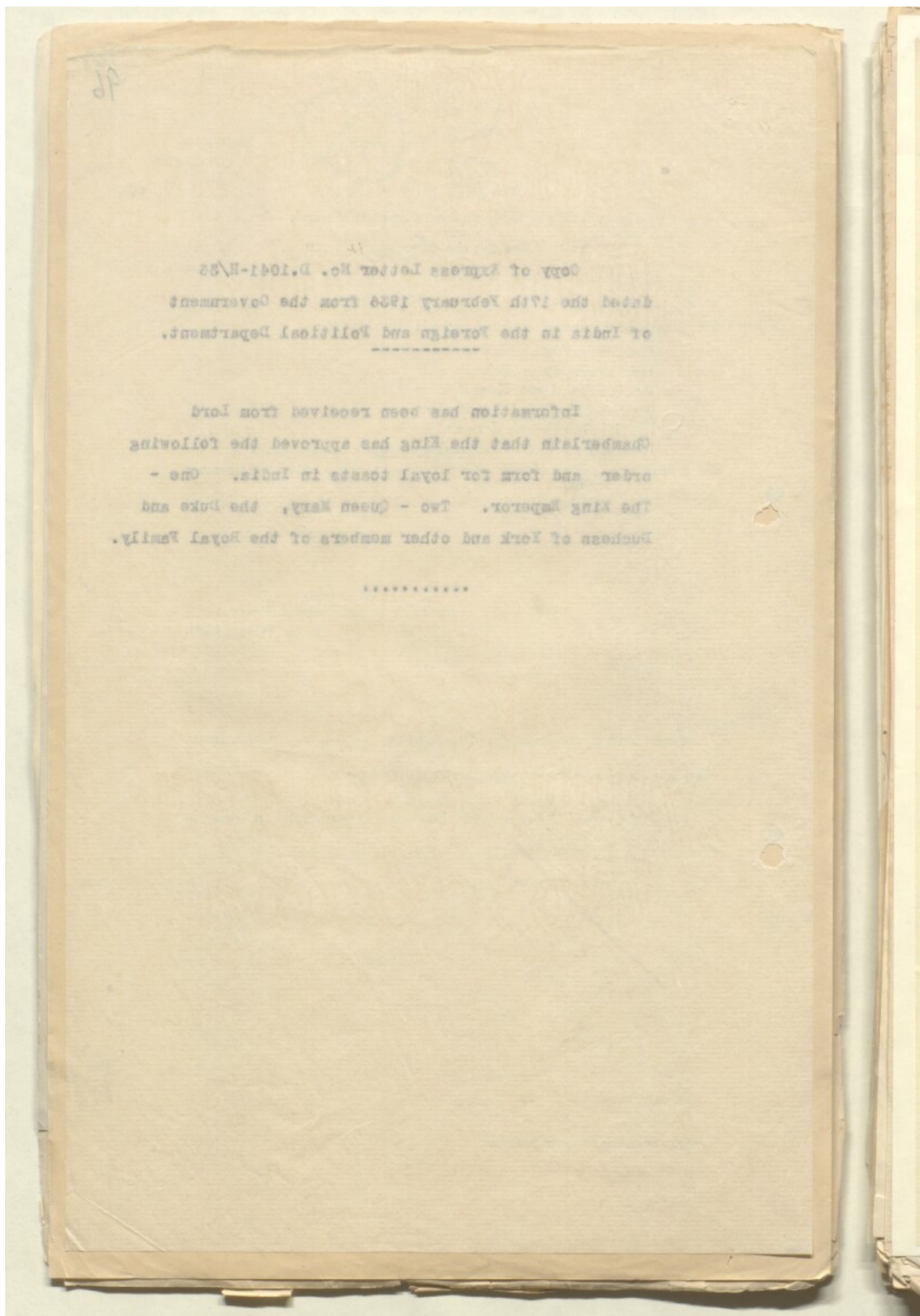
File after Passes  
6/3/

GIPD—190 Pol. Res. Bushire—25-8-33—5,000.

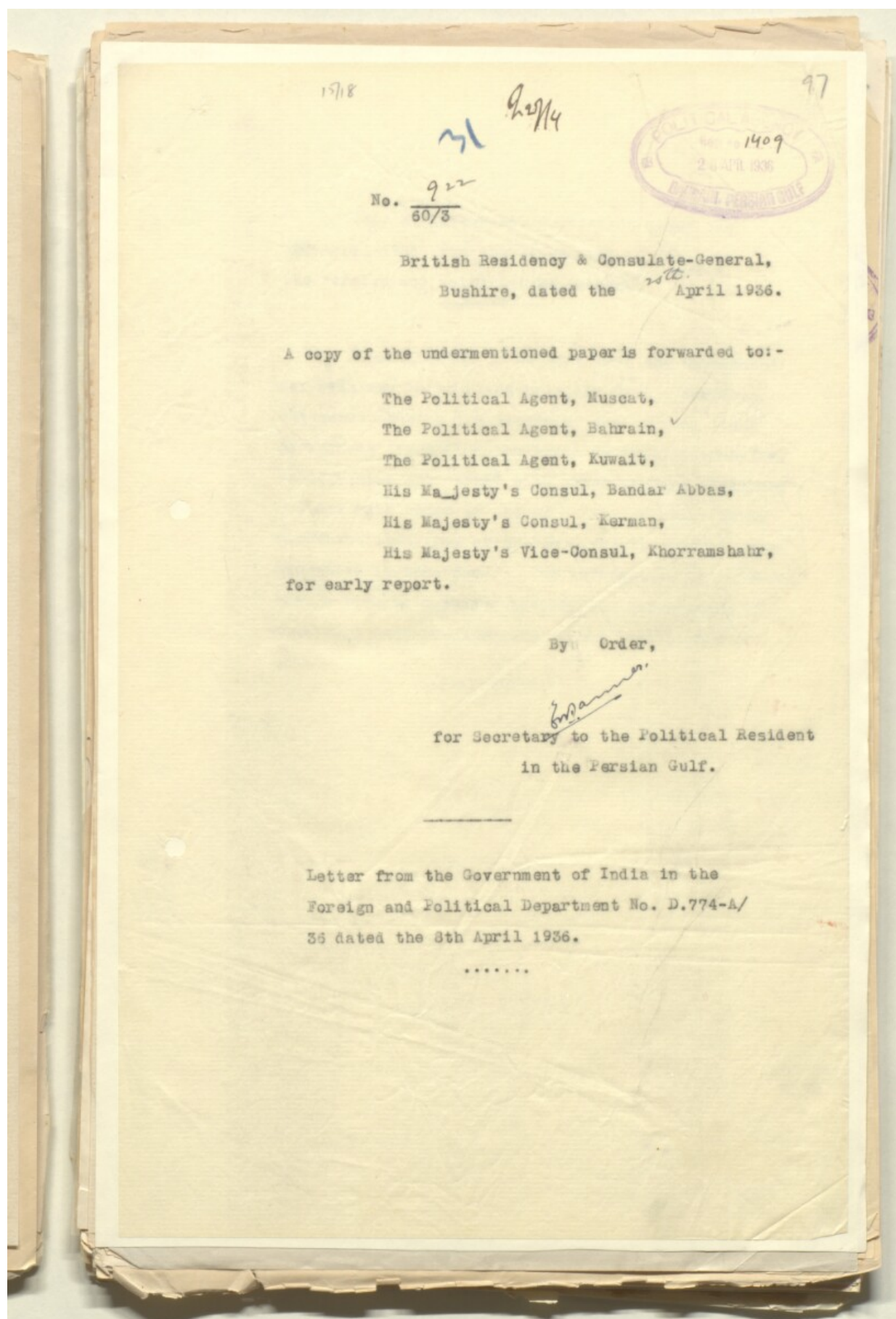


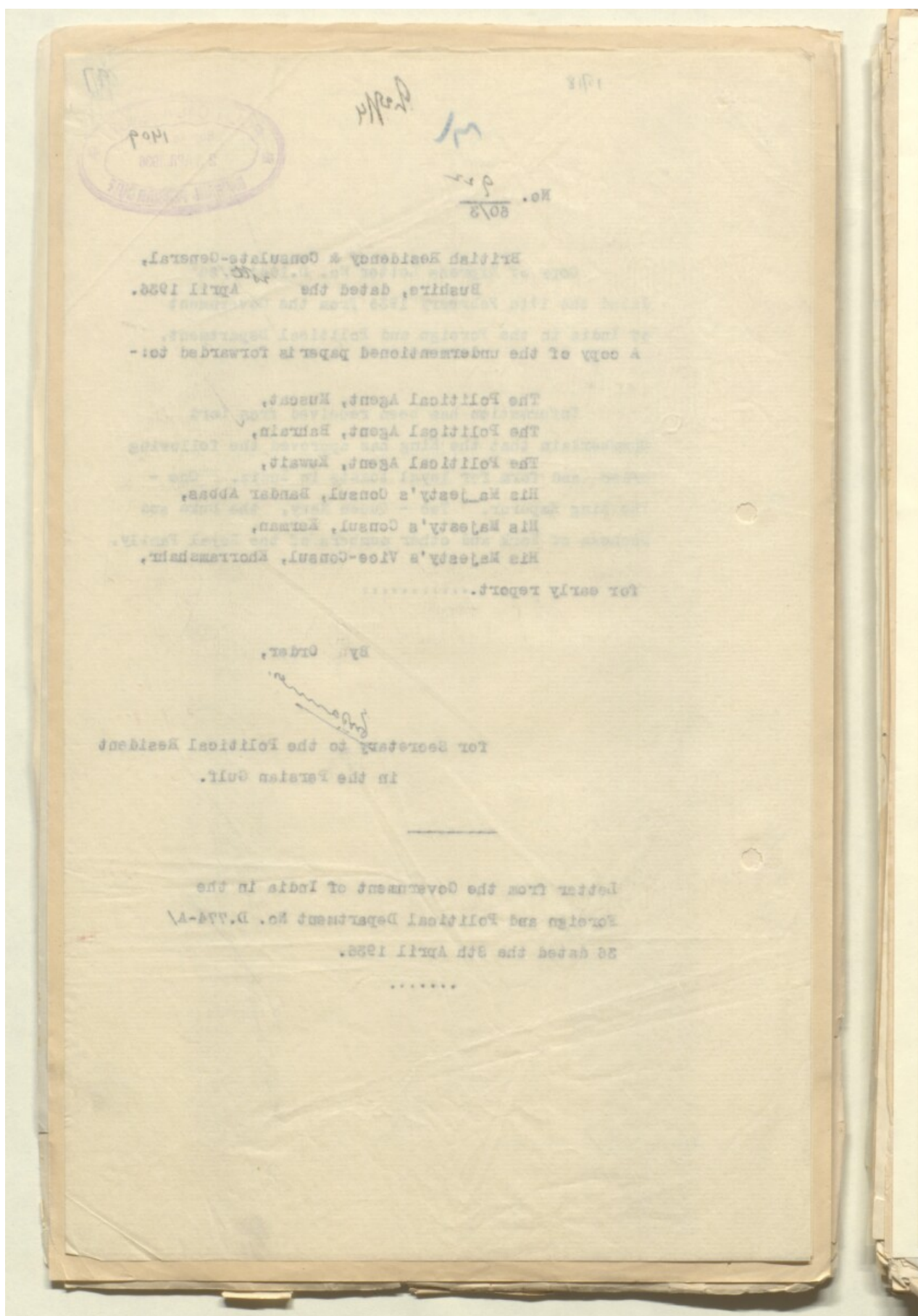














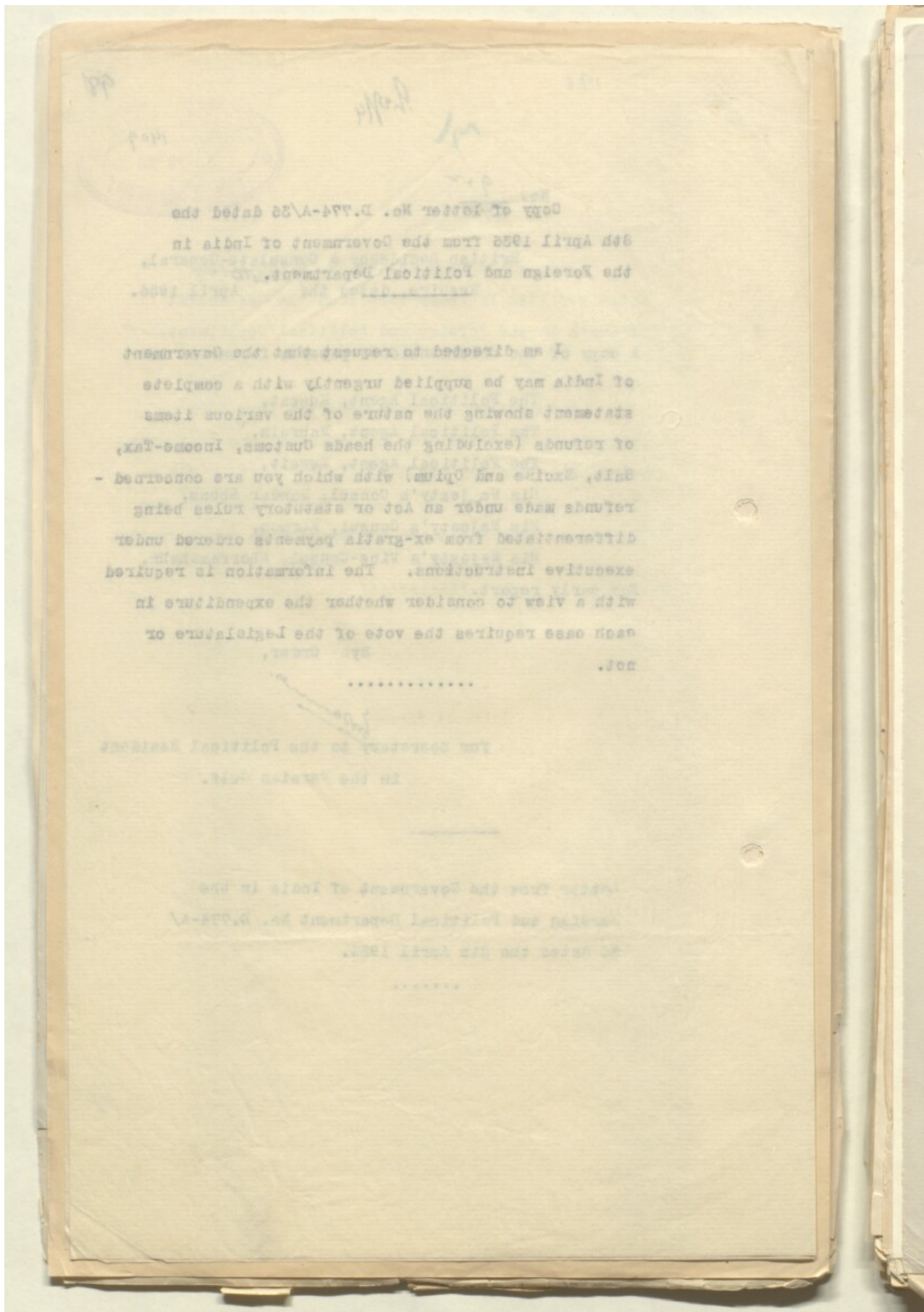


98

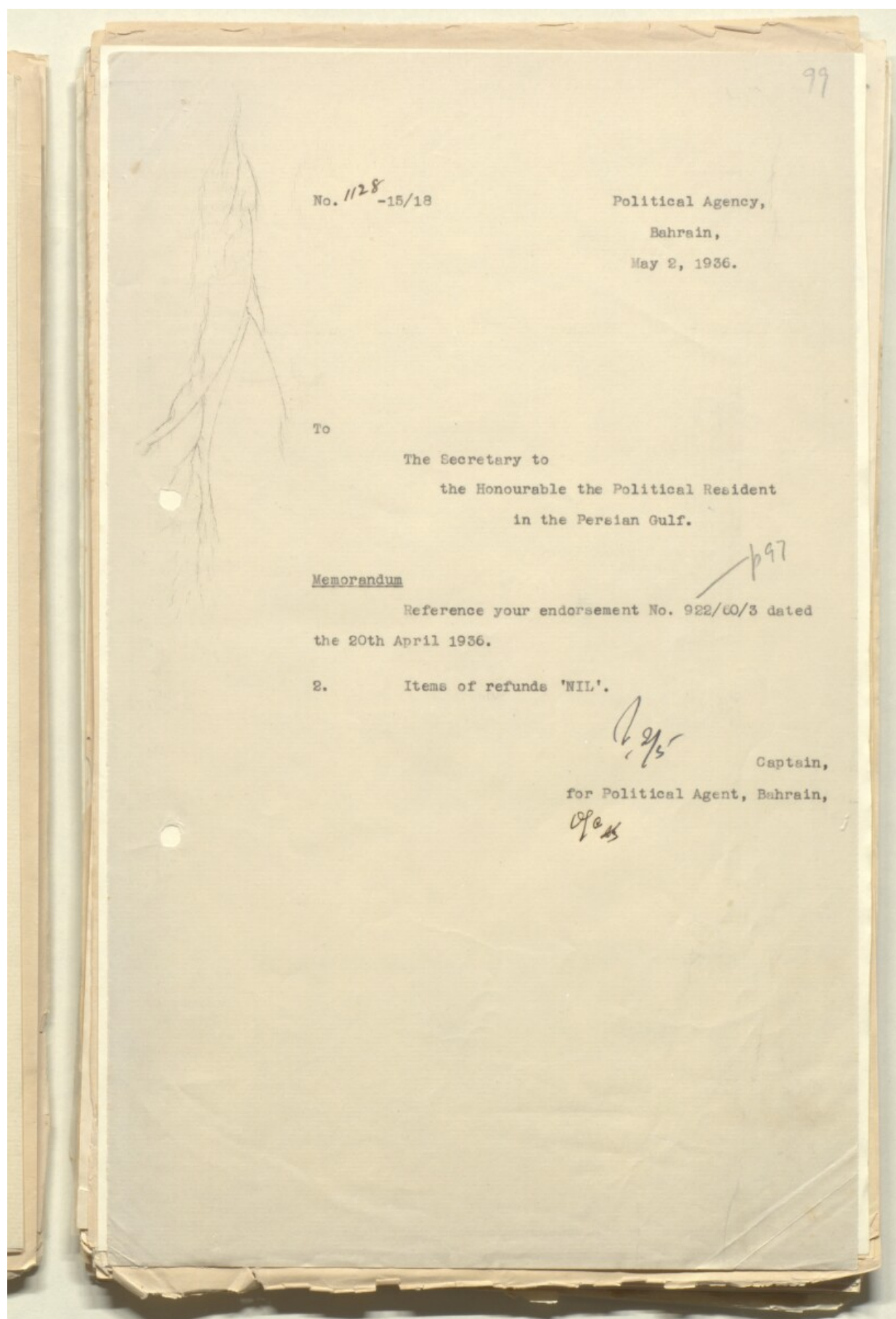
Copy of letter No. D.774-A/36 dated the  
8th April 1936 from the Government of India in  
the Foreign and Political Department.

I am directed to request that the Government  
of India may be supplied urgently with a complete  
statement showing the nature of the various items  
of refunds (excluding the heads Customs, Income-Tax,  
Salt, Excise and Opium) with which you are concerned -  
refunds made under an Act or statutory rules being  
differentiated from ex-gratia payments ordered under  
executive instructions. The information is required  
with a view to consider whether the expenditure in  
each case requires the vote of the Legislature or  
not.

.....







No. 1128-15/18

Political Agency,  
Bahrain,  
May 2, 1936.

To

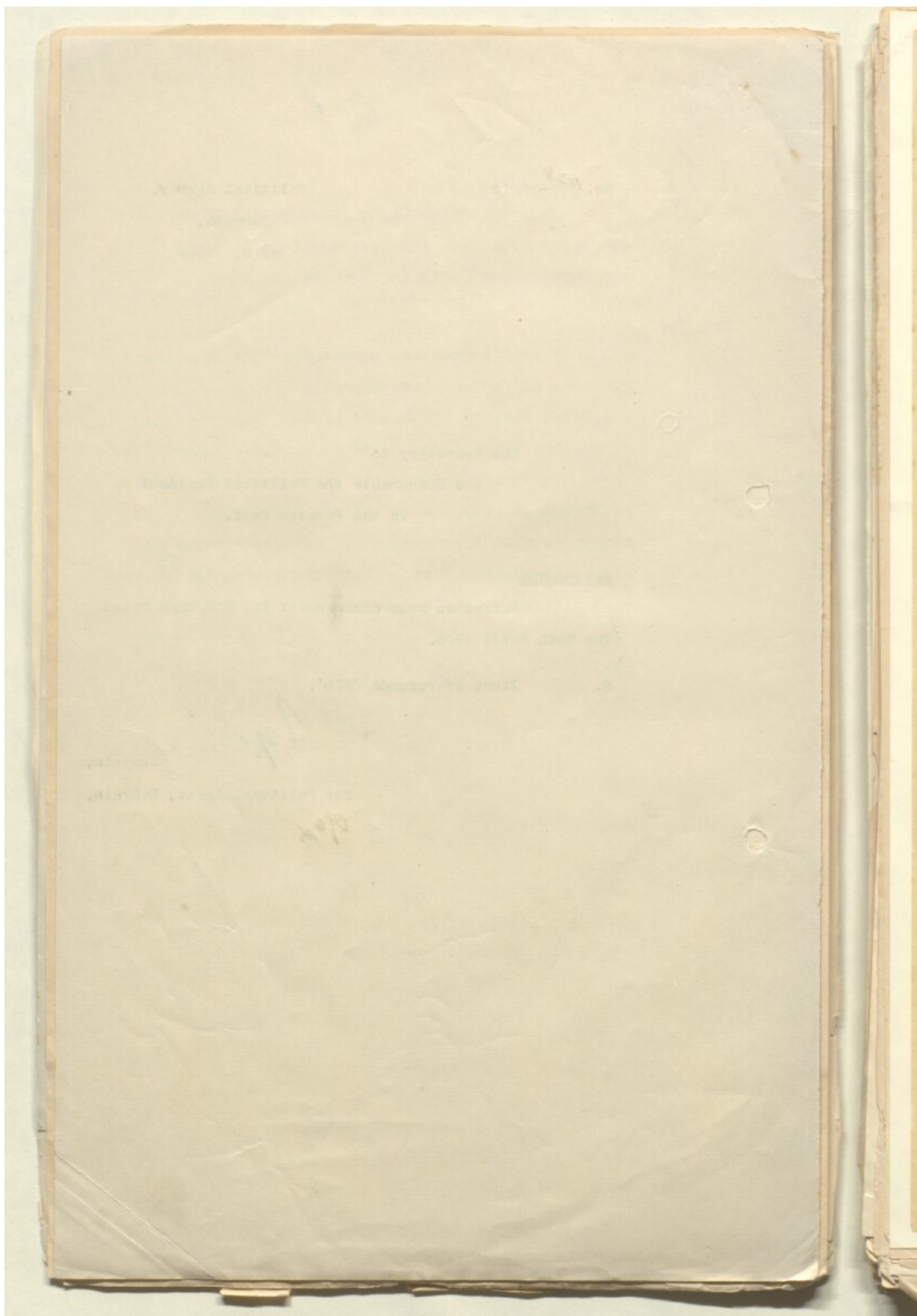
The Secretary to  
the Honourable the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Memorandum

Reference your endorsement No. 922/60/3 dated  
the 20th April 1936.

2. Items of refunds 'NIL'.

Captain,  
for Political Agent, Bahrain,







100

Res. P. G. No. 32.

No. 1755 of 19  
77/5-II

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 19<sup>th</sup> August 19 36

POLITICAL A.  
Res. No. 2572  
25 AUG 1936

W  
24/8

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—

The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrein, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul and Assistant to Resident, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, ~~Masqat~~ Khorramshahr,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. 1097, dated the 15<sup>th</sup> June 1935.

p 90

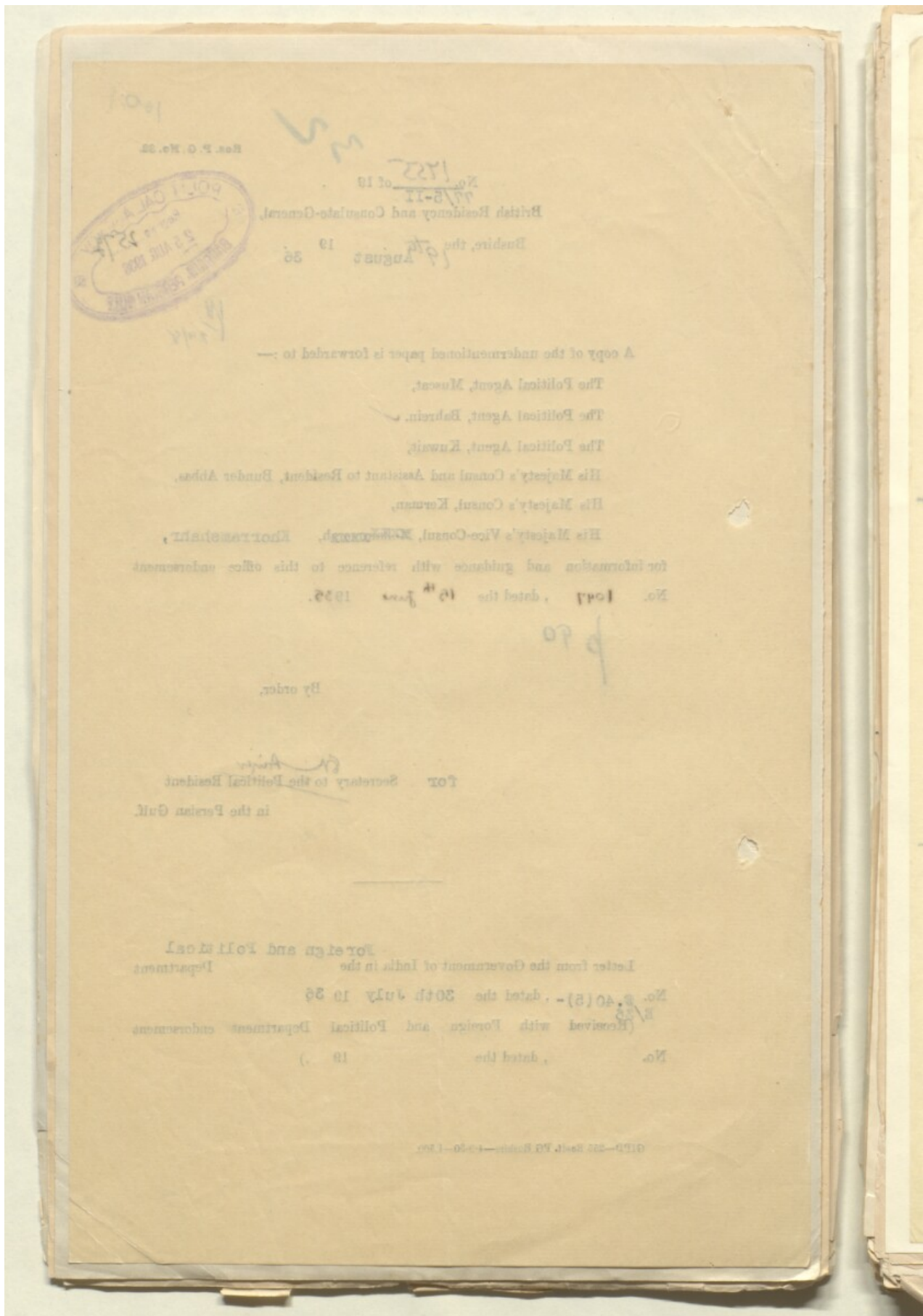
By order,

for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Foreign and Political  
Letter from the Government of India in the Department

No. F.40(5) - , dated the 30th July 19 36  
E/36  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. , dated the 19 .)

GIPD—255 Resdt. PG Bushire—4-9-30—1,500.





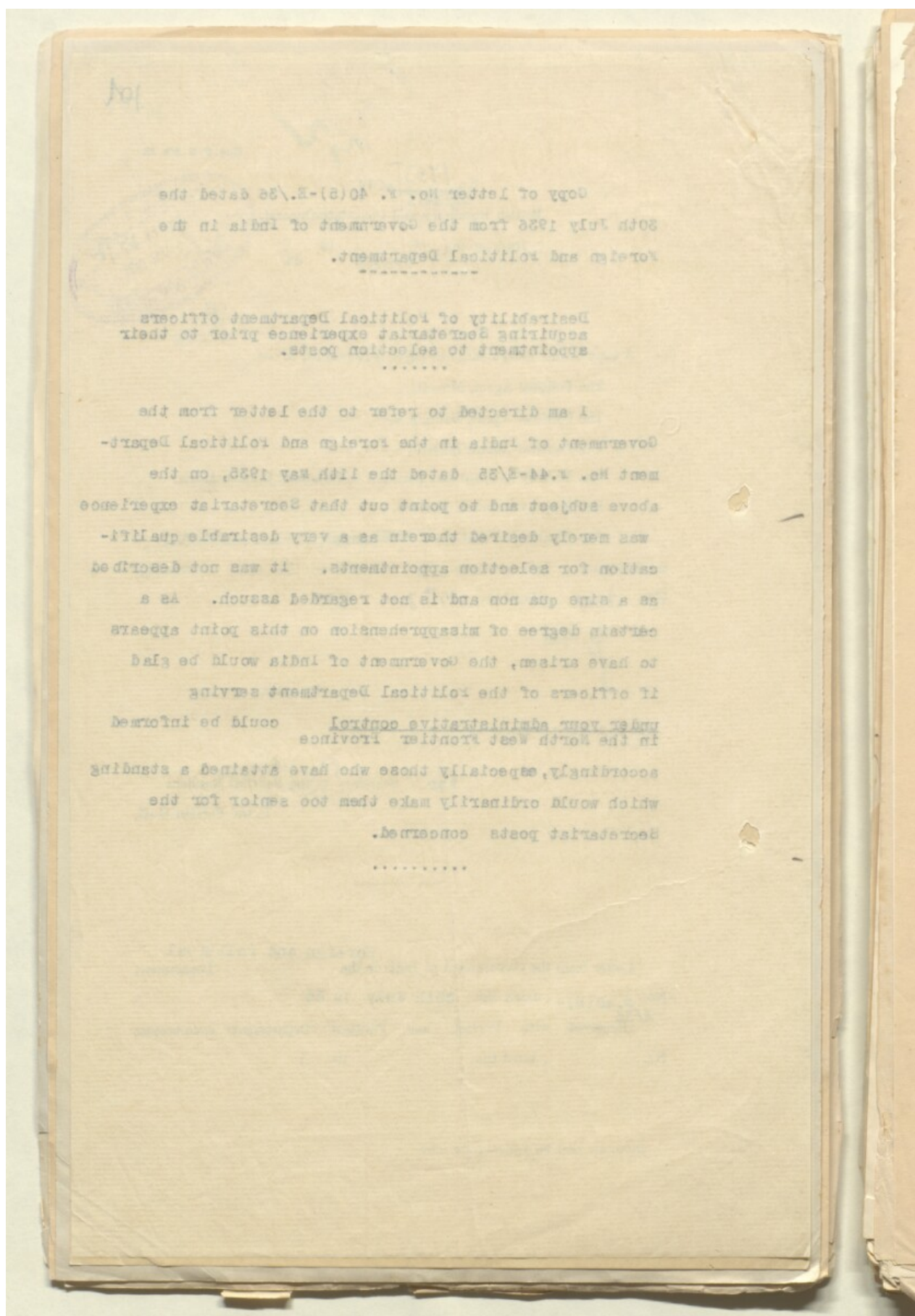


101

Copy of letter No. F. 40(5)-E./36 dated the  
30th July 1936 from the Government of India in the  
Foreign and Political Department.  
-----

Desirability of Political Department officers  
acquiring Secretariat experience prior to their  
appointment to selection posts.  
.....

I am directed to refer to the letter from the  
Government of India in the Foreign and Political Depart-  
ment No. F.44-E/35 dated the 11th May 1935, on the  
above subject and to point out that Secretariat experience  
was merely desired therein as a very desirable qualifi-  
cation for selection appointments. It was not described  
as a sine qua non and is not regarded as such. As a  
certain degree of misapprehension on this point appears  
to have arisen, the Government of India would be glad  
if officers of the Political Department serving  
under your administrative control could be informed  
in the North West Frontier Province  
accordingly, especially those who have attained a standing  
which would ordinarily make them too senior for the  
Secretariat posts concerned.  
.....







102

(43) *102/10*

Res. P. G. 32.

No. 493 of 1937.  
67/1  
British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1937.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—

- The Political Agent, Muscat,
- The Political Agent, Bahrain,
- The Political Agent, Kuwait,
- His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,
- His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,
- His Majesty's Vice-Consul, ~~Mohammerah~~ **Khorramshahr**,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement

No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_.

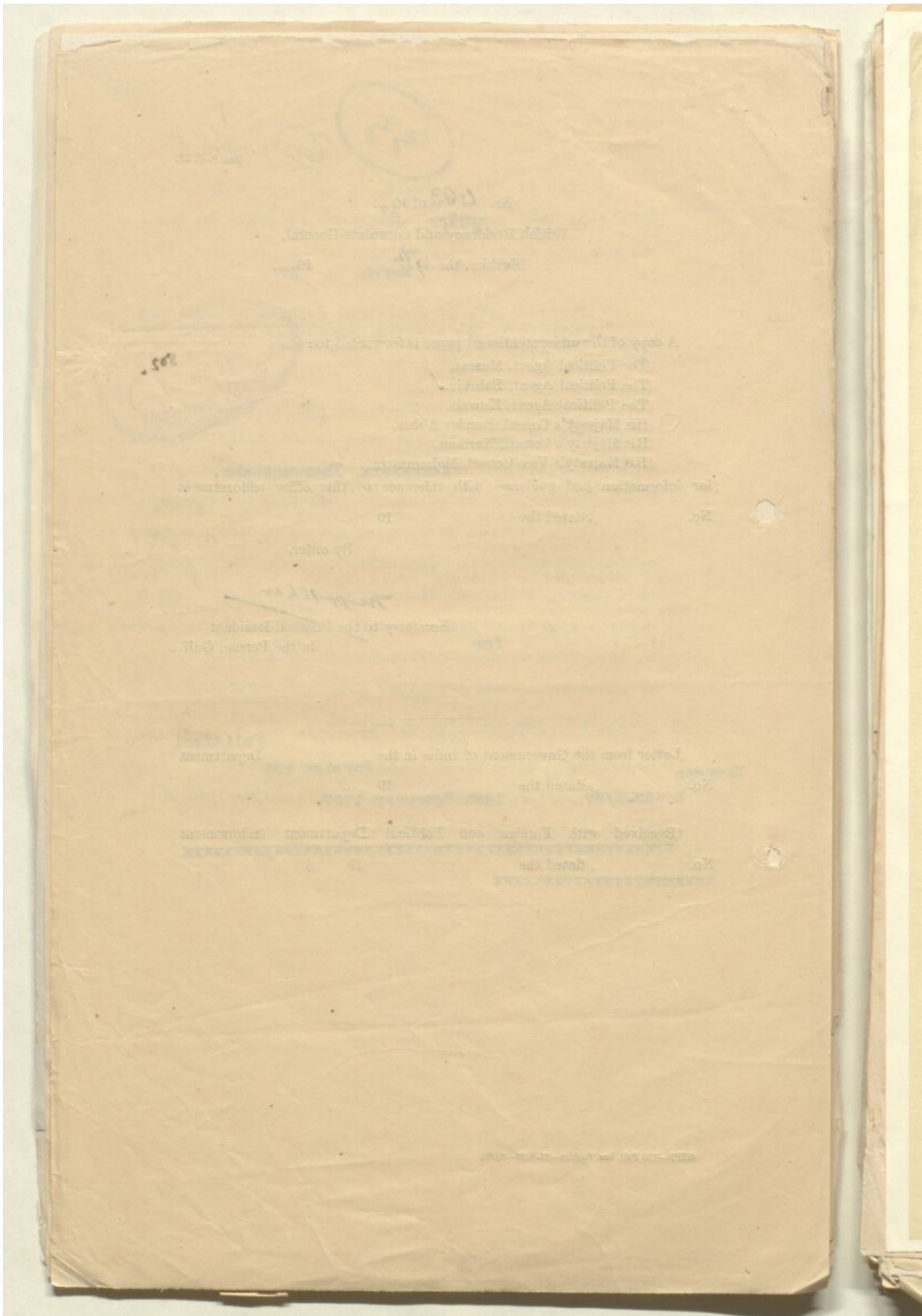
By order,  
*M. H. Khan*  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Political  
Department

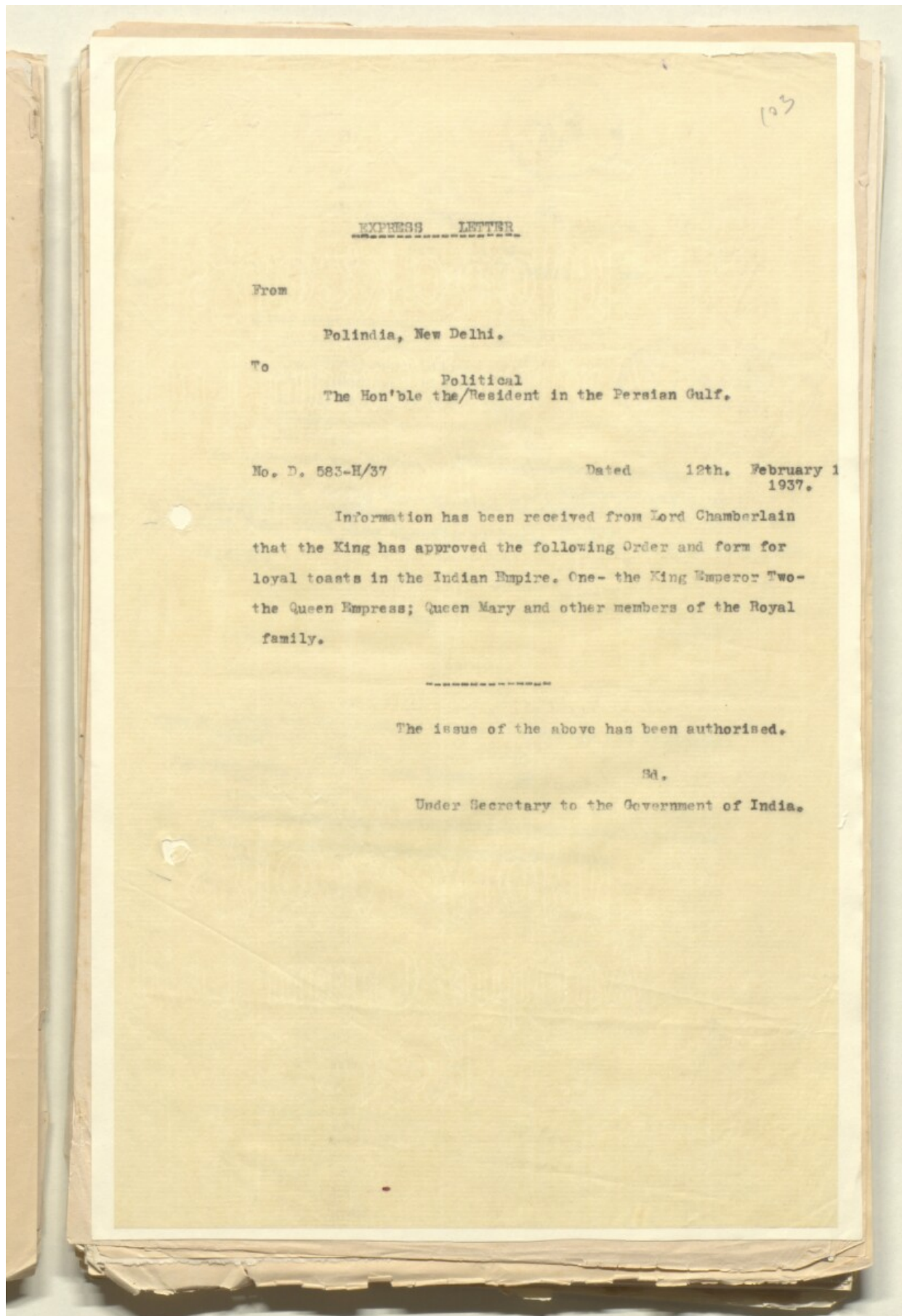
Letter from the Government of India in the **Foreign and**  
**Express** No. D. 583-H/37 dated the 12th February 1937.

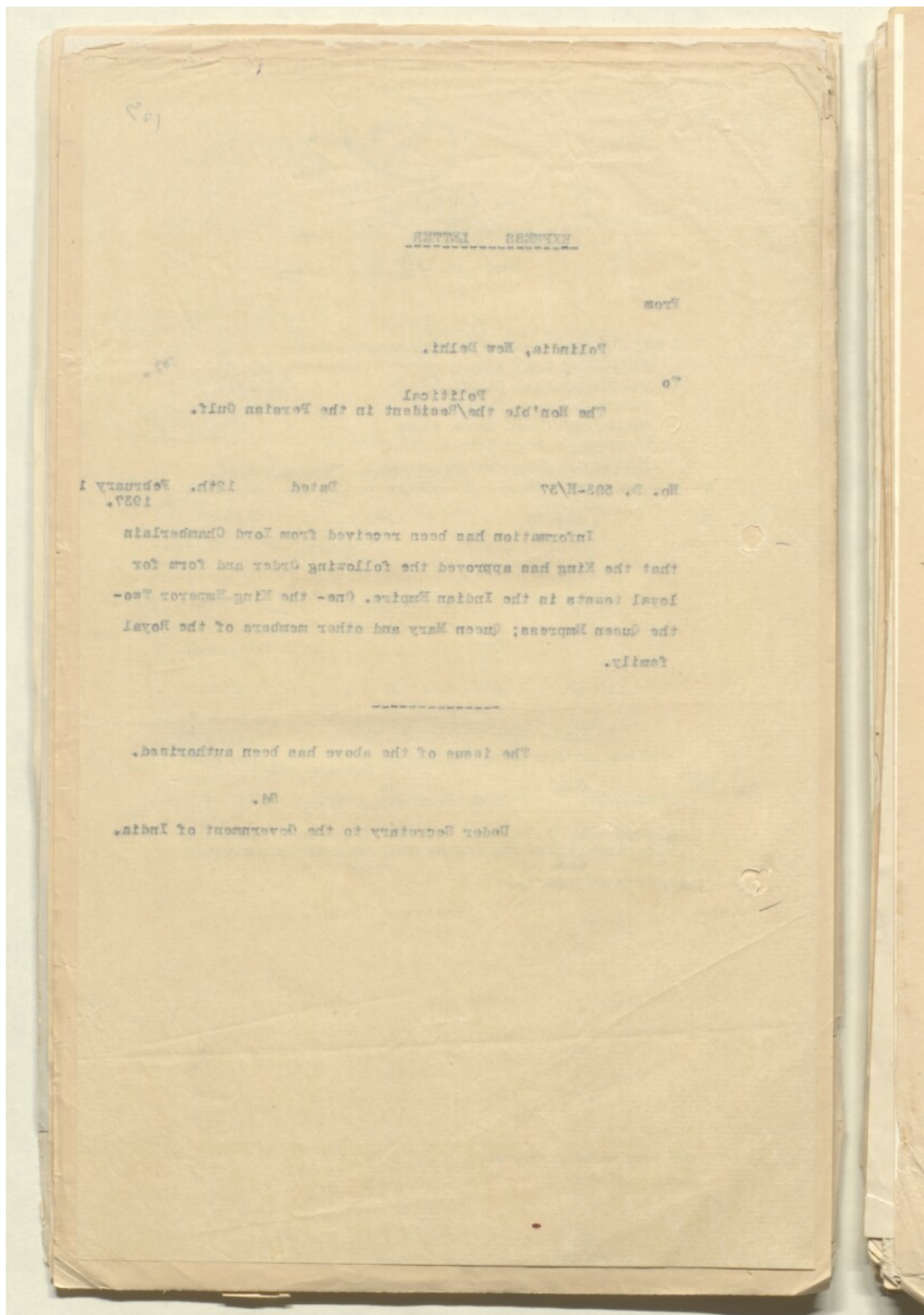
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_.)  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

GIPD—190 Poll. Res. Bushire—25-8-33—3,000.













104

(34)

Res. P. G. 32.

No. 663 of 19 37  
British Resident and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 7<sup>th</sup> April 19 37

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain,  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bander Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information and guidance with reference to ~~this office's~~ the Reforms Office ~~advisement~~ dated the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 19 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
the Reforms Office Notification No. F.5/III/36-G. (A) dated the  
21st July 1936 vide Gazette of India Part I, of 18th July 1936  
(P.949).

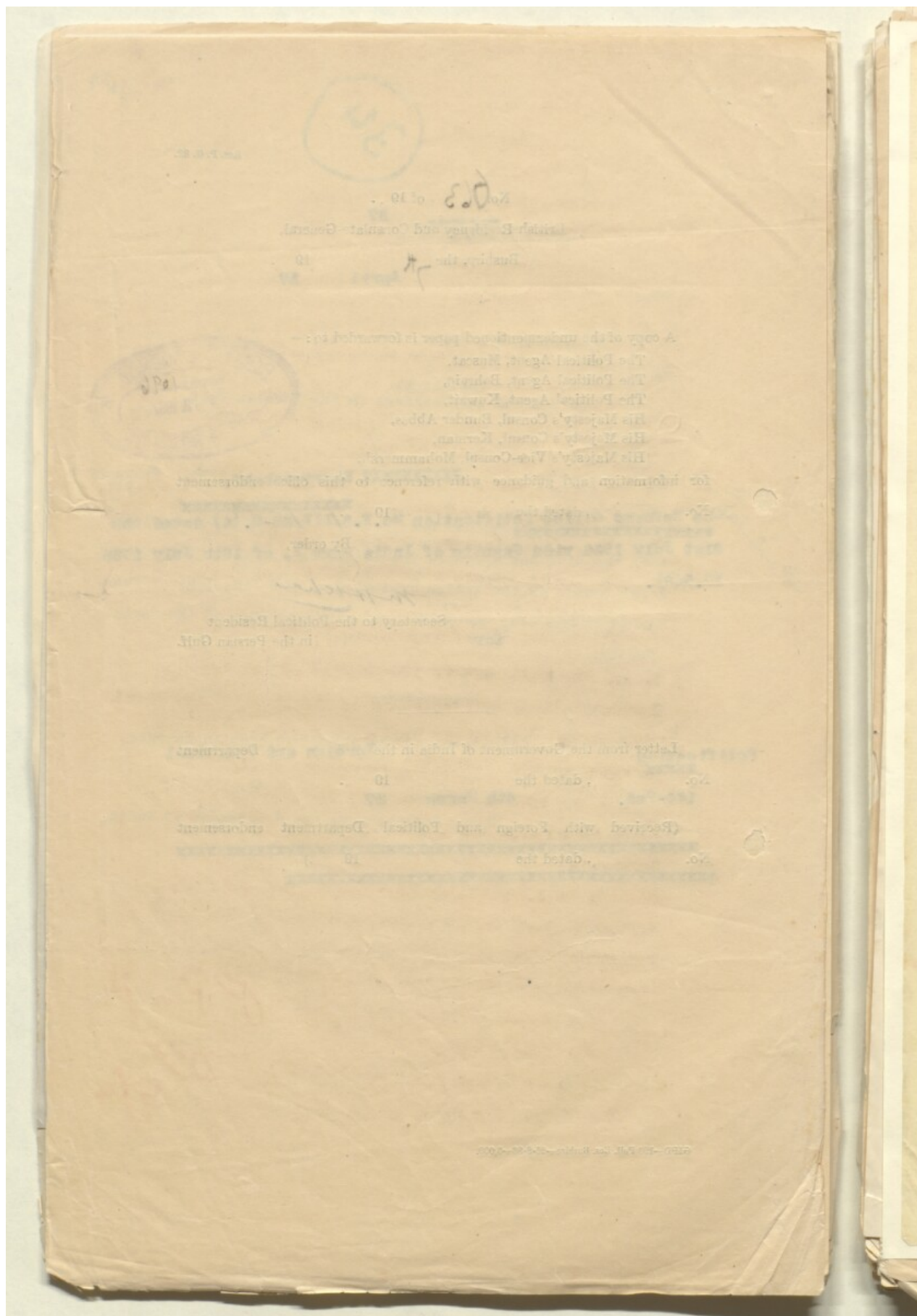
*M. H. Khan*  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

for

Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department  
Notification ~~XXXX~~  
No. 144-Fed., dated the 4th March 19 37  
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. XXXXXXXXXXXX, dated the 19 37.)

PP. H  
B5  
9/4

GIPD—190 Pol. Res. Bushire—25-S-33—3,000.







105  
No. 11-Fed.

Government of India.

Foreign and Political Department.

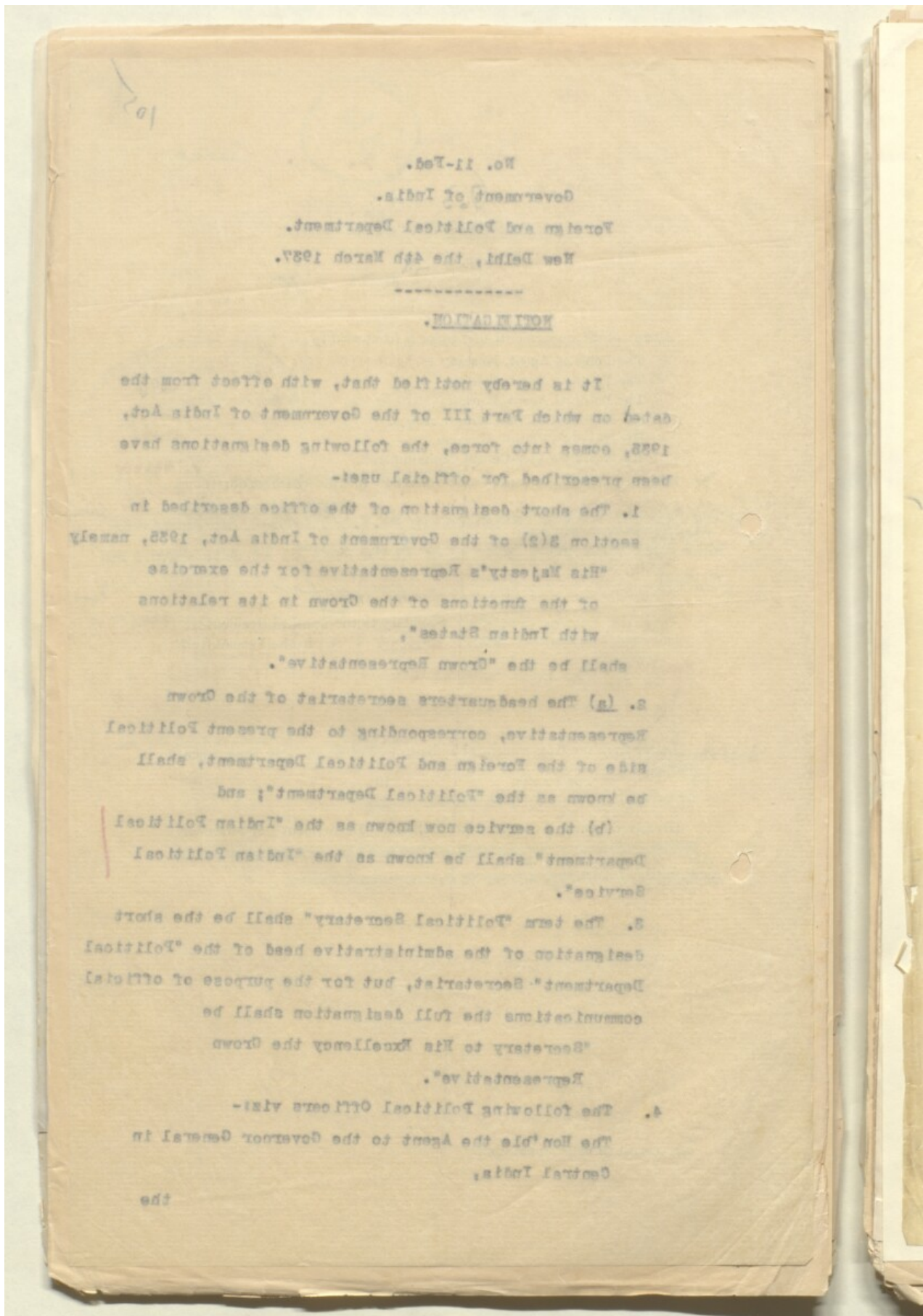
New Delhi, the 4th March 1937.

-----  
NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, with effect from the date on which Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, comes into force, the following designations have been prescribed for official use:-

1. The short designation of the office described in section 3(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, namely "His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States", shall be the "Crown Representative".
2. (a) The headquarters secretariat of the Crown Representative, corresponding to the present Political side of the Foreign and Political Department, shall be known as the "Political Department"; and  
(b) the service now known as the "Indian Political Department" shall be known as the "Indian Political Service".
3. The term "Political Secretary" shall be the short designation of the administrative head of the "Political Department" Secretariat, but for the purpose of official communications the full designation shall be "Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative".
4. The following Political Officers viz:-  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India,

the







-2-

106

the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in  
Rajputana,

the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in  
the States of Western India,

the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General,

Punjab States,

the Agent to the Governor General, Gujarat States,

" " " " Madras States,

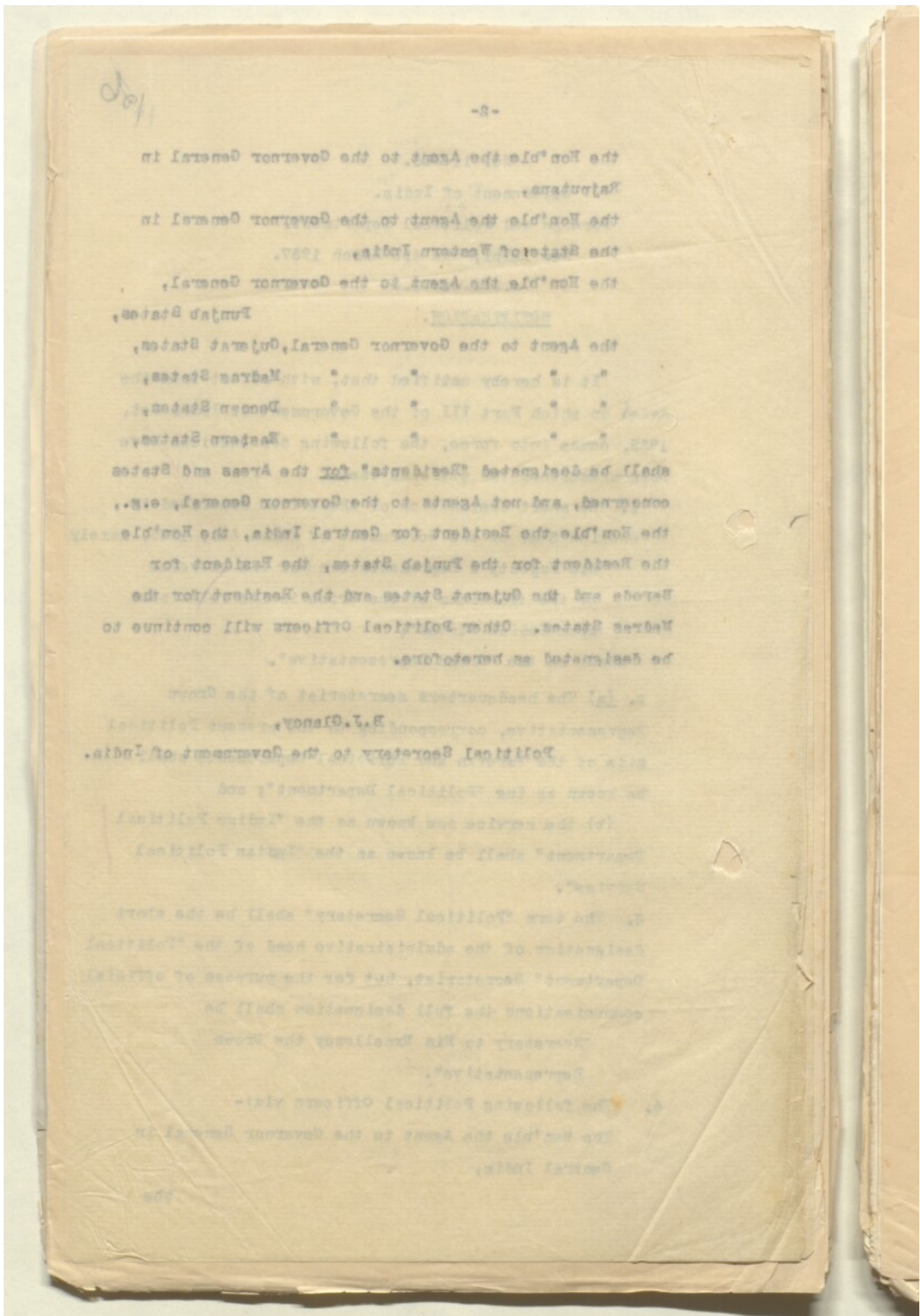
" " " " Deccan States,

" " " " Eastern States,

shall be designated "Residents" for the Areas and States  
concerned, and not Agents to the Governor General, e.g.,  
the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India, the Hon'ble  
the Resident for the Punjab States, the Resident for  
Baroda and the Gujarat States and the Resident for the  
Madras States. Other Political Officers will continue to  
be designated as heretofore.

B.J. Glancy,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.





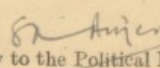


15/9

107

POLITICAL AGENCY  
Recd No. 155  
9 MAY 1938  
CAPTAIN PERMANENT

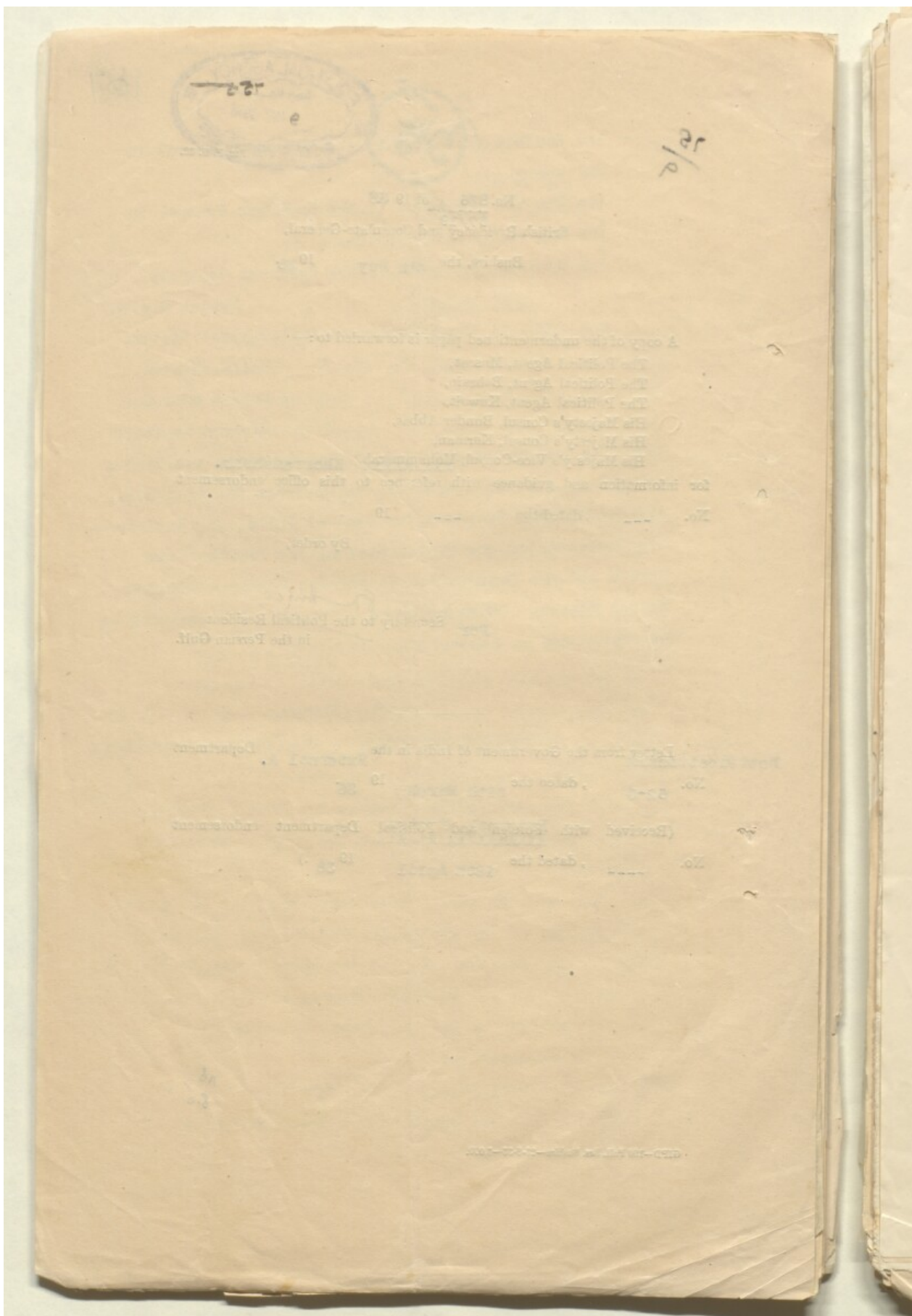
No. 836 of 19 38  
67/19  
British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 4th May 19 38

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, ~~Mohammerah~~ Khorramshahr.  
for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. ---, dated the --- 19 .  
By order,  
For  Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Notification Letter from the Government of India in the External A. Department  
No. 62-G, dated the 24th March 19 38  
(Received with ~~External and Political~~ Department endorsement  
No. ----, dated the 12th April 19 38 .)

ns  
6.5

GIPD-490 Poll. Res. Bushire—25-8-33—3,000.







EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 24th March 1938.

No. 62-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 262 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the subjects of the Indian States or natives of the tribal areas or territories adjacent to India specified in the annexed schedule A, shall be eligible to hold the civil offices under the administrative control of the External Affairs Department, specified in the annexed schedule B, provided they are eligible in other respects.

SCHEDULE A.

I.—Indian States.

1. Alwar.
2. Amb.
3. Baghal.
4. Baghat.
5. Bahawalpur.
6. Balsan.
7. Bashahr.
8. Bahji.
9. Bhopal.
10. Bija.
11. Bilaspur (Kahlur).
12. Chitral.
13. Darkoti.
14. Dhami.
15. Dir.
16. Hyderabad.
17. Jaisalmer.
18. Jammu and Kashmir.
19. Jind.
20. Jubbal.
21. Kalat.
22. Kalsia.
23. Kapurthala.
24. Keonthal.
25. Khairpur.
26. Kumharsain.
27. Kunihar.
28. Kuthar.
29. Las Bela.
30. Mahlog.
31. Mangal.
32. Manipur.
33. Morvi.
34. Nabha.
35. Nalagarh (Hindur).
36. Patiala.
37. Pataudi.
38. Rampur.
39. Sangri.
40. Sukim.

41. Sirmur (Nahan).
42. Swat.
43. Tehri (Garhwal).
44. Tharoch.
45. Travancore.
46. Tripura.

II.—Tribal Areas.

1. Assam Tribal Areas.
2. Baluchistan Tribal Areas.
3. N.-W. F. Tribal Areas.

III.—Territories adjacent to India.

1. Afghanistan.
2. Bahrain.
3. Bhutan.
4. Iran.
5. Kuwait.
6. Muscat.
7. Nepal.
8. Portuguese Possessions in India.
9. Tibet.
10. Trucial Coast Sheikhdoms.

SCHEDULE B.

I. External Affairs Department Secretariat.

1. Ministerial appointments.
2. Inferior appointments.

II. Persian Gulf Residency.

1. Ministerial appointments.
2. Inferior appointments.

III. British Legation, Nepal.

1. Medical appointments.
2. Inferior appointments.
3. Buglers in the Nepal Escort.

IV. Sikkim and Bhutan Agency, and Yatung and Gyantse Trade Agencies.

1. Medical appointments.
2. Ministerial appointments.
3. Subordinate Civil Engineering appointments.
4. Veterinary appointments.
5. Inferior appointments.

V. British Consulate General for Khorasan.

1. Ministerial appointments.



VI. *Offices in or in relation to the tribal areas in Assam.*

1. Interpreters.
2. Ministerial appointments in the offices of the Assam Rifles Battalions.
3. Riflemen, Supernumeraries, recruit boys and followers in the Assam Rifles.

VII. *Offices in or in relation to the Baluchistan Tribal Areas.*

1. Central Service Class II, Baluchistan Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioners.
2. Baluchistan General Administration Ministerial appointments.
3. Baluchistan General administration Inferior appointments.
4. Baluchistan Subordinate Revenue and Judicial Service.
5. Baluchistan Subordinate Excise Service.
6. Baluchistan Subordinate Forest Service.
7. Baluchistan Subordinate Treasury Service.
8. Baluchistan Subordinate Jail Service.
9. Baluchistan Subordinate Police Service.
10. Baluchistan Subordinate Levy Service:—  
(a) District Levies.  
(b) Levy Corps.
11. Baluchistan Subordinate Educational Service.
12. Baluchistan Subordinate Medical Service.
13. Baluchistan Subordinate Veterinary Service.
14. Baluchistan Subordinate Irrigation Service.

VIII. *Offices in or in relation to the tribal areas in the North-West Frontier Province.*

1. Civil Secretariat, N.-W. F. P.—  
Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
2. Office of the Secretary to the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province—  
Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
3. Conservator of Forests—  
Forests Officers, ministerial and inferior appointments.
4. Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps—  
Indian Officers, Other Ranks, Non-Combatants, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
5. Inspector General of Police and Subordinate offices—  
Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and Foot Constables.
6. Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioner and Subordinate Courts—  
Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

GIPD—334 EAD—5-4-38—160.

7. Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, N.-W. F. P.—

Indian Officers, Indian Other Ranks, Non-Combatants, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

8. Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, N.-W. F. P., and Subordinate offices—

Patwaris, Wasil Baki Nawis, Kanungos, Naib Tahsildars, Tahsildars, Excise Officers, Custom Officers, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

9. Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Jails and Subordinate offices—

Medical, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

10. Director of Public Instruction and Subordinate offices—

Inspector of Vernacular Education, N.-W. F. P., District Inspector of Schools, Subordinate Educational Service, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

11. Miscellaneous—

Provincial Civil Service and Provincial Judicial Service.

12. Agricultural Department—

Agricultural officers, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

13. Industrial Department—

Weaving Expert, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

14. Co-operative Department—

Assistant Registrars, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors Consolidation of Holdings, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

15. Veterinary Department—

Veterinary officers, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

16. Government Printing and Stationery Office, N.-W. F. P.—

Technical, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

17. Museum—

Curator.

18. Appointments under the Control of Political Agents, North and South Waziristan—

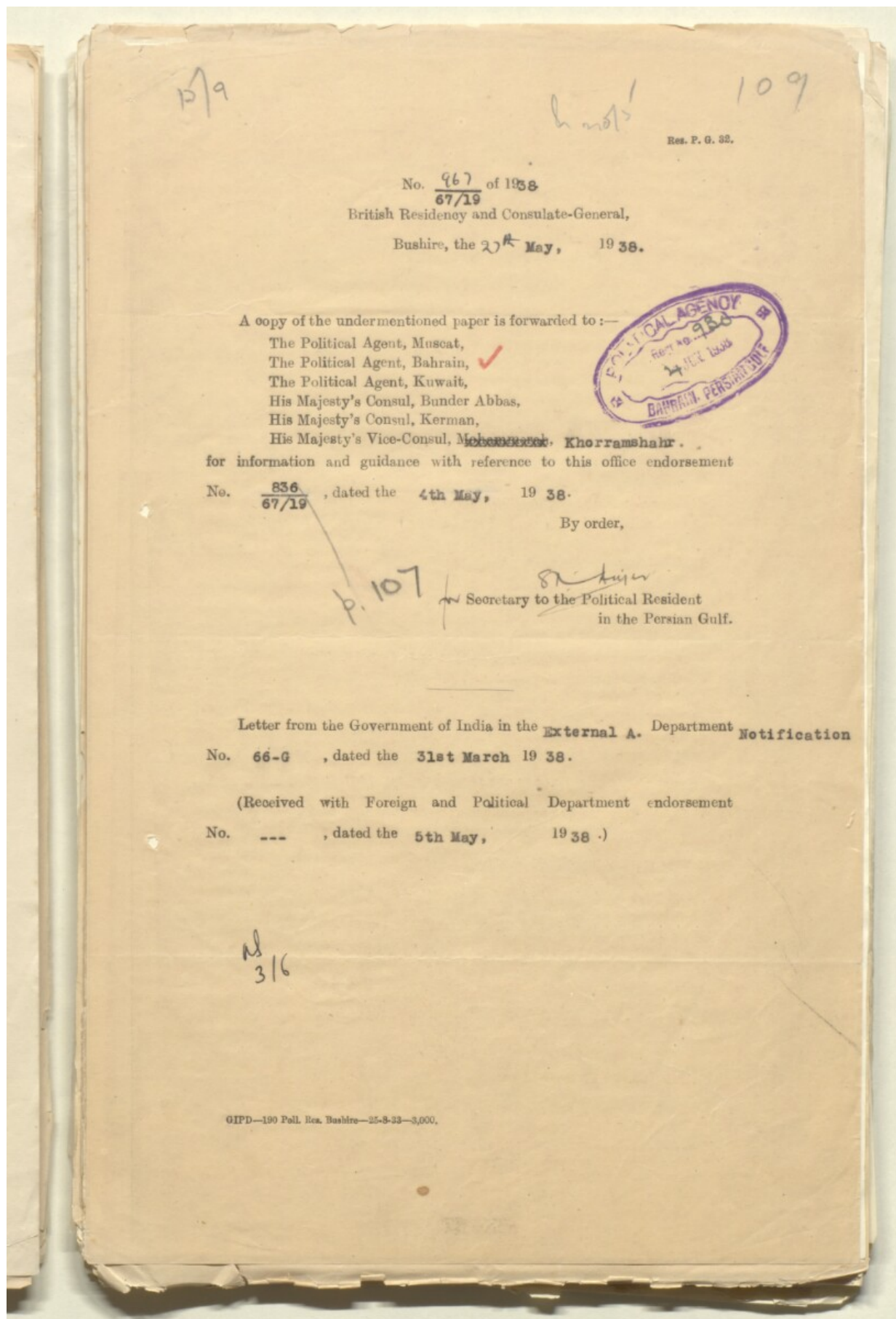
Political and Treasury officers, Patwaris, Kanungos Teachers, Traffic Inspectors, Bazar Jemadars, Indian Officers in Khassadar force, Indian Other Ranks and Khassadars, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

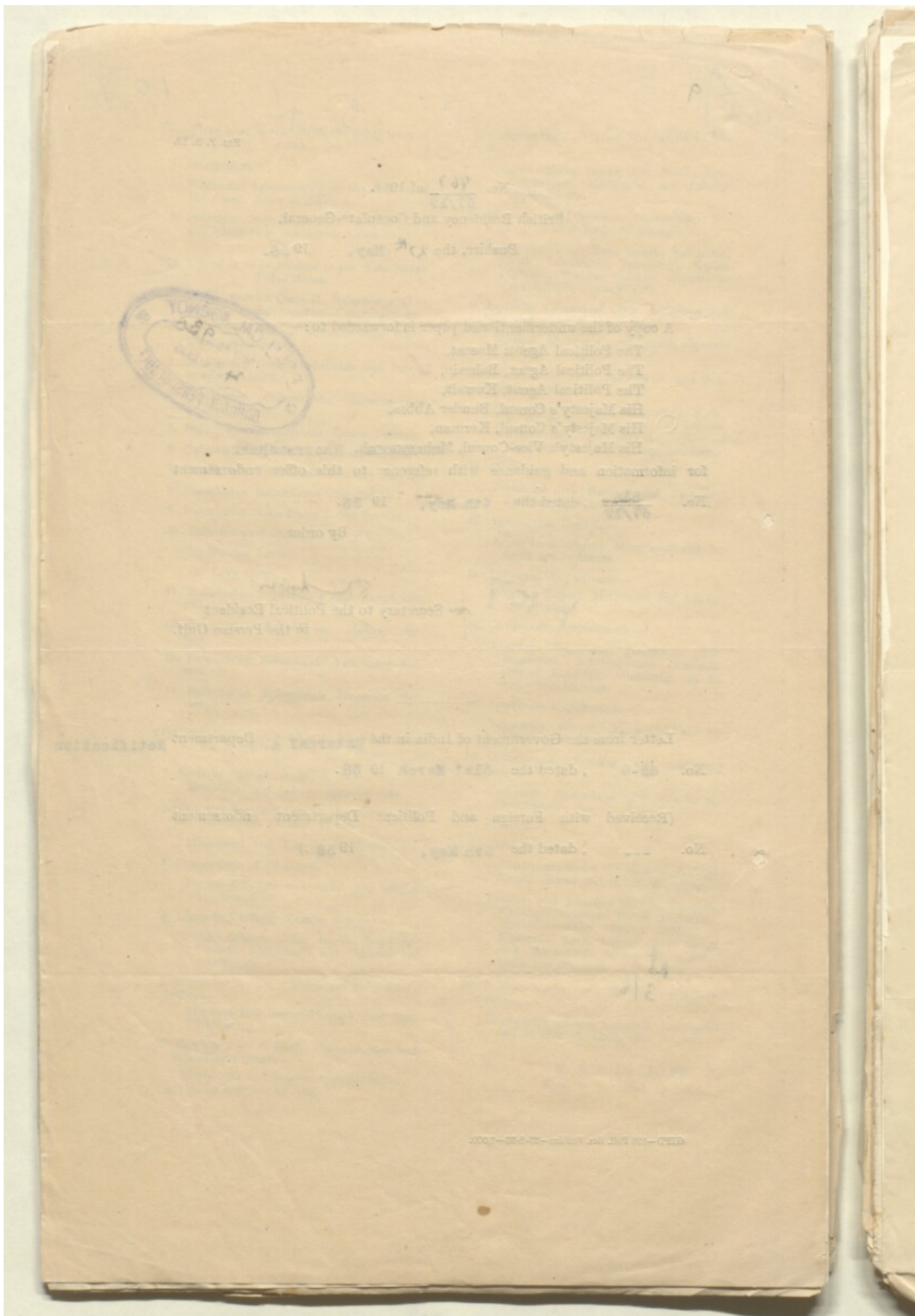
19. Public Works and Irrigation Departments—

Engineering officers, technical, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

H. A. F. METCALFE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.











EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 31st March 1938.

No. 66-G.—The following is substituted for notification No. 62, dated the 24th March 1938, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1938:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 262 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the subjects of the Indian States or natives of the tribal areas or territories adjacent to India specified in the annexed schedule A, shall be eligible to hold the civil offices in India under the administrative control of the External Affairs Department, specified in the annexed schedule B, provided they are eligible in other respects.

SCHEDULE A

I. Indian States—

1. Alwar.
2. Amb.
3. Baghal.
4. Baghat.
5. Bahawalpur.
6. Balsan.
7. Basbahr.
8. Bhajji.
9. Bhopal.
10. Bija.
11. Bilaspur (Kahlur).
12. Chitral.
13. Darkoti.
14. Dhami.
15. Dir.
16. Hyderabad.
17. Jaisalmer.
18. Jammu and Kashmir.
19. Jind.
20. Jubbal.
21. Kalat.
22. Kalsia.
23. Kapurthala.
24. Keonthal.
25. Khairpur.
26. Kumharsain.
27. Kunihar.
28. Kuthar.

29. Las Bela.
30. Mahlog.
31. Mangal.
32. Manipur.
33. Morvi.
34. Nabha.
35. Nalagarh (Hindur).
36. Patiala.
37. Pataudi.
38. Rampur.
39. Sangri.
40. Sikkim.
41. Sirmur (Nahan).
42. Swat.
43. Tehri (Garhwal).
44. Tharoch.
45. Tripura.

II. Tribal Areas.—

1. Assam Tribal Areas.
2. Baluchistan Tribal Areas.
3. North West Frontier Tribal Areas.

III. Territories adjacent to India—

1. Afghanistan.
2. Bhutan.
3. Iran.
4. Nepal.
5. Tibet.

SCHEDULE B.

I. External Affairs Department Secretariat—

1. Ministerial appointments.
2. Inferior appointments.

II. Sikkim and Bhutan Agency, and Yatung and Gyantse Trade Agencies—

1. Medical appointments.
2. Ministerial appointments.
3. Subordinate Civil Engineering appointments.
4. Veterinary appointments.
5. Inferior appointments.

III. Offices in or in relation to the tribal areas in Assam—

1. Interpreters.
2. Ministerial appointments in the offices of the Assam Rifles Battalions.
3. Riflemen, Supernumeraries, recruit boys and followers in the Assam Rifles.



IV. *Offices in or in relations to the Baluchistan Tribal Areas—*

1. Central Service Class II, Baluchistan Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioners.
2. Baluchistan General Administration Ministerial appointments.
3. Baluchistan General Administration Inferior appointments.
4. Baluchistan Subordinate Revenue and Judicial Service.
5. Baluchistan Subordinate Excise Service.
6. Baluchistan Subordinate Forest Service.
7. Baluchistan Subordinate Treasury Service.
8. Baluchistan Subordinate Jail Service.
9. Baluchistan Subordinate Police Service.

10. Baluchistan Subordinate Levy Service:—

(a) District Levies.

(b) Levy Corps.

11. Baluchistan Subordinate Educational Service.
12. Baluchistan Subordinate Medical Service.
13. Baluchistan Subordinate Veterinary Service.
14. Baluchistan Subordinate Irrigation Service.

V. *Offices in or in relation to the tribal areas in the North-West Frontier Province—*

1. *Civil Secretariat, N.-W. F. P.*—  
Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
2. *Office of the Secretary to the Governor of the N.-W. F. P.*—  
Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
3. *Conservator of Forests—*  
Forest Officers, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
4. *Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps—*  
Indian Officers, Other Ranks, Non-Combatants, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
5. *Inspector General of Police and Subordinate Offices—*  
Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and Foot Constables.
6. *Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioner and Subordinate Courts—*  
Ministerial and Inferior appointments.
7. *Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, N.-W. F. P.*—  
Indian Officers, Indian Other Ranks, Non-Combatants, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

8. *Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, N.-W. F. P., and Subordinate Offices—*

Patwaris, Wasil Baki Nawis, Kanungos, Naib-Tahsildars, Tahsildars, Excise Officers, Custom Officers, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

9. *Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Jails and Subordinate Offices—*

Medical, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

10. *Director of Public Instruction and Subordinate Offices—*

Inspector of Vernacular Education, N.-W. F. P., District Inspector of Schools, Subordinate Educational Service, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

11. *Miscellaneous—*

Provincial Civil Service and Provincial Judicial Service.

12. *Agricultural Department—*

Agricultural Officers, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

13. *Industrial Department—*

Weaving Expert, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

14. *Co-operative Department—*

Assistant Registrars, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors Consolidation of Holdings, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

15. *Veterinary Department—*

Veterinary officers, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

16. *Government Printing and Stationery Office, N.-W. F. P.—*

Technical, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

17. *Museum—*

Curator.

18. *Appointments under the Control of Political North and South Waziristan—*

Political and Treasury officers, Patwaris, Kanungos, Teachers, Traffic Inspectors, Bazar Jemadars, Indian Officers in Khassadar force, Indian Other Ranks and Khassadars, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

19. *Public Works and Irrigation Departments—*

Engineering Officers, technical, Ministerial and Inferior appointments.

H. A. F. METCALFE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.





15/18

(37)

111

Res. P. G. 32.

No. <sup>984</sup>~~944~~ of 19<sup>11</sup> 67/1

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 1<sup>st</sup> June, 19 38.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:—  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, ~~Mohammadia~~ Khorramshahr

for information and guidance, with reference to this office endorsement  
~~early report~~  
No. ---, dated the --- 19 ---

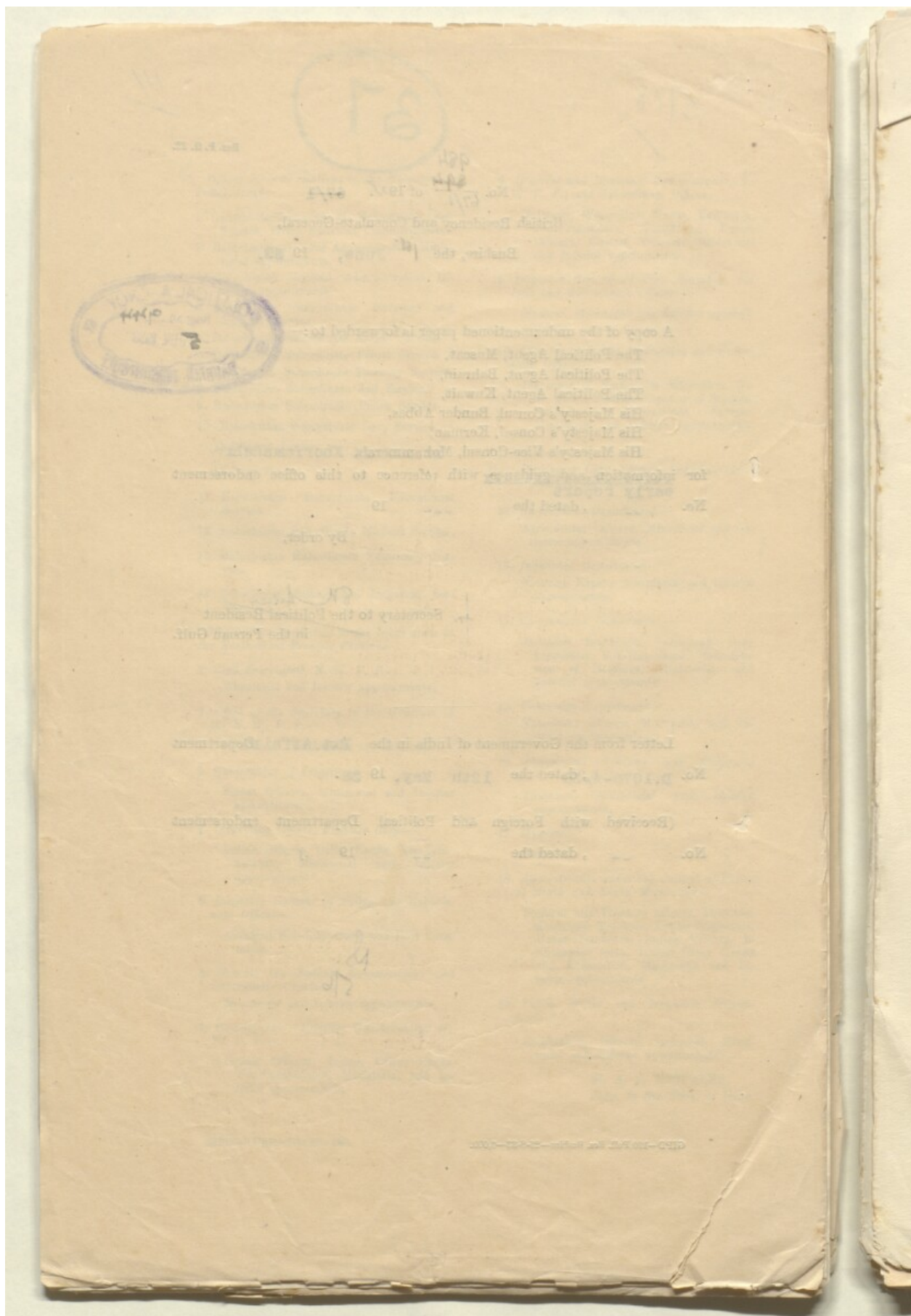
By order,  
  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Letter from the Government of India in the ~~Ext. Affairs~~ Department  
No. D.1070-A/38 dated the 12th May, 19 38.

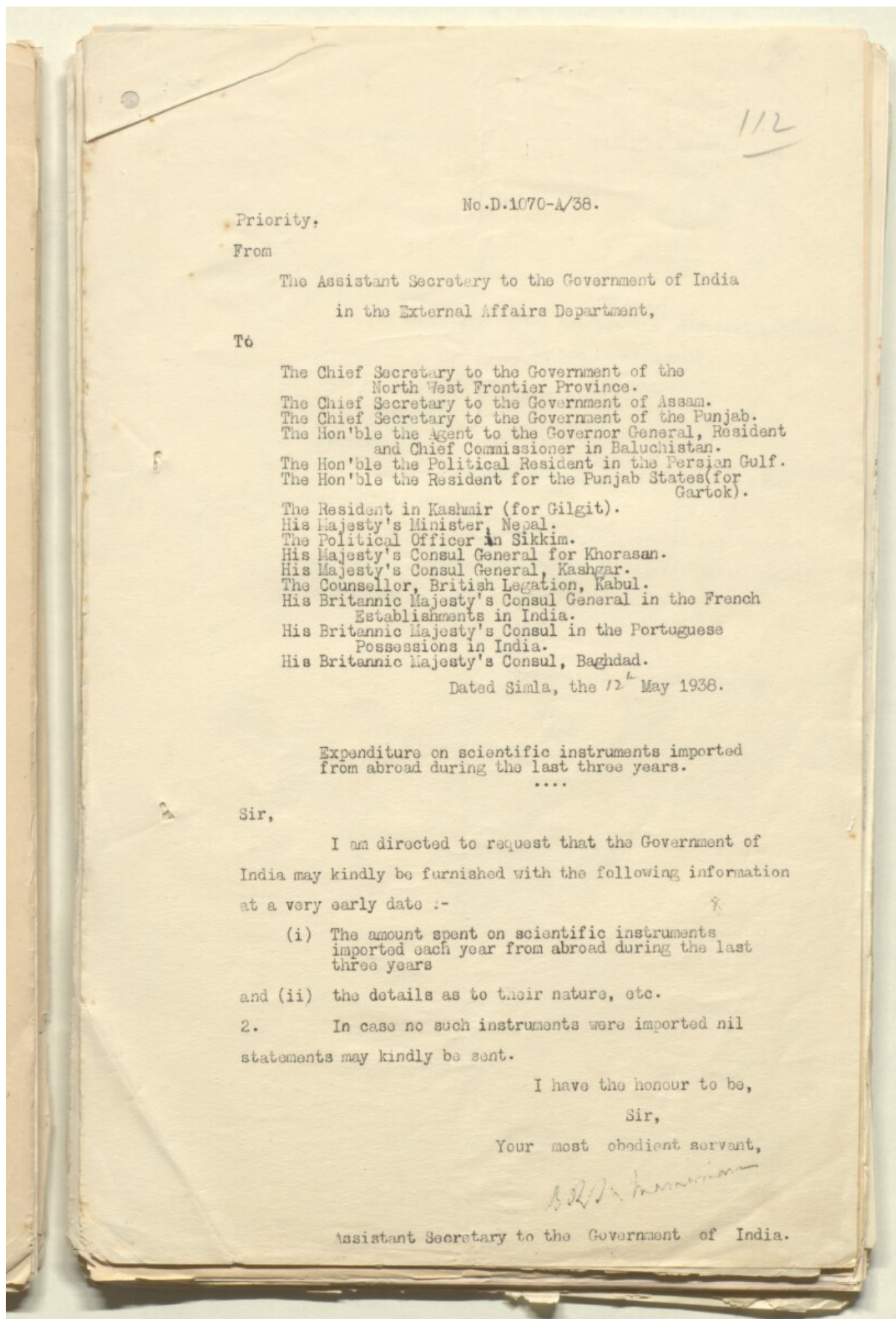
(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement  
No. ---, dated the --- 19 ---.)

NS  
576

GIPD—190 Poll. Res. Bushire—25-8-38—3,000.







Priority,

No.D.1070-A/38.

From

The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the  
North West Frontier Province.  
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam.  
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident  
and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
The Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States (for  
Gartok).  
The Resident in Kashmir (for Gilgit).  
His Majesty's Minister, Nepal.  
The Political Officer in Sikkim.  
His Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan.  
His Majesty's Consul General, Kashgar.  
The Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul.  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the French  
Establishments in India.  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Portuguese  
Possessions in India.  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Baghdad.

Dated Simla, the 12<sup>th</sup> May 1938.

Expenditure on scientific instruments imported  
from abroad during the last three years.

....

Sir,

I am directed to request that the Government of  
India may kindly be furnished with the following information  
at a very early date :-

(i) The amount spent on scientific instruments  
imported each year from abroad during the last  
three years

and (ii) the details as to their nature, etc.

2. In case no such instruments were imported nil  
statements may kindly be sent.

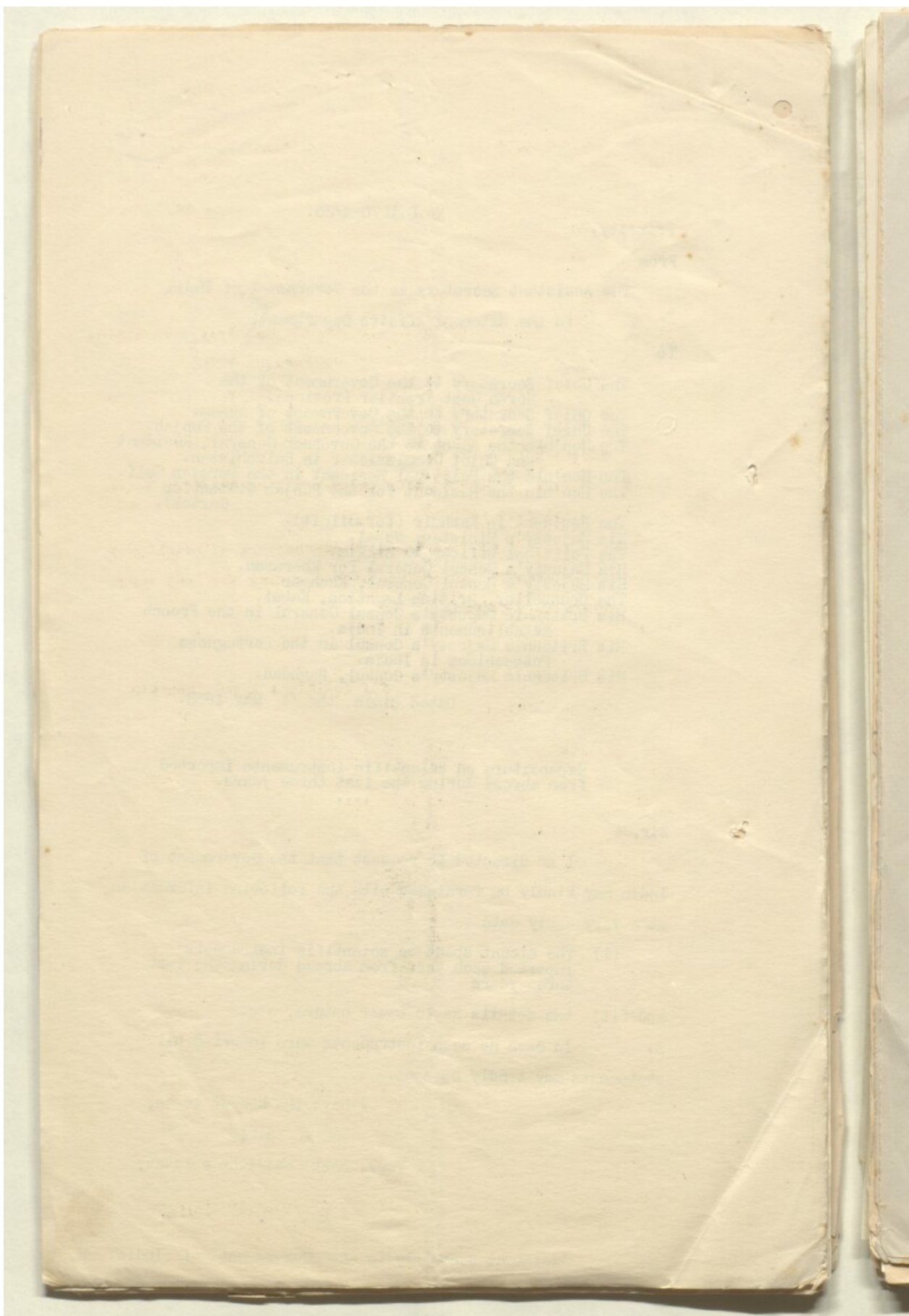
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

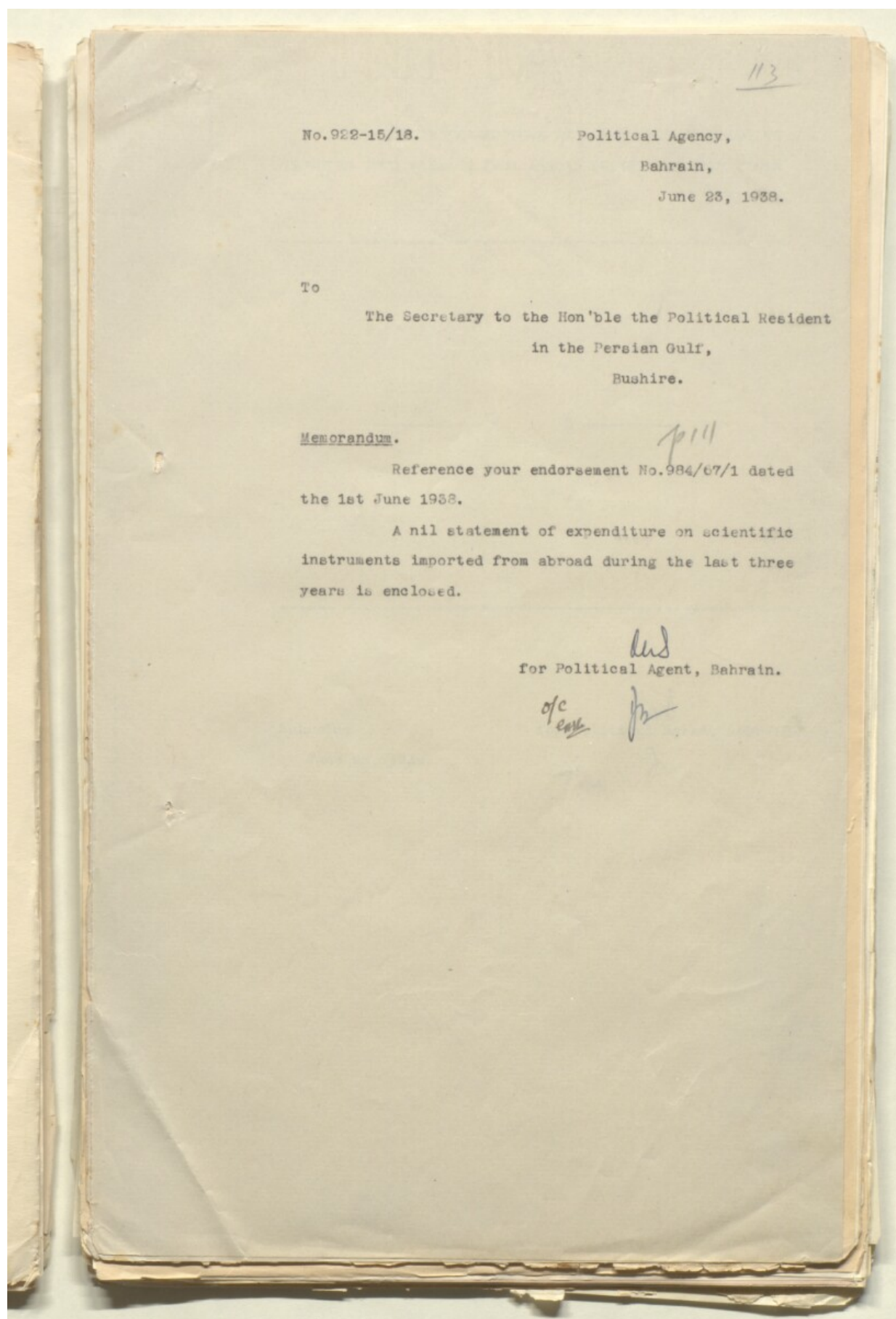
Your most obedient servant,

*B. D. D. D.*

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.







No. 922-15/18.

Political Agency,

Bahrain,

June 23, 1938.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.

Memorandum.

Reference your endorsement No. 984/67/1 dated  
the 1st June 1938.

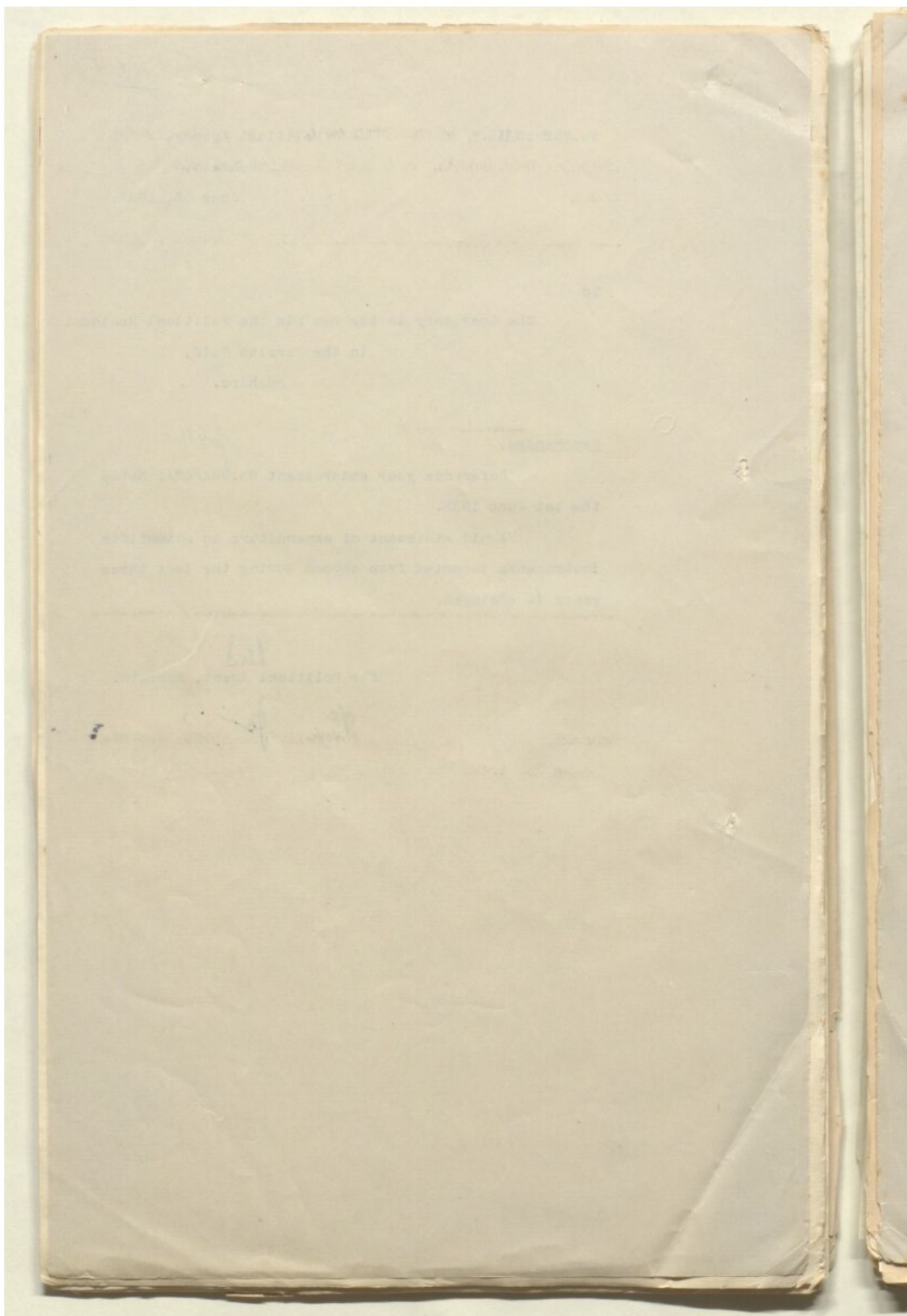
A nil statement of expenditure on scientific  
instruments imported from abroad during the last three  
years is enclosed.

for Political Agent, Bahrain.

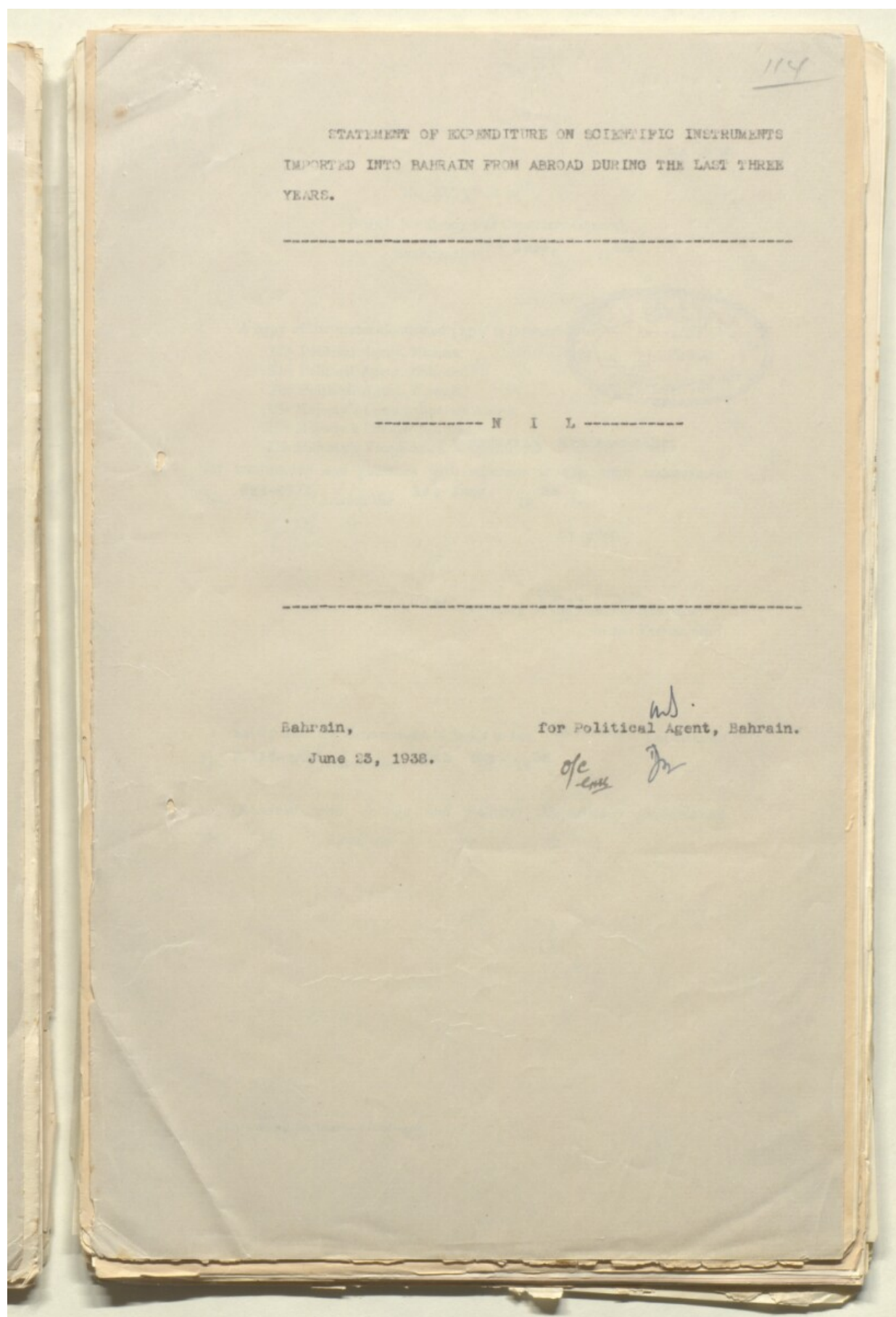
o/c  
enc.

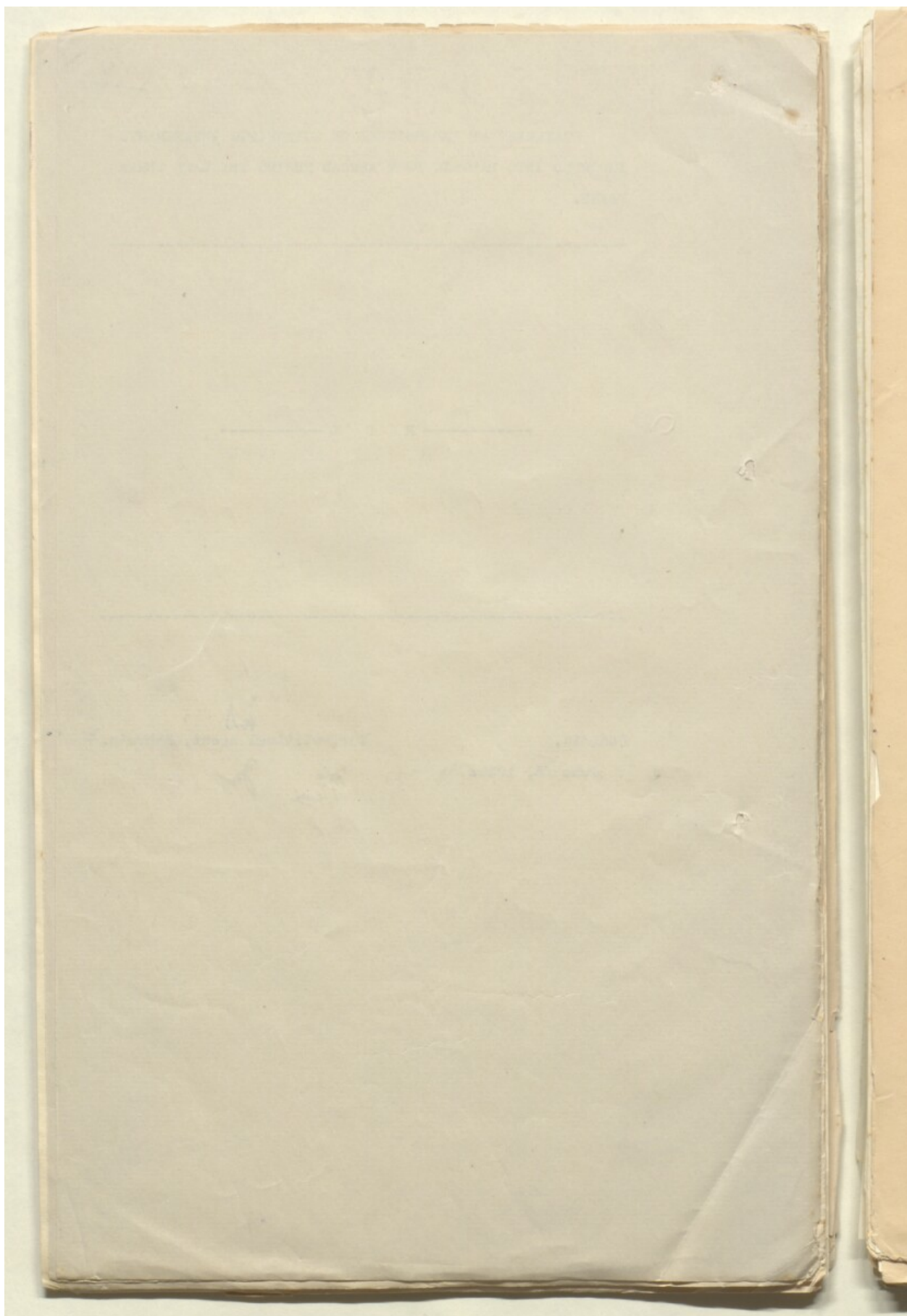
113

114

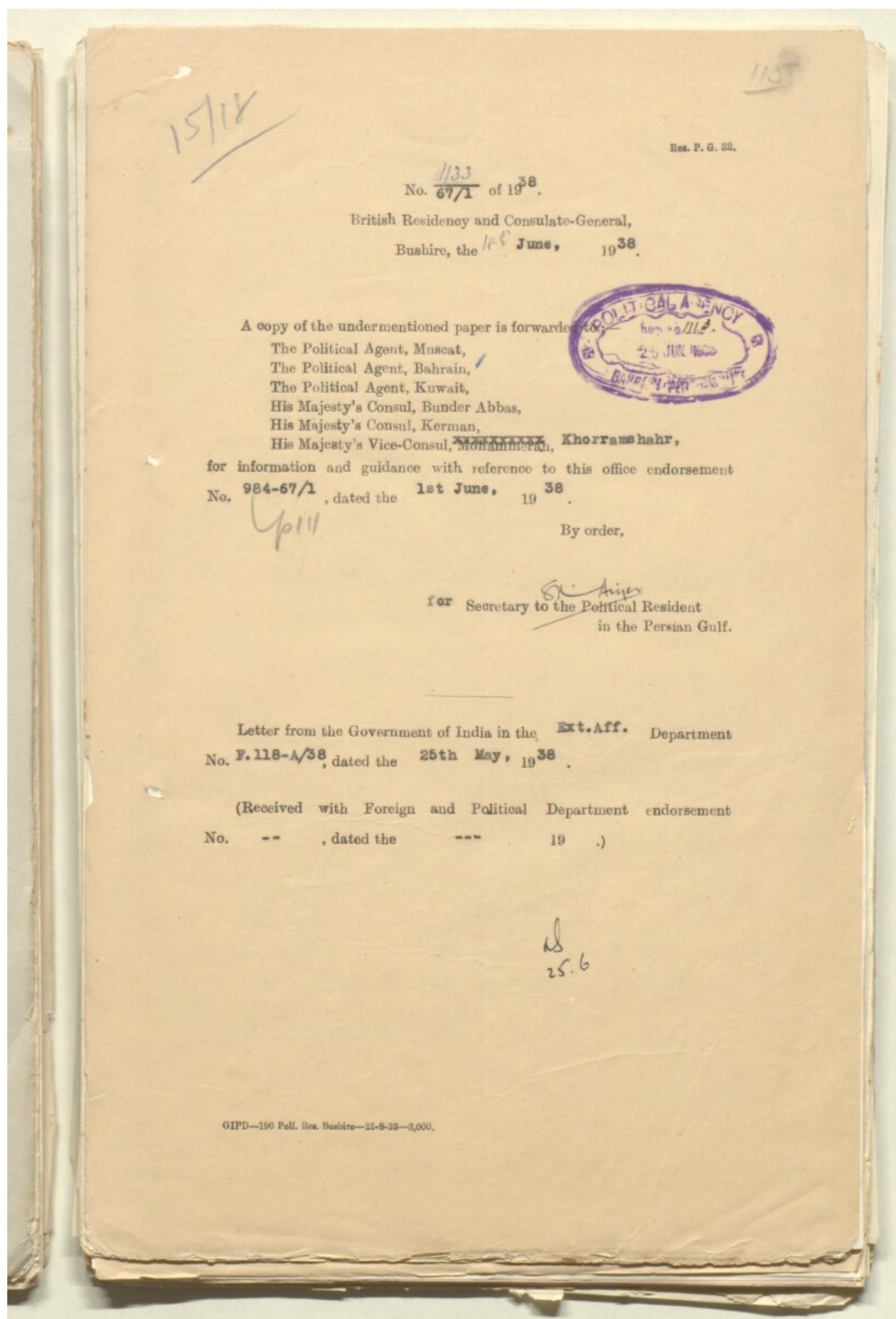


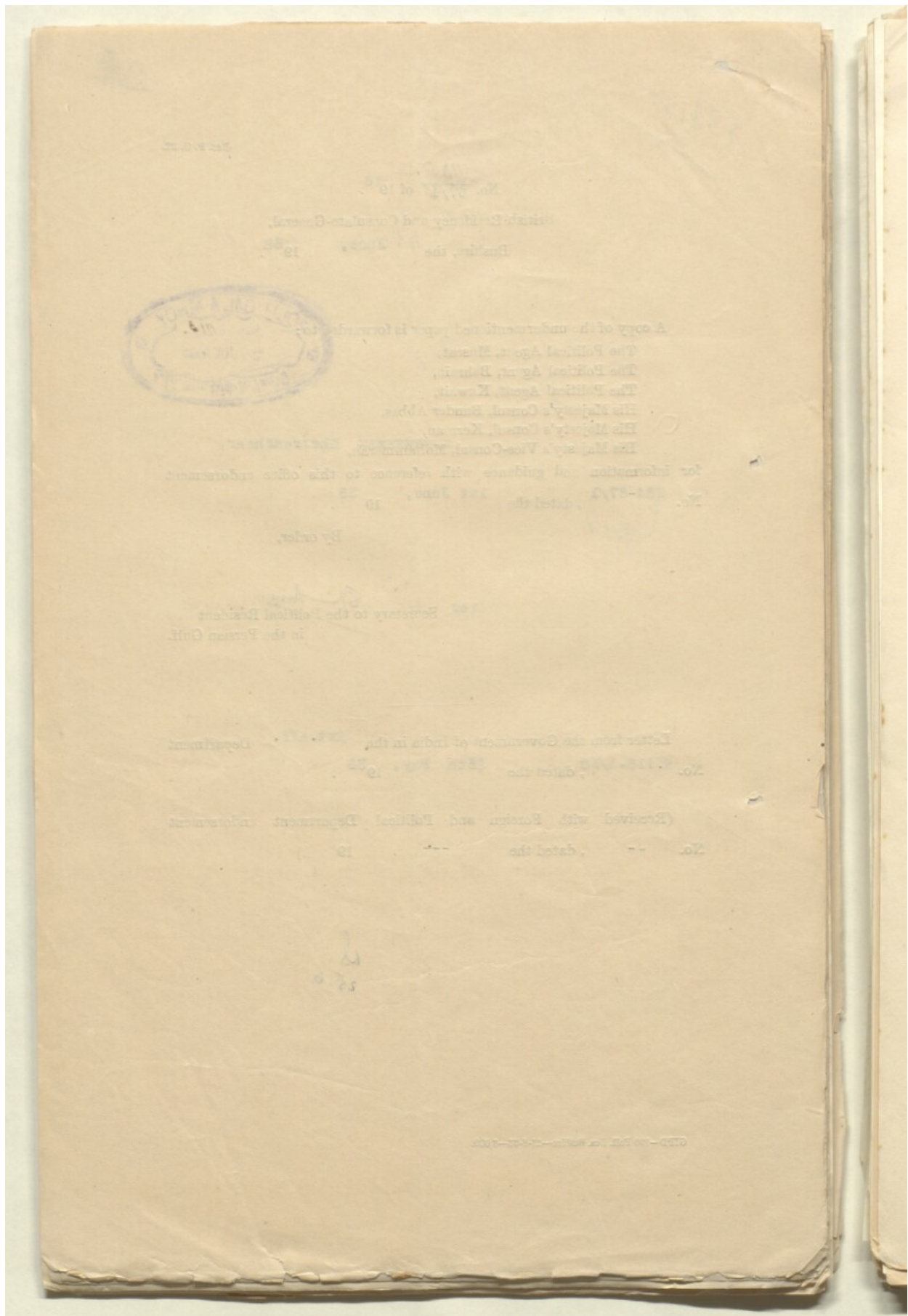
















116

No.F.118-A/38.

From

The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province.  
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam.  
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
The Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States (for Gartok).  
The Resident in Kashmir (for Gilgit).  
His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Nepal.  
The Political Officer in Sikkim.  
His Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan.  
His Majesty's Consul General, Kashgar.  
The Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul.  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the French Establishments in India, Pondicherry.  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Portuguese Possessions in India.  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Baghdad.

Dated Simla, the 25th May 1938.

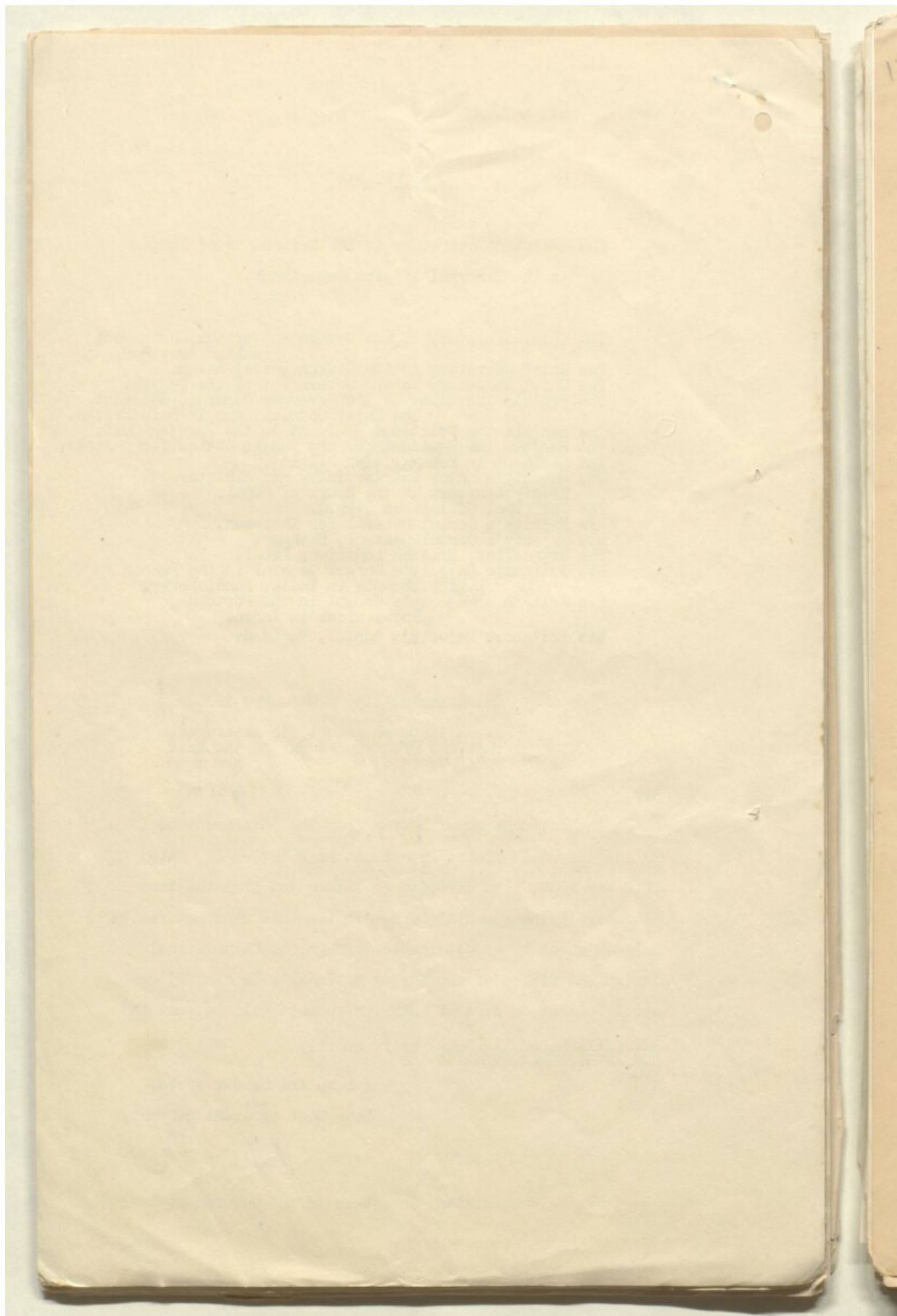
Expenditure on scientific instruments  
imported from abroad during the last  
three years.

Sir,

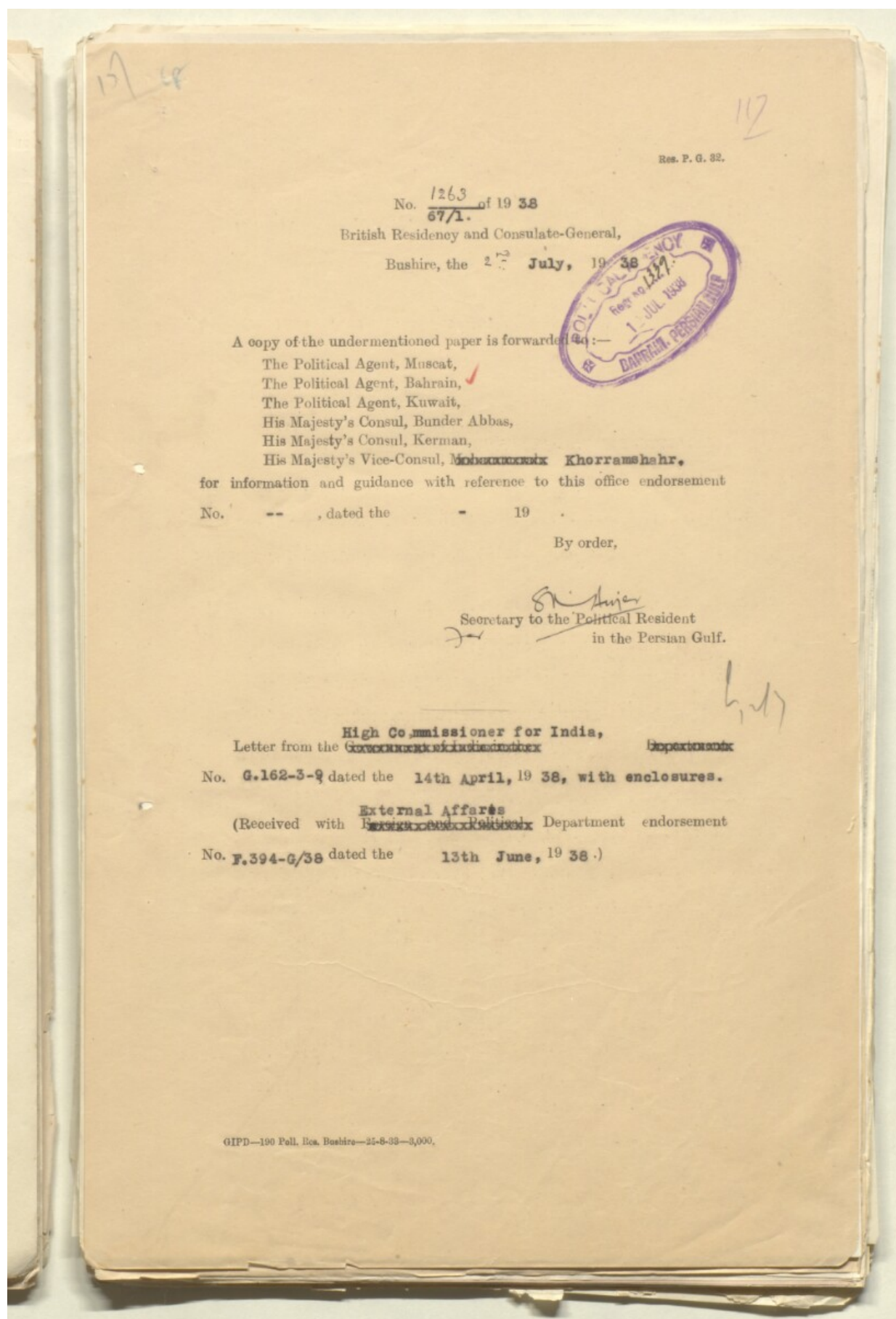
In continuation of letter from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department No.E.1070-A/38, dated the 12th May 1938, I am directed to inform you that the term 'Scientific instruments' means 'instruments manufactured by or held in stock by or obtainable through the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India'. To clarify matters still further, a list of such instruments will be sent to  
\* To Punjab  
\* To Assam.  
© the Provincial Government  
© the Local Administration  
To N.W.F.P. you very shortly.

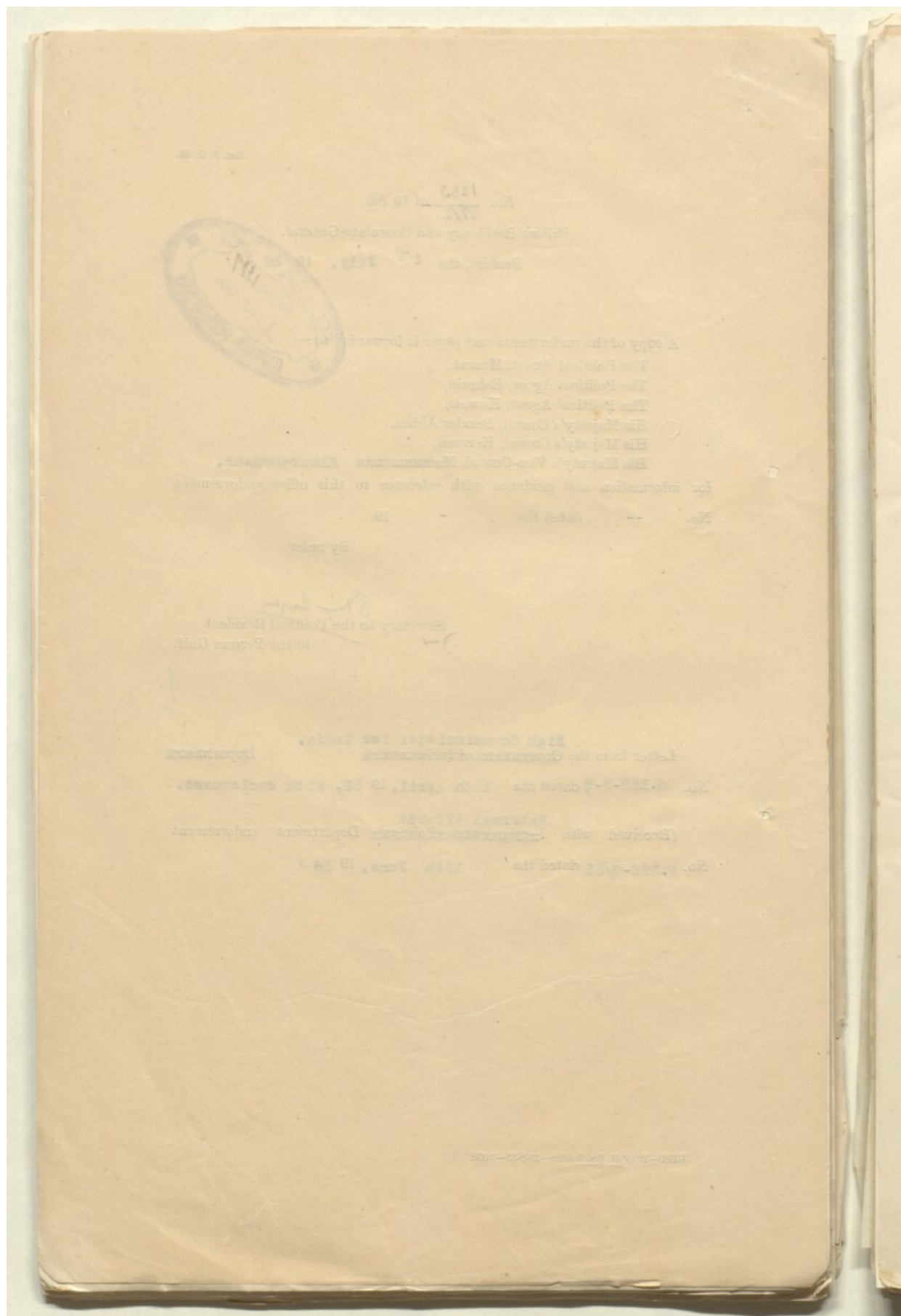
I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.













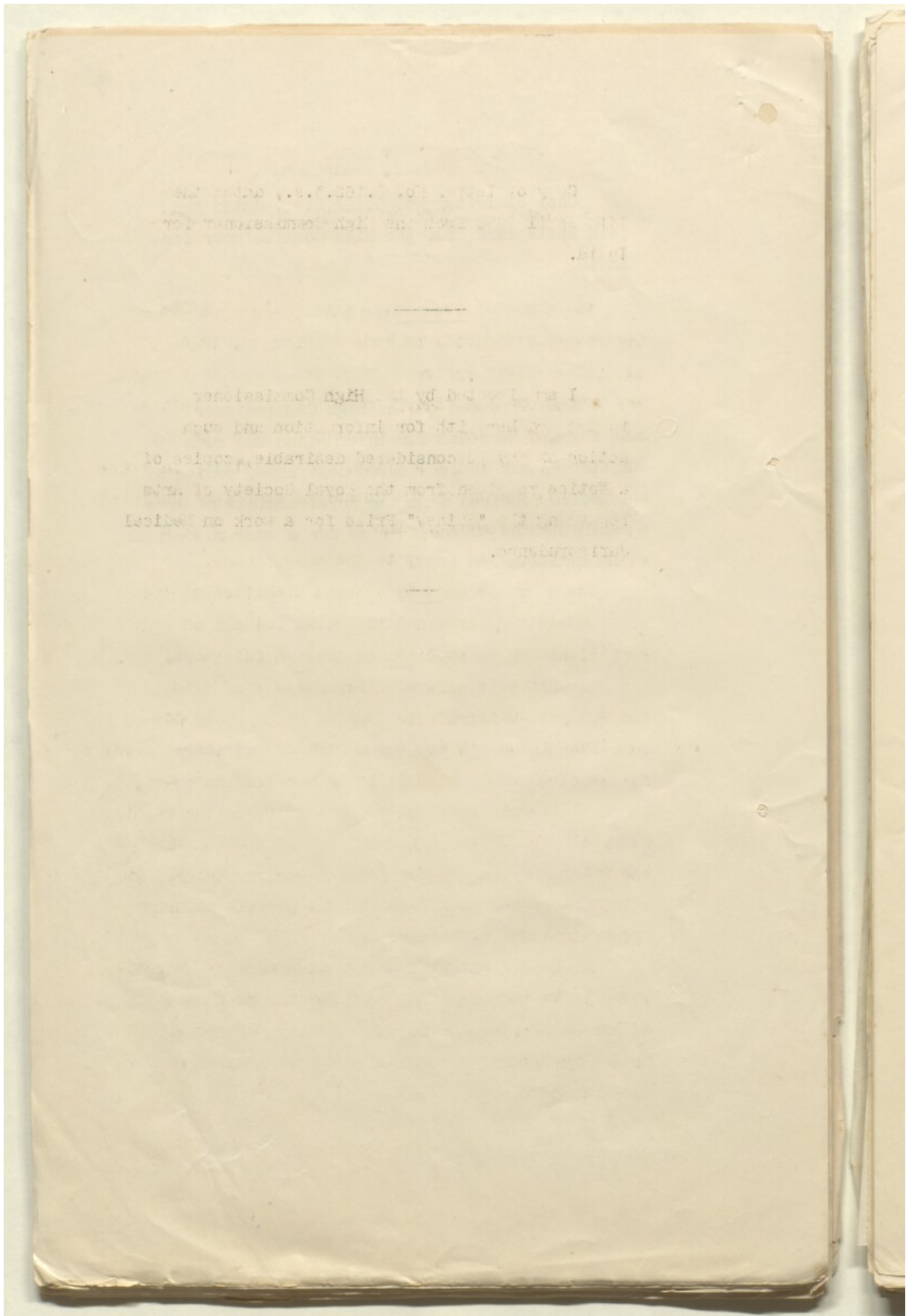
118

Copy of letter No. G.162.3.9., dated the  
14th April 1938, from the High Commissioner for  
India.

---

• I am directed by the High Commissioner  
to forward herewith for information and such  
action as may be considered desirable, copies of  
a Notice received from the Royal Society of Arts  
regarding the "Swiney" Prize for a work on Medical  
Jurisprudence.

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119

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.  
John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

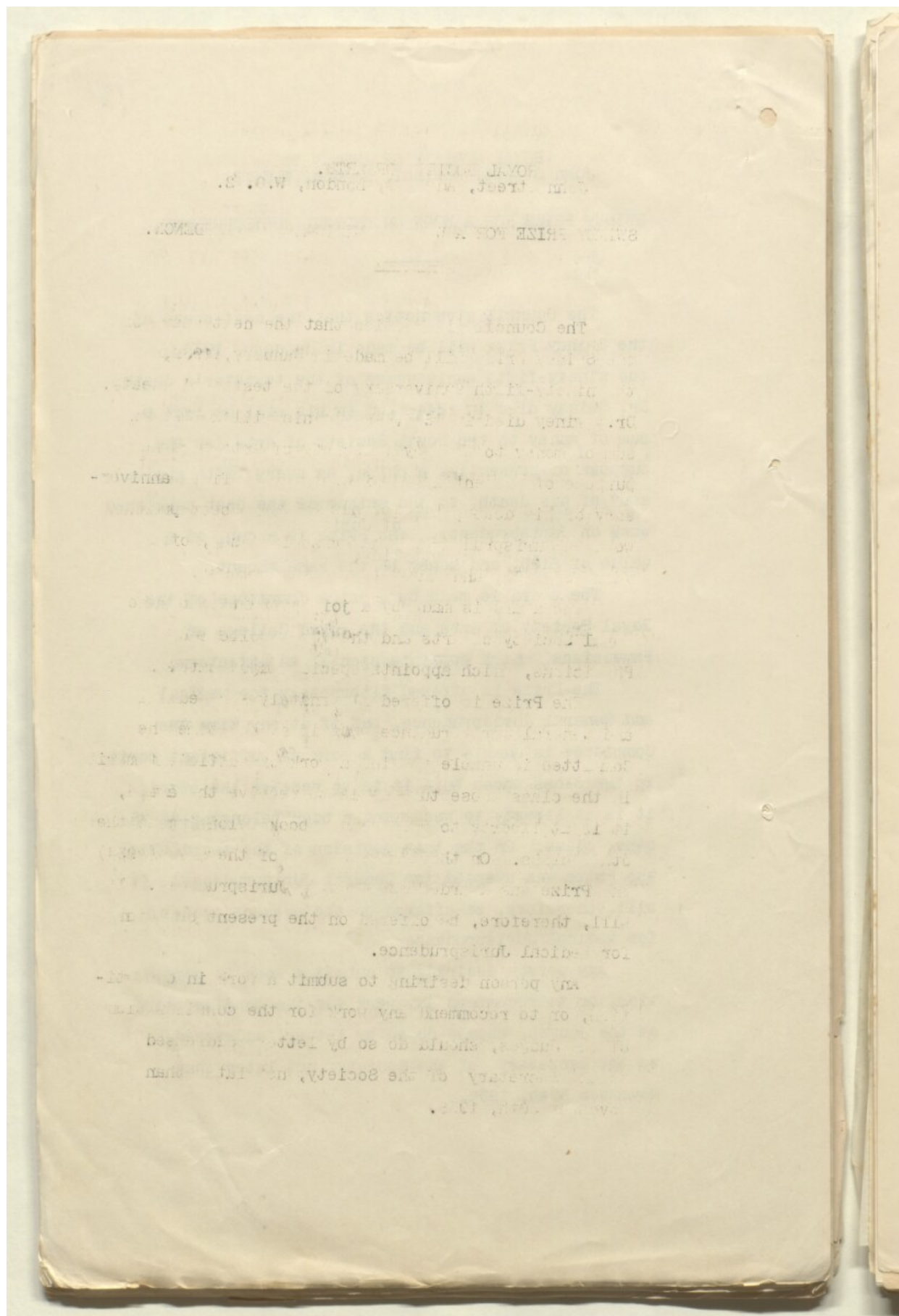
SWINEY PRIZE FOR A WORK ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The Council give notice that the next award of the Swiney Prize will be made in January, 1939, the ninety-fifth anniversary of the testator's death. Dr. Swiney died in 1844, and in his will he left a sum of money to the Royal Society of Arts for the purpose of presenting a prize, on every fifth anniversary of his death, to the author of the best published work on Jurisprudence. The Prize is a cup, of a value of £100, and money to the same amount.

The award is made by a joint Committee of the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal College of Physicians, which appoints special adjudicators.

The Prize is offered alternately for Medical and General Jurisprudence, but if at any time the Committee is unable to find a work of sufficient merit in the class whose turn it is to receive the award, it is at liberty to recommend a book belonging to the other class. On the last occasion of the award (1934) the Prize was awarded for General Jurisprudence. It will, therefore, be offered on the present occasion for Medical Jurisprudence.

Any person desiring to submit a work in competition, or to recommend any work for the consideration of the Judges, should do so by letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, not later than November 30th, 1938.







2.

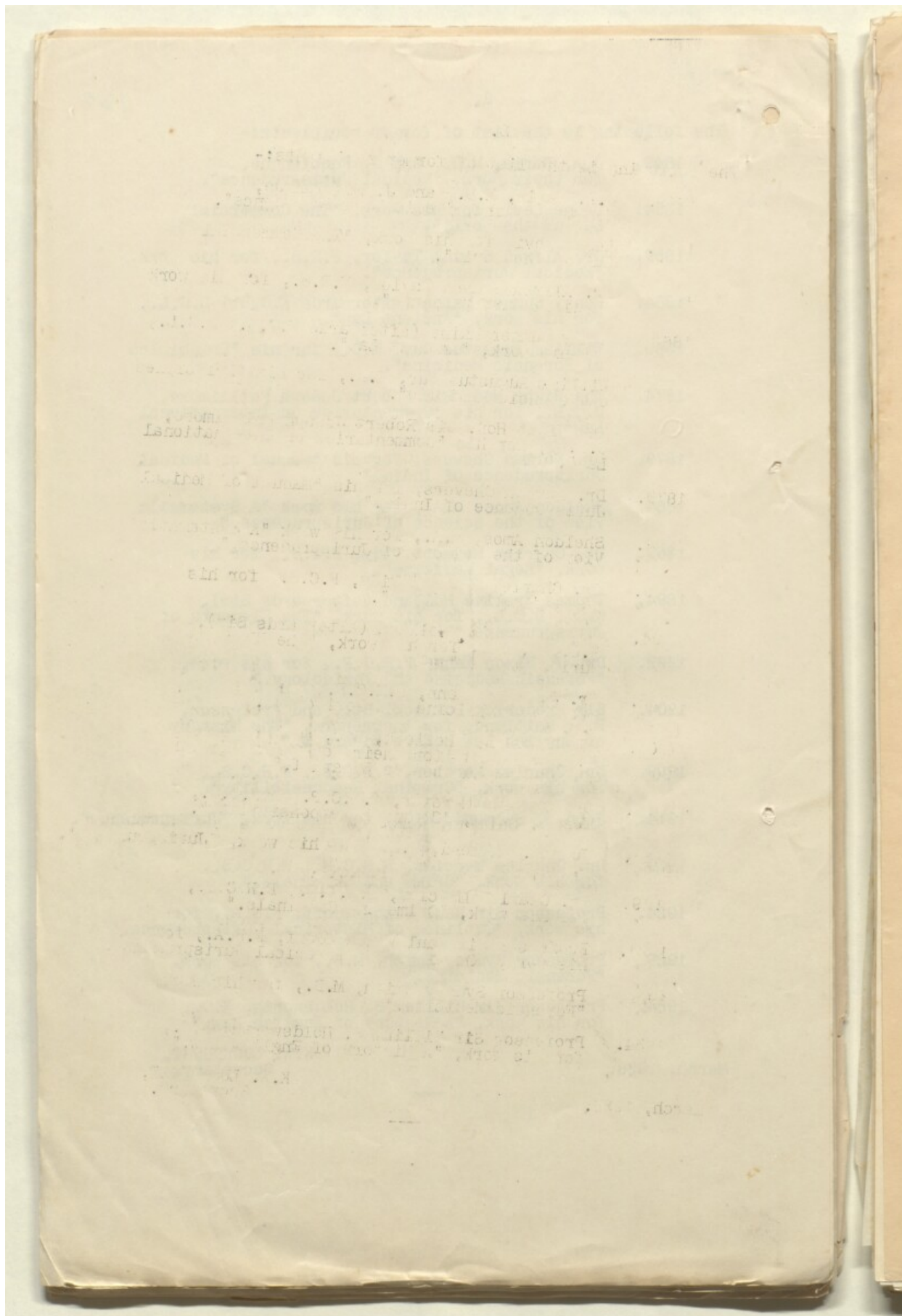
120

The following is the list of former recipients:-

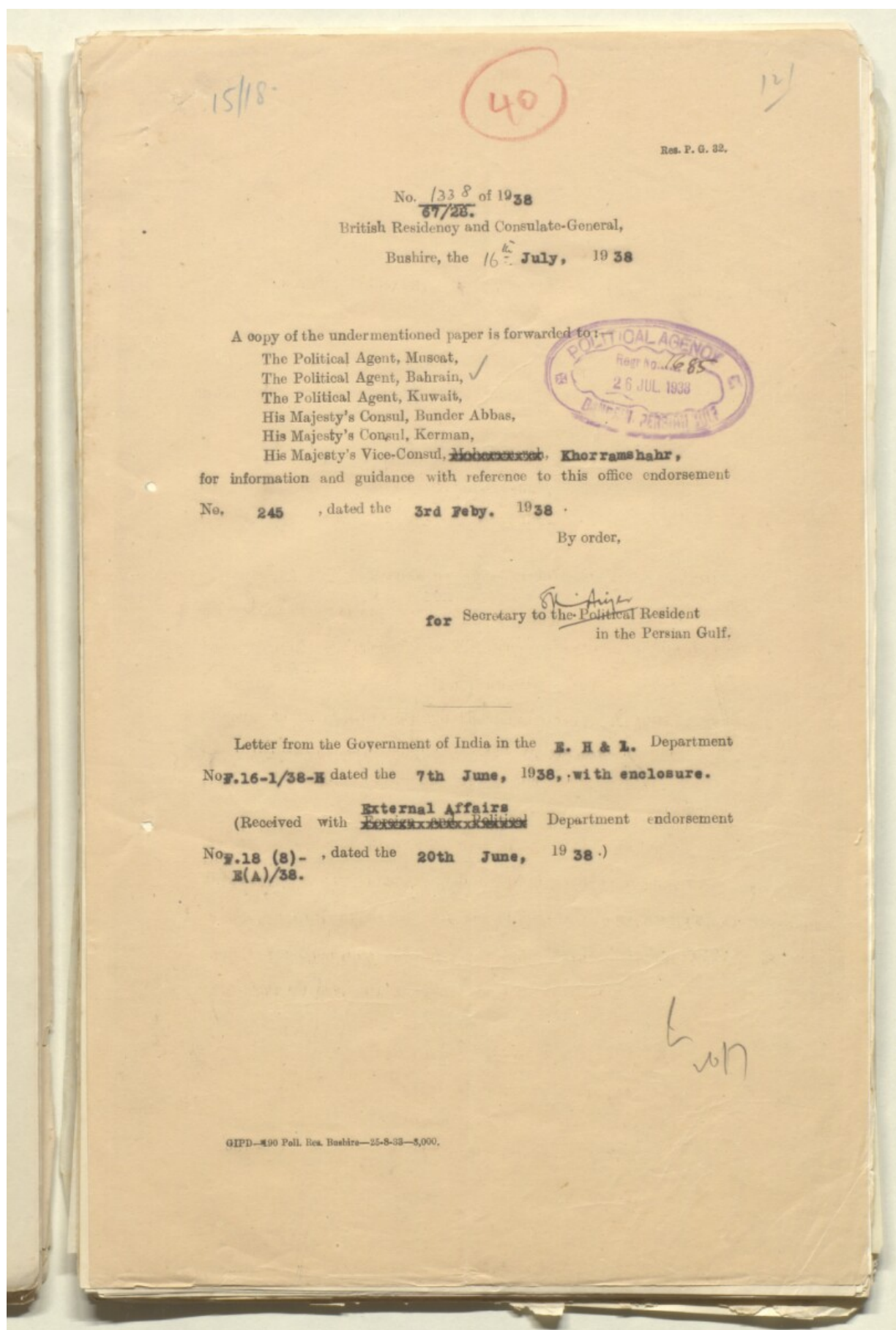
- 1849. J.A. Paris, M.D., and J. Fonblanque, for their work, "Medical Jurisprudence".
- 1854. Leone Levi, for his work, "The Commercial Law of the World".
- 1859. Dr. Alfred Swayne Taylor, F.R.S., for his work, "Medical Jurisprudence".
- 1864. Henry Sumner Maine (afterwards K.C.B.) D.C.L., for his work, "Ancient Law".
- 1869. William Augustus Guy, M.D., for his "Principles of Forensic Medicine".
- 1874. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L., for his "Commentaries on International Law".
- 1879. Dr. Norman Chevers, for his "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence of India."
- 1884. Sheldon Amos, M.A., for his work "A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence."
- 1889. Dr. Charles Meymott Tidy, F.C.S., for his work, "Legal Medicine".
- 1894. Thomas Erskine Holland (afterwards Sir), K.C., D.C.L., for his work, "The Elements of Jurisprudence."
- 1899. Dr. J. Dixon Mann, F.R.C.P., for his work, "Forensic Medicine and Toxicology."
- 1904. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt., and Professor, F. Maitland, for their work, "The History of English Law before Edward I."
- 1909. Dr. Charles Mercier, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., for his work, "Criminal Responsibility".
- 1914. John W. Salmond, K.C., for his work, "Jurisprudence".
- 1919. Dr. Charles Mercier, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., for his work, "Crime and Criminals."
- 1924. Professor Sir Paul Vinogradoff, F.B.A., for his work, "Outlines of Historical Jurisprudence."
- 1929. Professor Sydney Smith, M.D., for his work, "Forensic Medicine."
- 1934. Professor Sir William S. Holdsworth, K.C., for his work, "A History of English Law."

March, 1938.

K.W. LUCKHURST,  
Secretary.







Res. P. G. 32.

No. 1338 of 1938  
~~67/28~~

British Residency and Consulate-General,

Bushire, the 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1938

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:-

The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, ~~Mohammedi~~ Khorramshahr,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement

No. 245, dated the 3rd Feby. 1938.

By order,

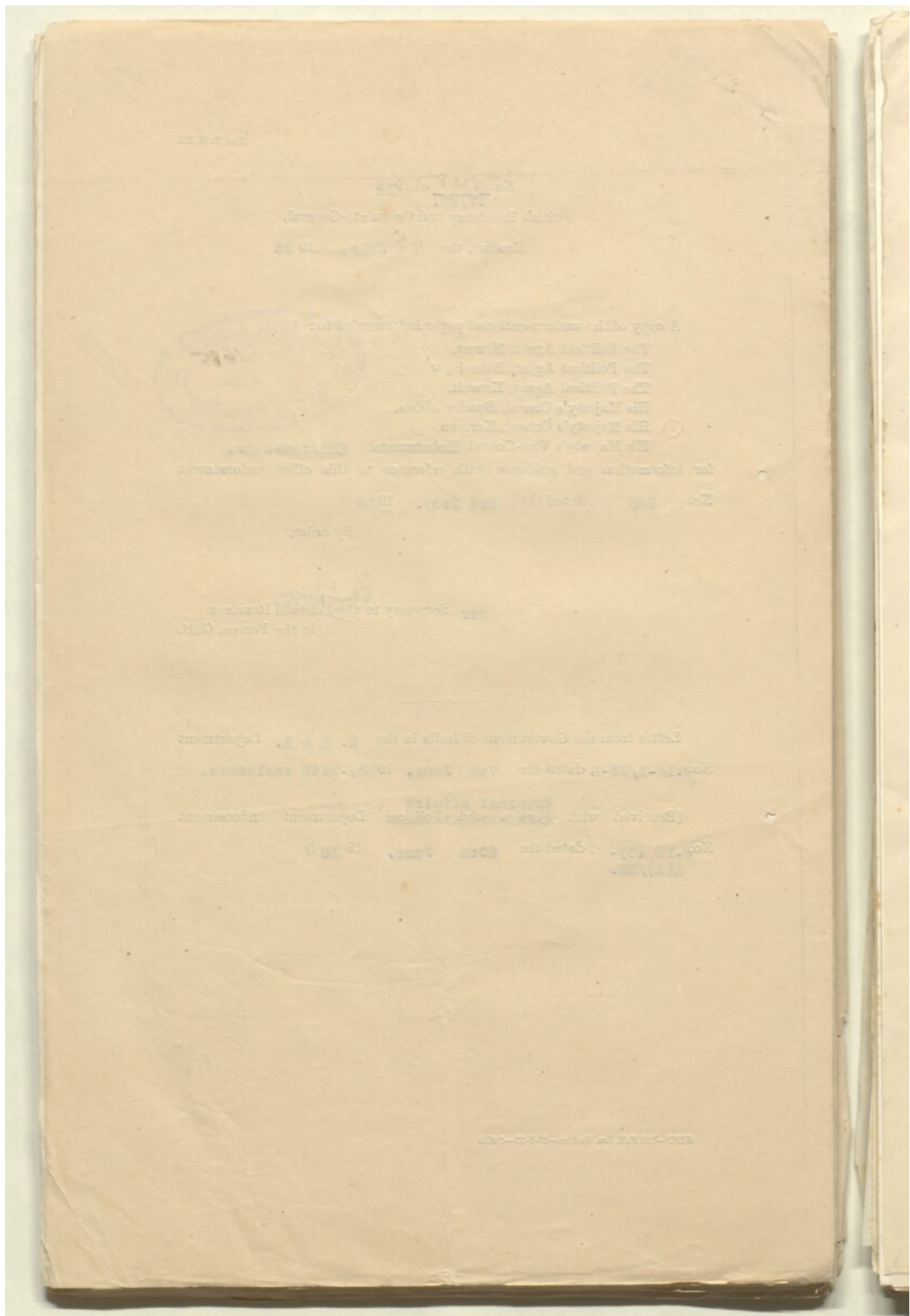
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Letter from the Government of India in the E. H & L. Department  
No. F.16-1/38-E dated the 7th June, 1938, with enclosure.

(Received with External Affairs  
~~Foreign and Political~~ Department endorsement

No. F.18 (8)-, dated the 20th June, 1938.)  
E(A)/38.

GIPD-490 Poll. Res. Bushire-25-8-38-3,000.







122  
No.F.16-1/38-H.  
Government of India.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Simla, the 7<sup>th</sup> June 1938.

From

N.B. Bonarjee, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

General Department.

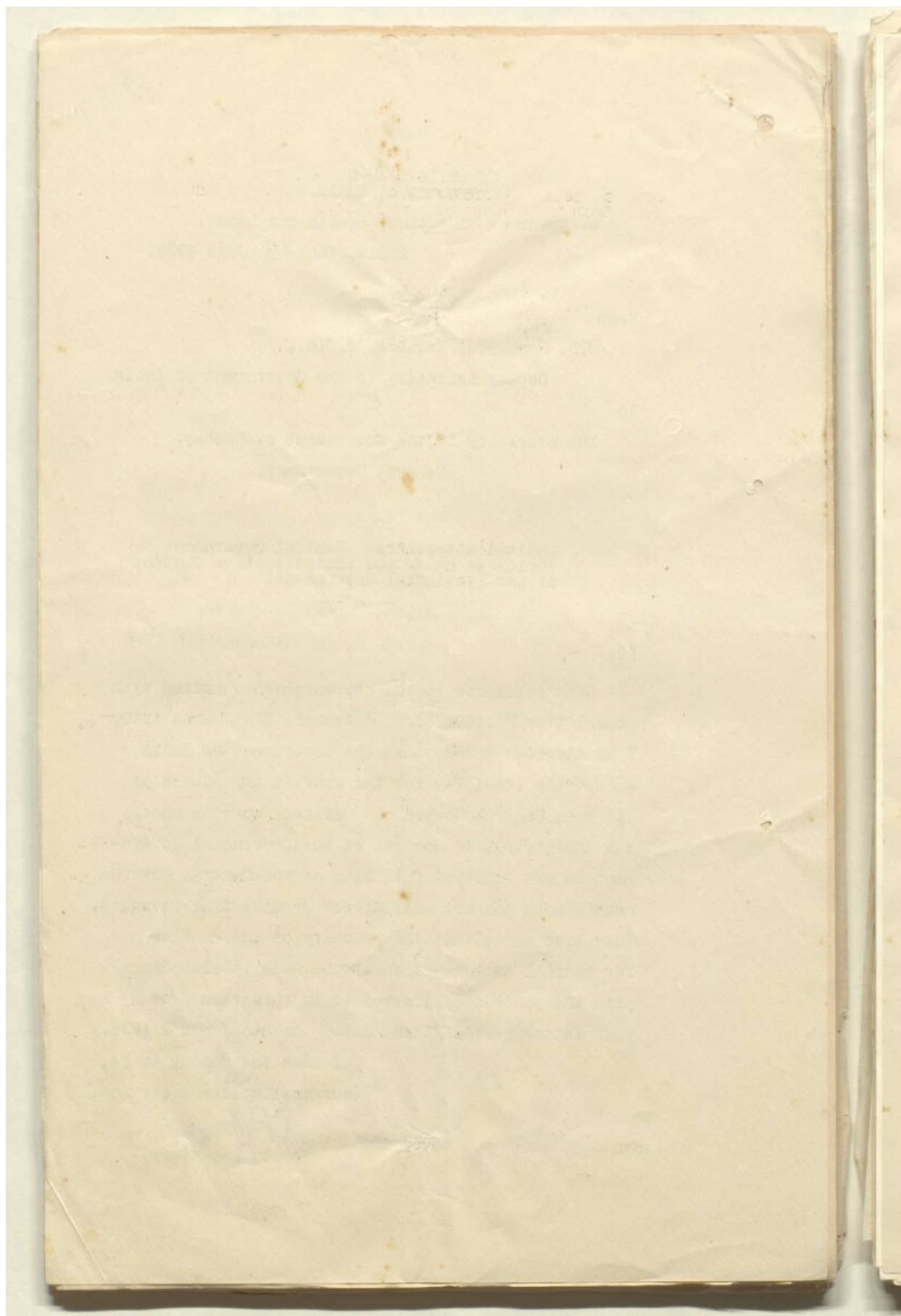
Medical attendance. Central Government  
employees under the Administrative Control  
of the Provincial Government.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with  
your letter No.1692/33/B, dated the 31st March 1938,  
I am directed to say that the Government of India  
accept the liability for the medical attendance of  
all such Central Government Officers working under  
the administrative control of the Provincial Govern-  
ment as are employed full time on the Central Govern-  
ment's work and are paid direct from Central revenues.  
They also agree that the recovery of the charges  
for medical attendance should be made in accordance  
with the procedure referred to in paragraph 2 of  
your letter No.1692/33/B, dated the 8th January 1938.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

*W.B. Bonarjee*  
Deputy Secretary.







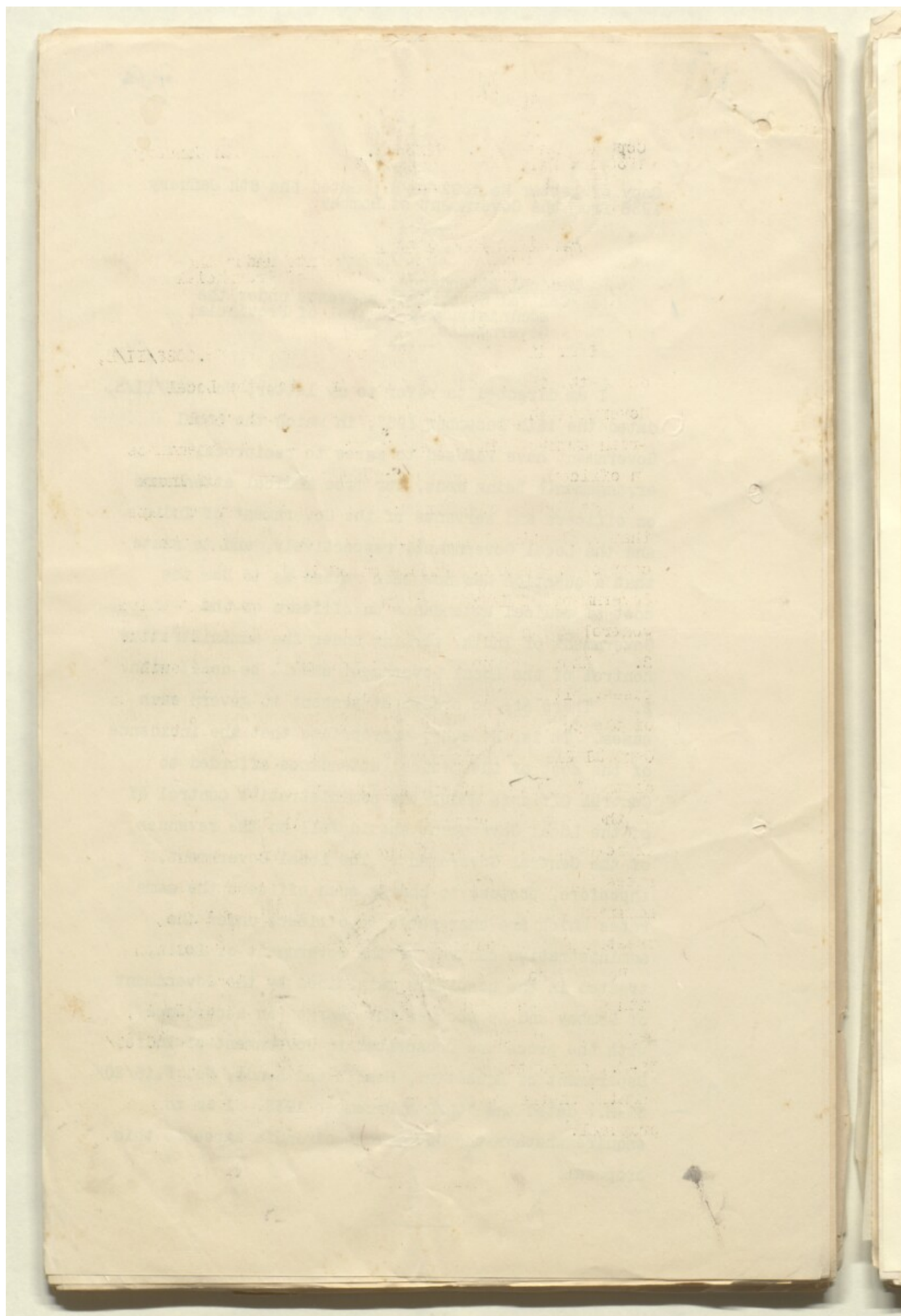
123  
Copy of letter No.1692/33/B., dated the 8th January 1938 from the Government of Bombay.

Medical Attendance.

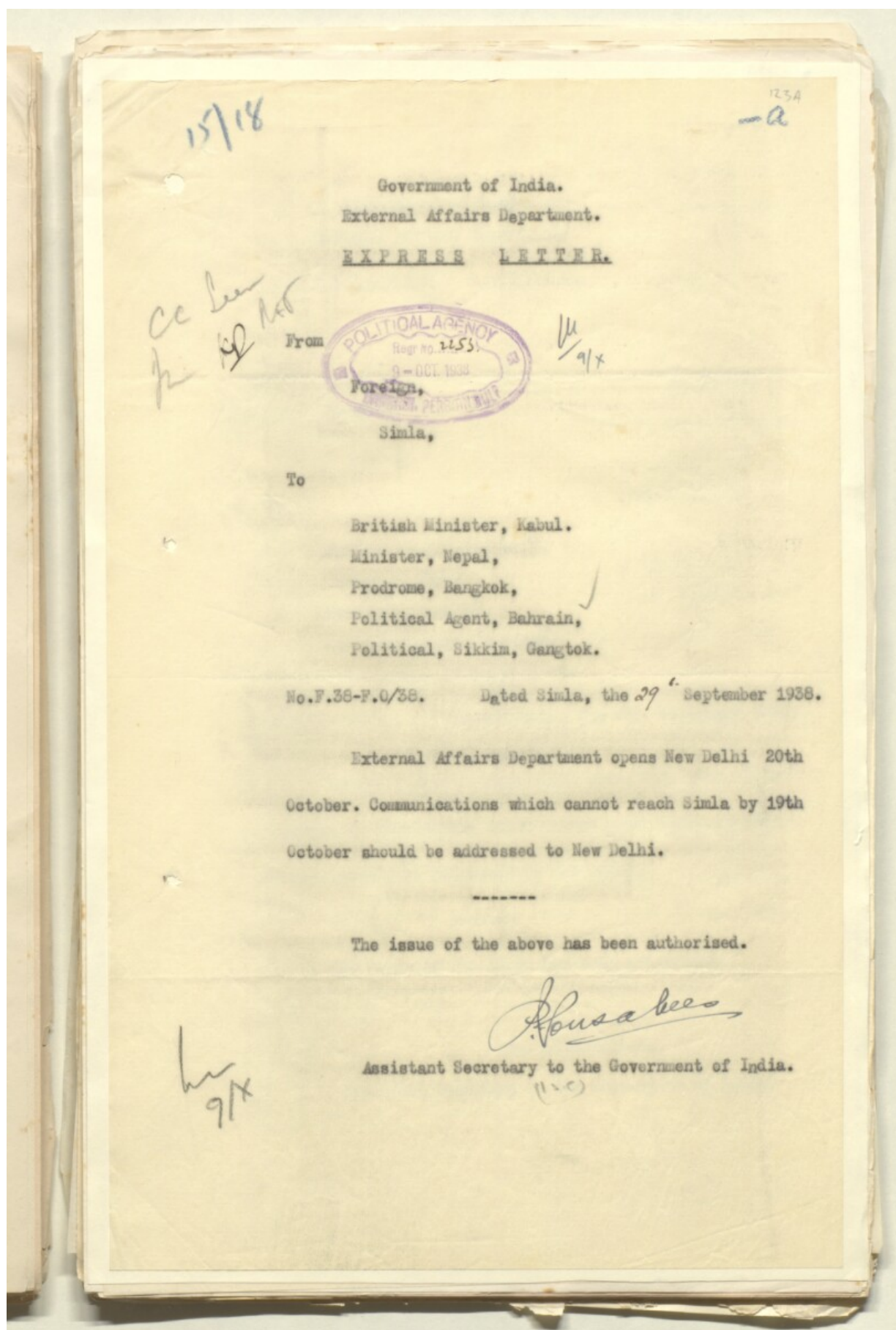
Central Government servants under the administrative control of Provincial Governments.  
-----

I am directed to refer to my letter, No.1026/II/B, dated the 18th December 1937, in which the Local Government have refused to agree to reciprocal arrangements being made, for free medical attendance on officers and servants of the Government of India and the Local Government, respectively, and to state that a question has now been raised as to how the cost of medical attendance on officers of the Government of India, working under the administrative control of the Local Government should be dealt with.

2. There are no orders at present to govern such cases. It is, however, appropriate that the incidence of the cost of the medical attendance afforded to Central Officers under the administrative control of the Local Government should fall on the revenues of the Central Government. The Local Government, therefore, propose to charge such officers the same rates which are chargeable to officers under the administrative control of the Government of India, treated in the hospitals maintained by the Government of Bombay and to recover the charges in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F.16/20/36-H., dated the 5th/8th December 1936. I am to enquire whether the Government of India agree to this proposal.

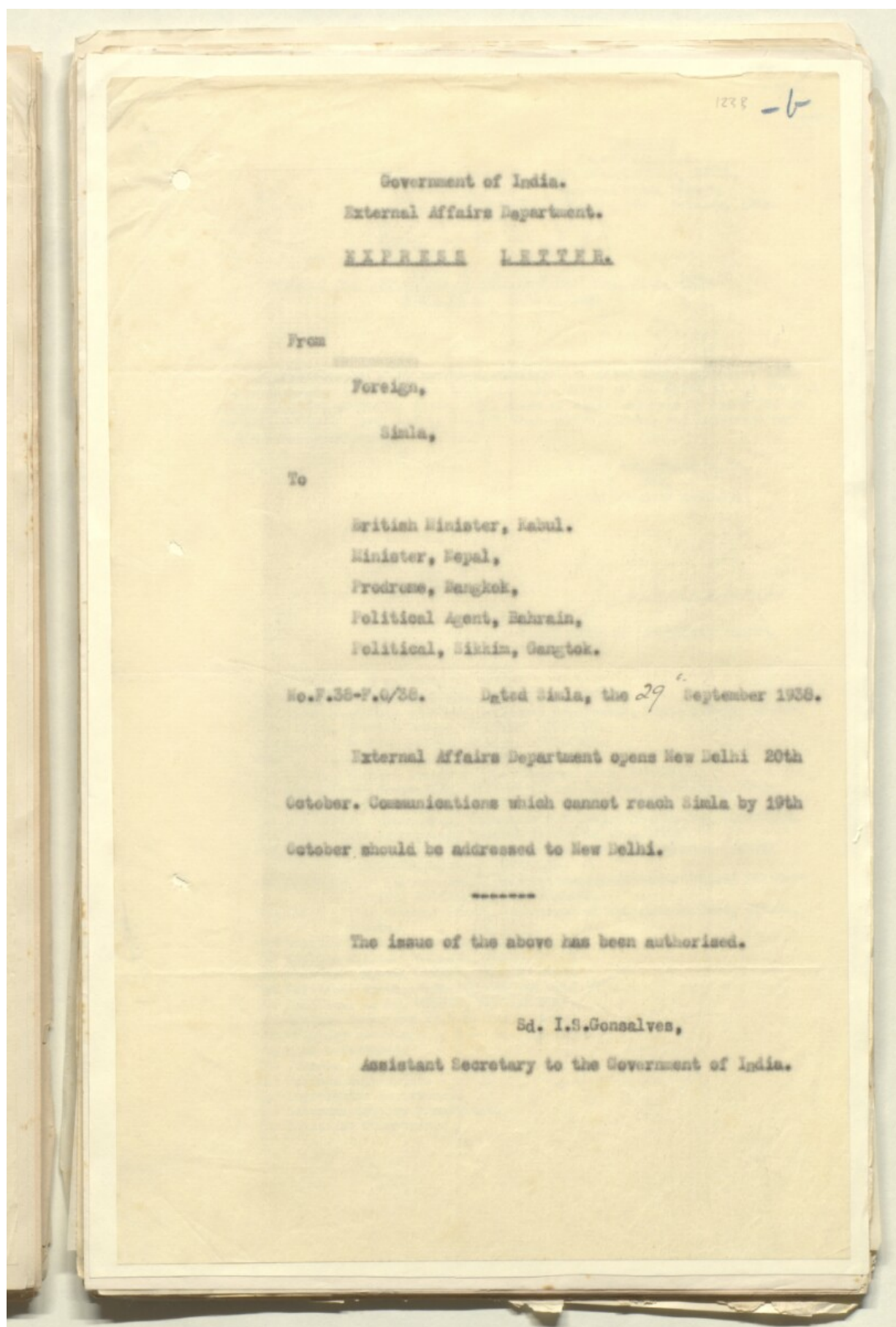


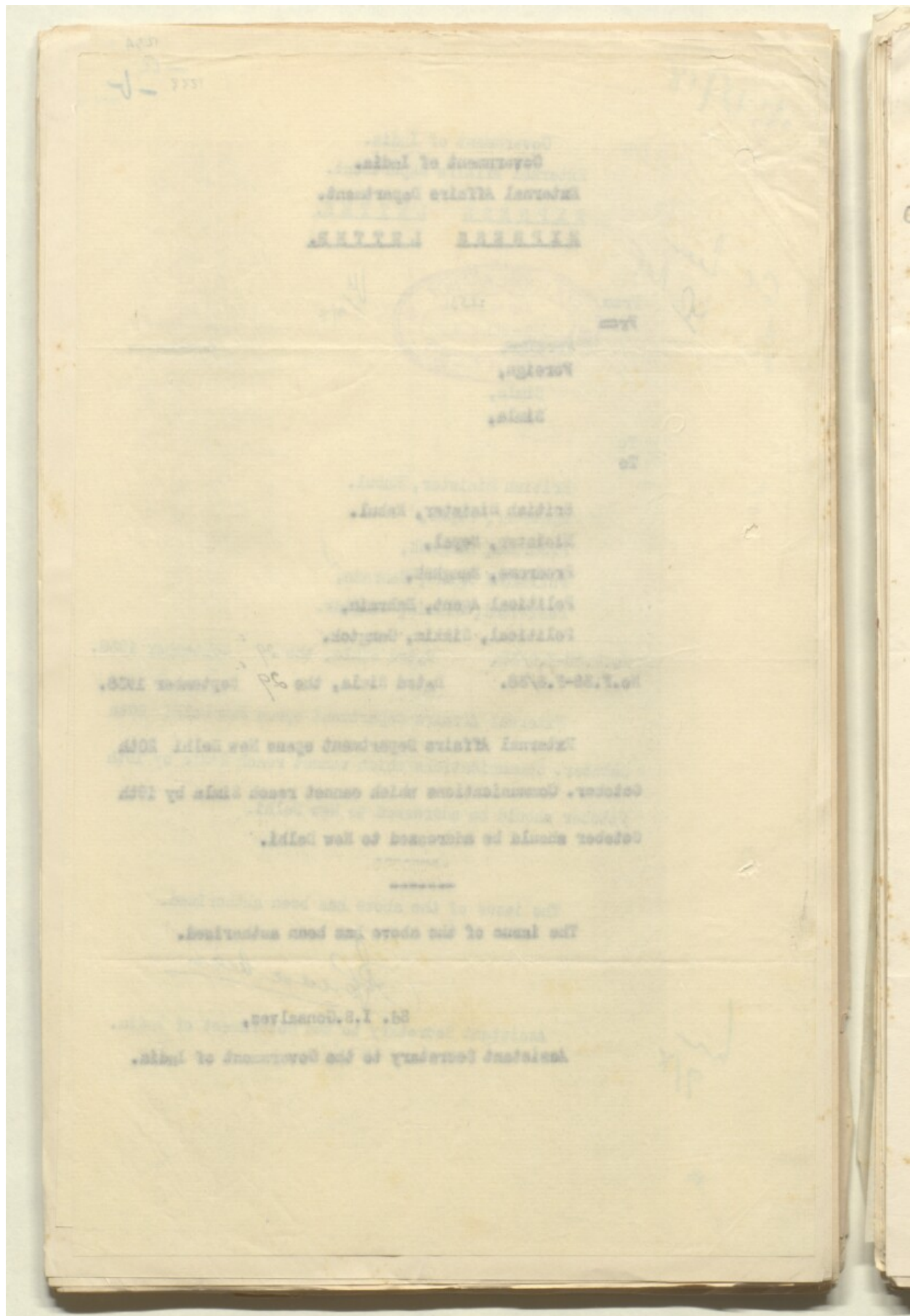




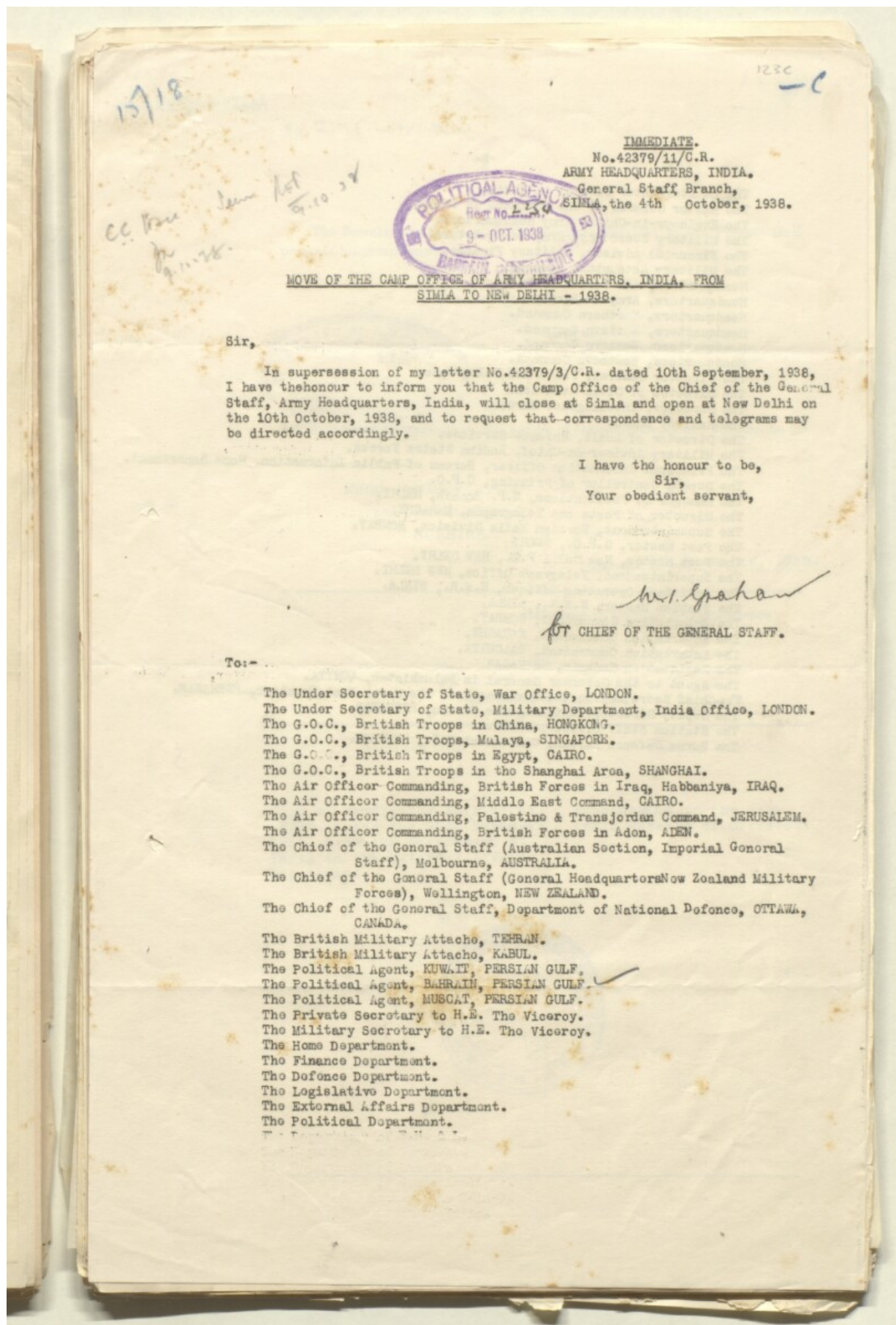














-2-

The Quartermaster General in India.  
The Master General of the Ordnance in India.  
The Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.  
The Military Secretary, Army Headquarters.  
The Financial Advisor, Military Finance.  
The Military Accountant General.  
Headquarters, Air Forces in India.  
Headquarters, Army in Burma.  
Headquarters, Northern Command.  
Headquarters, Eastern Command.  
Headquarters, Western Command.  
Headquarters, Southern Command.  
The Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.  
The Director of Civil Aviation.  
The Director, Intelligence Bureau.  
The Railway Board.  
The Director of Audit, Defence Services.  
The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.  
The Principal Information Officer, Bureau of Public Information, Home Department.  
The Deputy Controller of Printing, C.P.O.  
The Manager of Publications, C.P. Branch, DELHI.  
The Director of Posts and Telegraphs, KARACHI.  
The Superintendent, Foreign Mails Division, BOMBAY.  
The Post Master, C.P.O., DELHI.  
The Post Master, New Delhi P.O., NEW DELHI.  
The Superintendent, Telegraph Office, NEW DELHI.  
The Assistant Operating Officer, N.W.R., SIMLA.  
The Station Master, N.W.R., SIMLA.  
The Embarkation Commandant, BOMBAY.  
The Embarkation Commandant, KARACHI.  
The Embarkation Commandant, CALCUTTA.  
The Resident in Kashmir, SRINAGAR.  
The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, QUETTA.  
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North West Frontier, PESHAWAR.  
The Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, PESHAWAR.  
The Station Staff Officer, SIMLA.  
The Burma Defence Bureau, Cantonment P.O., RANGOON.





157


CONFIDENTIAL

No. 2171 -67/1-VII.

41

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident to the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Bahrain,



and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.


Dated 16th December, 1938.

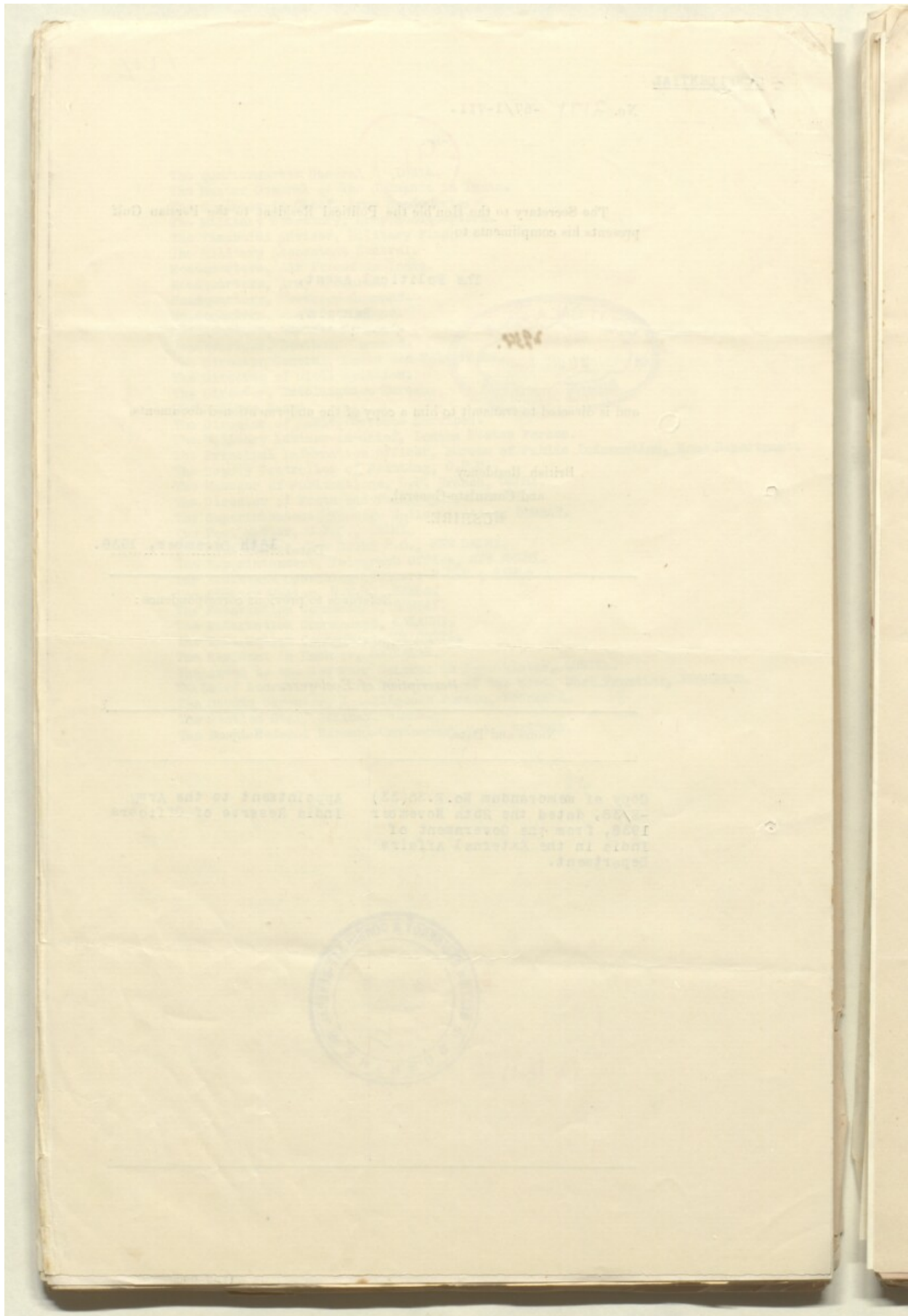
Reference to previous correspondence:

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of memorandum No.F.35(33) -E/38, dated the 25th November 1938, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department.	Appointment to the Army India Reserve of Officers

h  
19/12/11









CONFIDENTIAL.

From - The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department,  
To - The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General  
Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf,  
The Resident in Kashmir (for Gilgit),  
The Political Officer in Sikkim,  
His Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan,  
His Majesty's Consul General, Kashgar,  
His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary at the Court of Nepal,  
The Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul,  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the  
French Establishments in India,

Memorandum No.F.35(33)-E/38.

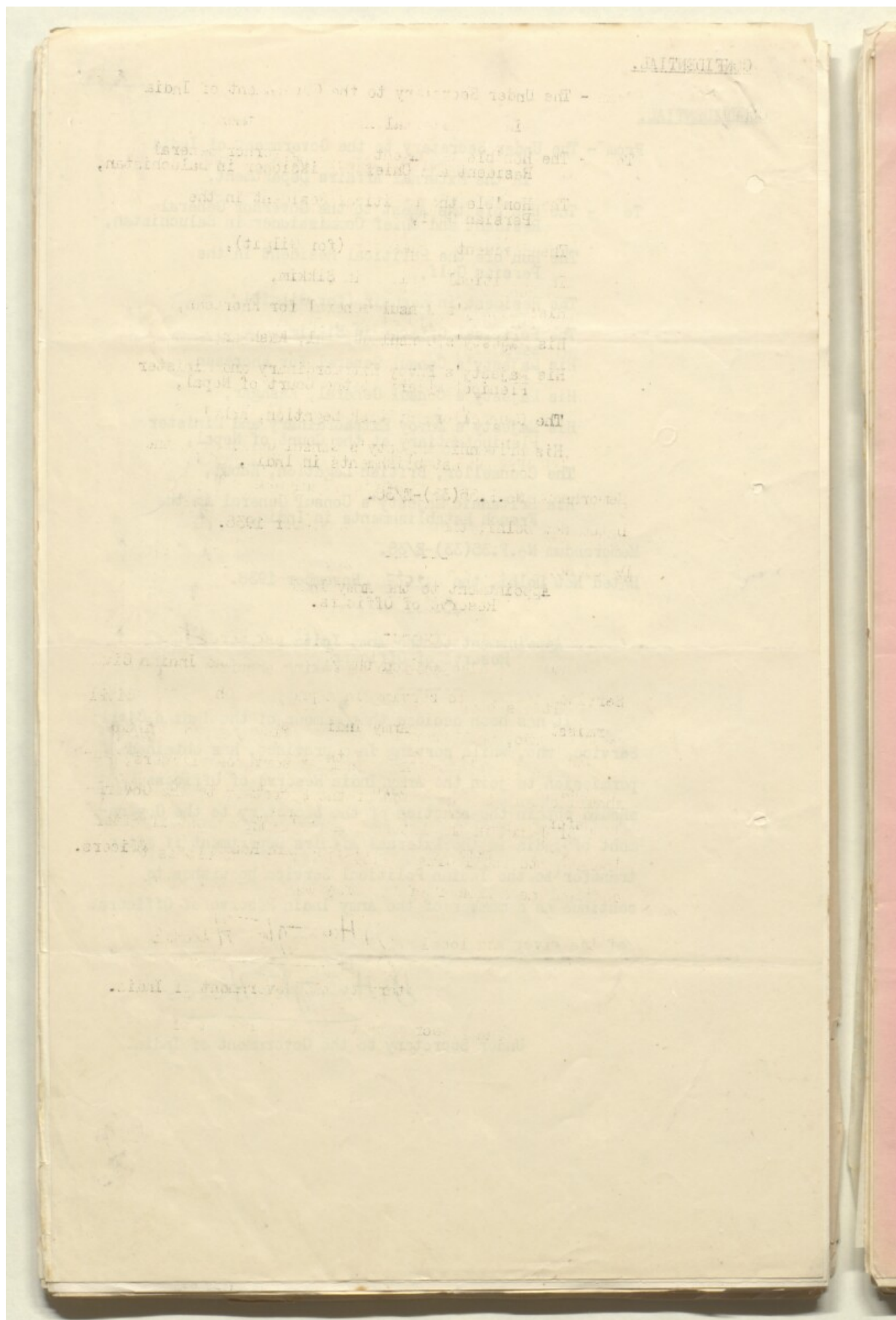
Dated New Delhi, the 25<sup>th</sup> November 1938.

-----  
Appointment to the Army India  
Reserve of Officers.

-----  
It has been decided that <sup>a</sup>member of the Indian Civil  
Service who, while serving in a province, has obtained  
permission to join the Army India Reserve of Officers,  
should obtain the sanction of the Secretary to the Govern-  
ment of India in the External Affairs Department if after  
transfer to the Indian Political Service he wishes to  
continue as a member of the Army India Reserve of Officers.

*D. H. Huntington Hawes*

Under Secretary to the Government of India.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 175-S of 1939. (42) 125

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Muscat.
3. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
4. His Majesty's Consul, Kerman.
5. His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Kherramshahr.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

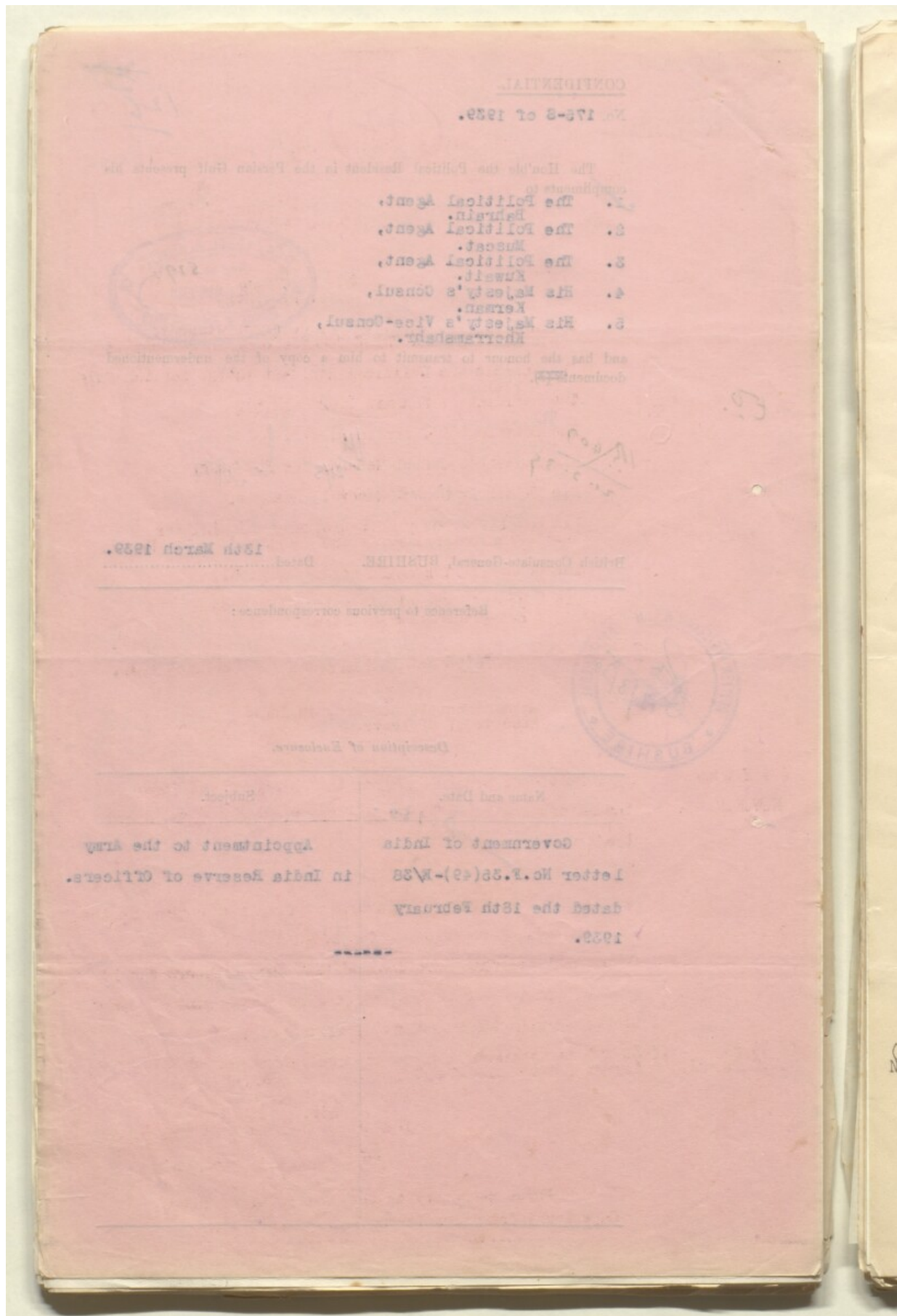
ED. 1/5.409 21.2.39 14/2/39

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated 13th March 1939.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Government of India letter No.F.35(49)-E/38 dated the 18th February 1939.	Appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. F. 35(49)-E/38.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of  
the North-West Frontier Province.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General,  
Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The Resident in Kashmir (for Gilgit).

The Political Officer in Sikkim.

His Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan.

His Majesty's Consul General, Kashgar.

His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary at the Court of Nepal, Nepal.

The Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul.

His Majesty's Consul General in the French  
Establishments in India.

Dated New Delhi, the 18<sup>th</sup> February 1939.

Appointment to the Army in India  
Reserve of Officers.

Sir,

( ) Not to  
N.W.F.P.

( Reference Memorandum from the Government of India in  
the External Affairs Department No. F. 35(53)-E/38, dated  
the 25th November 1938. )

2. As there is no possibility of the Civilian Officers of  
the Indian Political Service being spared for service in the  
Army in India Reserve of Officers, in case of war, the  
Government of India have decided that such officers should  
not be permitted to become, or continue to remain, a member  
of the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

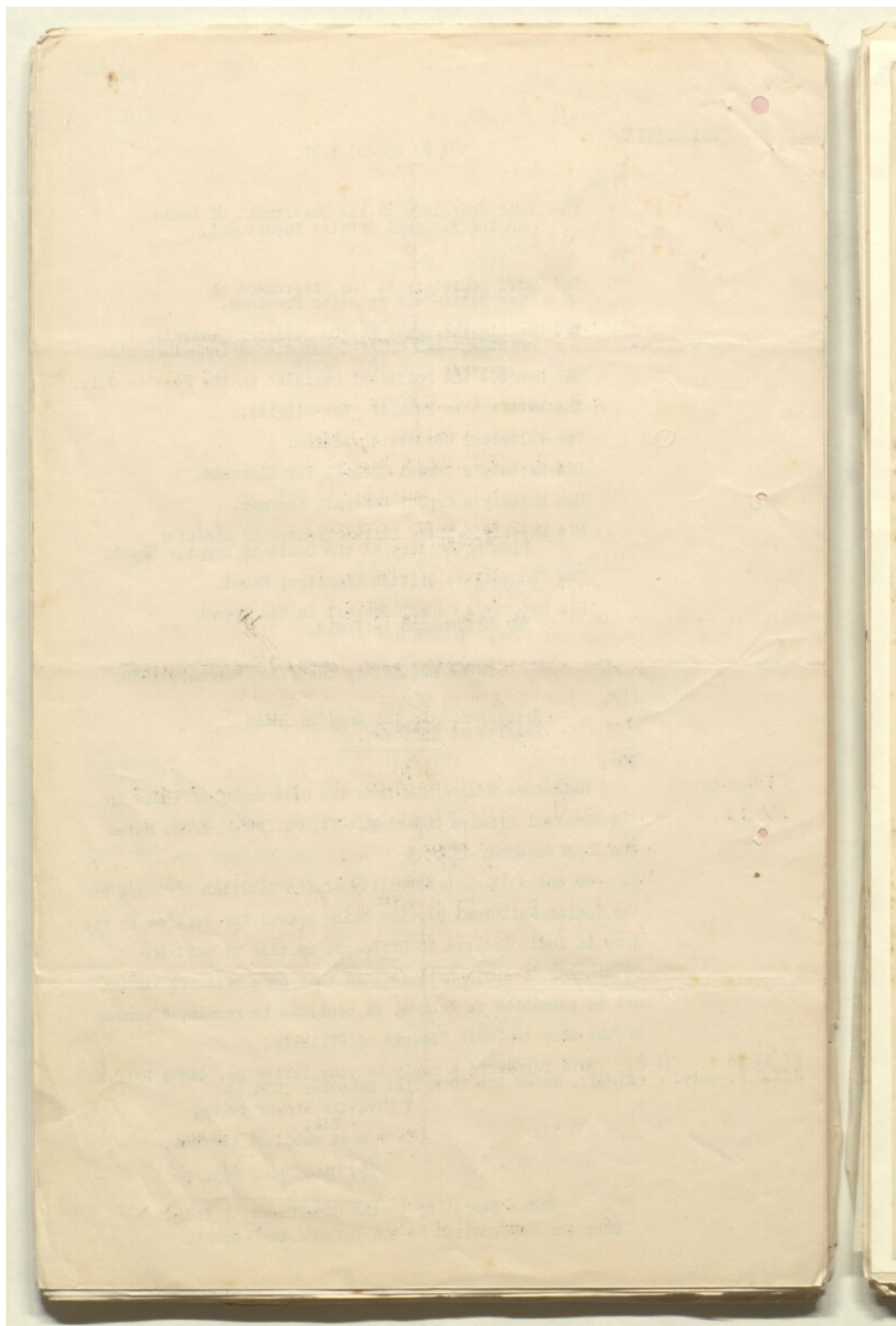
(( )) To N.W.F.P. only. (( 3. This furnishes a reply to your letter No. 44874 P/18/34  
(A)-BI., dated the 19th/21st December 1938. ))

I have the honour to be,

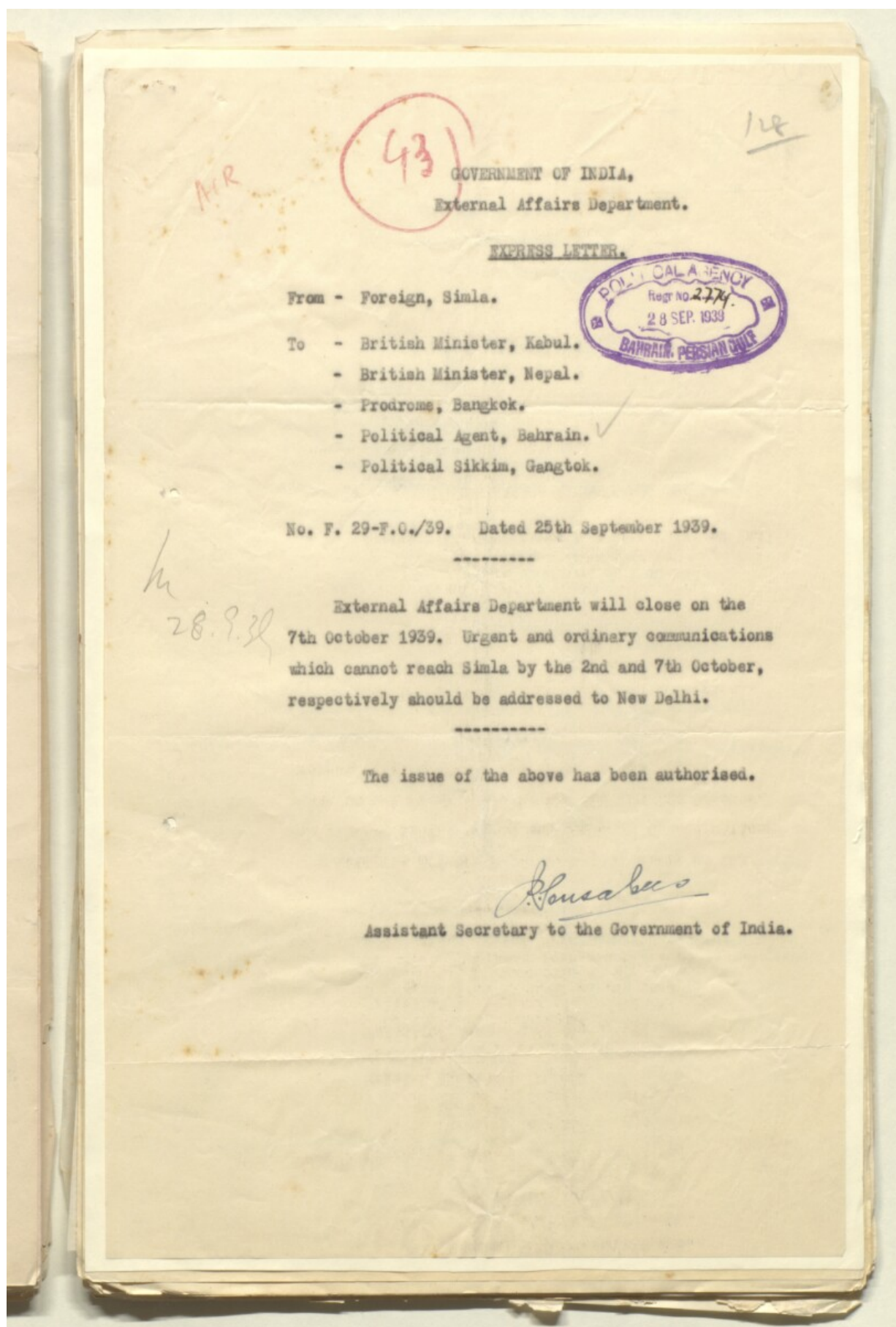
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

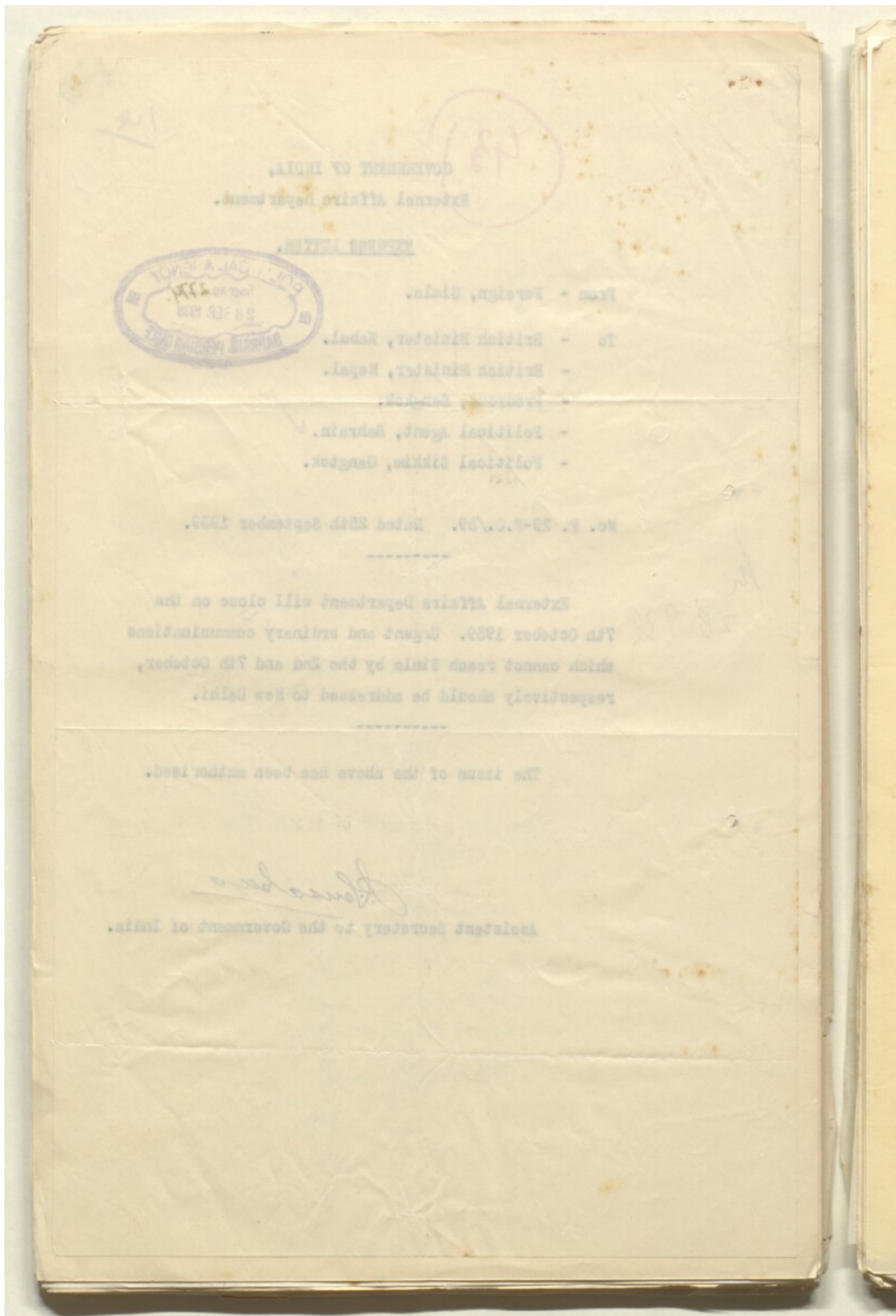
*H. H. H. H. H.*

Under Secretary to the Government of India.  
Copy for information to the Defence Department.













15/18

(44)

129  
17120

Res. P. G. 32.

No. 46 -67/1.S.19.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 11th Jany. 19 40

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to:-  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman.  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Khurramshahr,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. - , dated the - 19 .

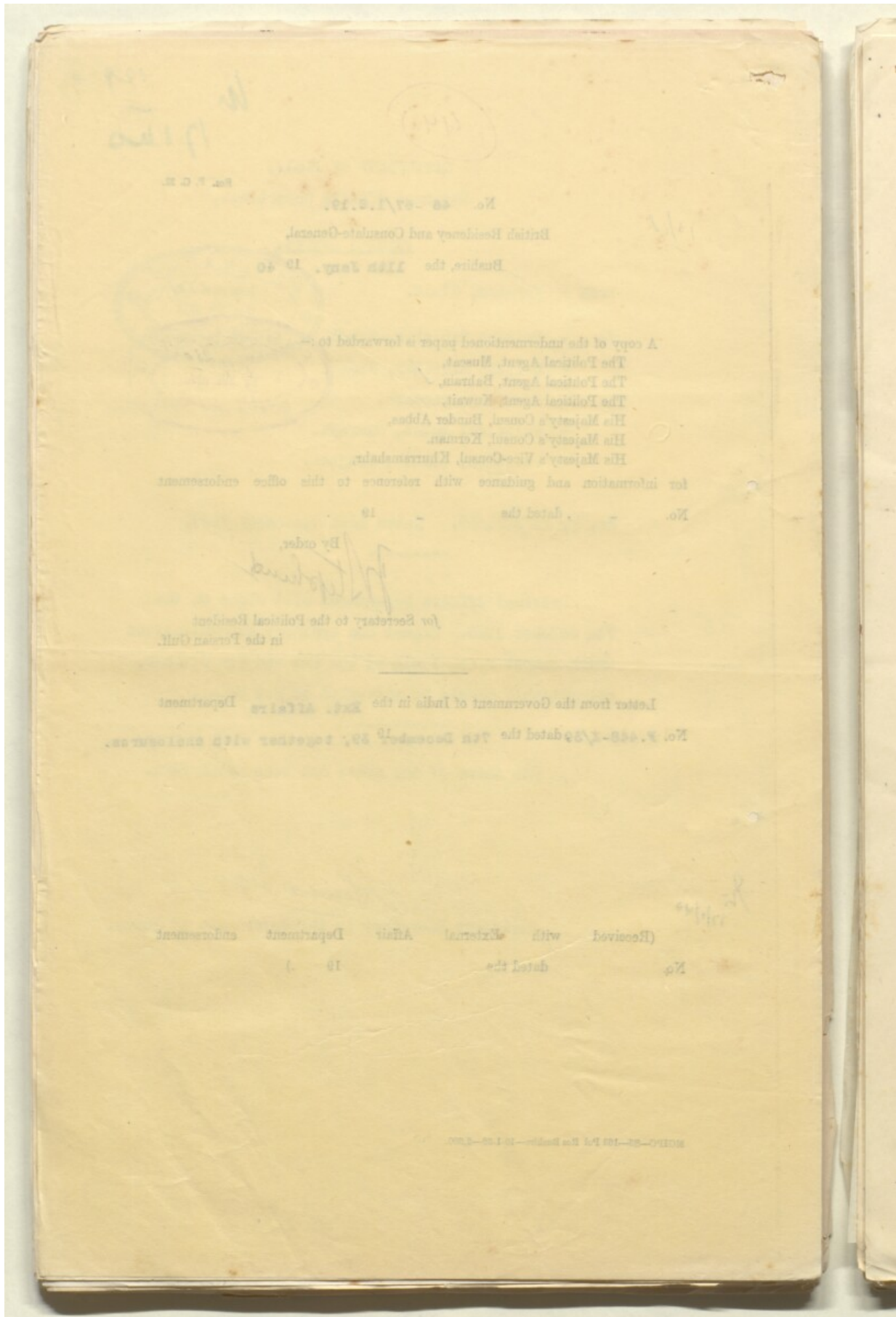
By order,  
*J. Stephens*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Letter from the Government of India in the Ext. Affairs Department  
No. F.448-X/39 dated the 7th December 19 39; together with enclosures.

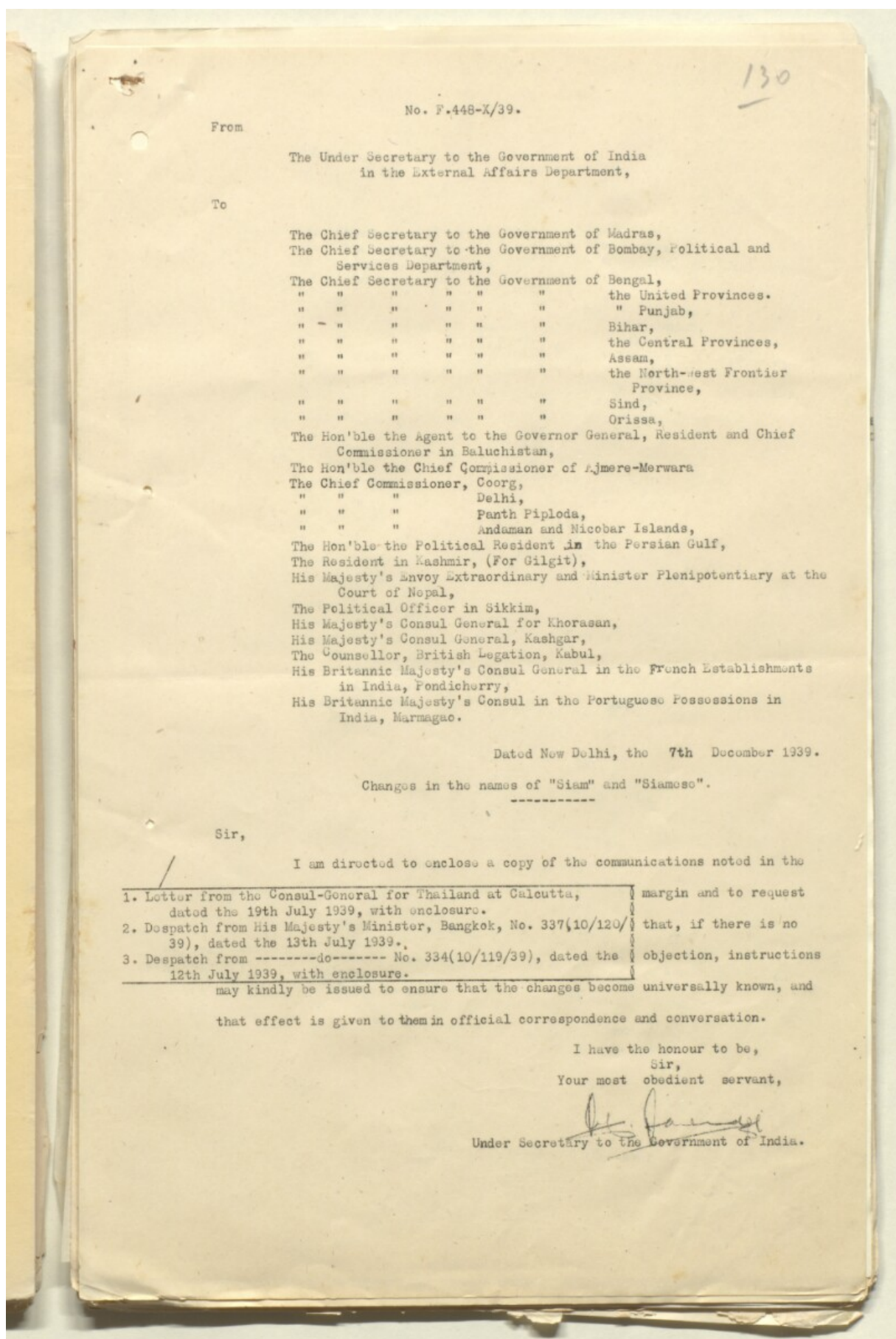
8  
17/1/40

(Received with External Affair Department endorsement  
No. dated the 19 .)

MGIPC-S5-163 Pol Res Bushire-10-1-39-2,500.







No. F.448-X/39.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,  
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and  
Services Department,  
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,  
" " " " " " the United Provinces.  
" " " " " " " Punjab,  
" " " " " " Bihar,  
" " " " " " the Central Provinces,  
" " " " " " Assam,  
" " " " " " the North-West Frontier  
Province,  
" " " " " " Sind,  
" " " " " " Orissa,  
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief  
Commissioner in Baluchistan,  
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara  
The Chief Commissioner, Coorg,  
" " " " Delhi,  
" " " " Panth Piploda,  
" " " " Andaman and Nicobar Islands,  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
The Resident in Kashmir, (For Gilgit),  
His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the  
Court of Nepal,  
The Political Officer in Sikkim,  
His Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan,  
His Majesty's Consul General, Kashgar,  
The Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul,  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the French Establishments  
in India, Pondicherry,  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Portuguese Possessions in  
India, Marmagao.

Dated New Delhi, the 7th December 1939.

Changes in the names of "Siam" and "Siamose".

Sir,

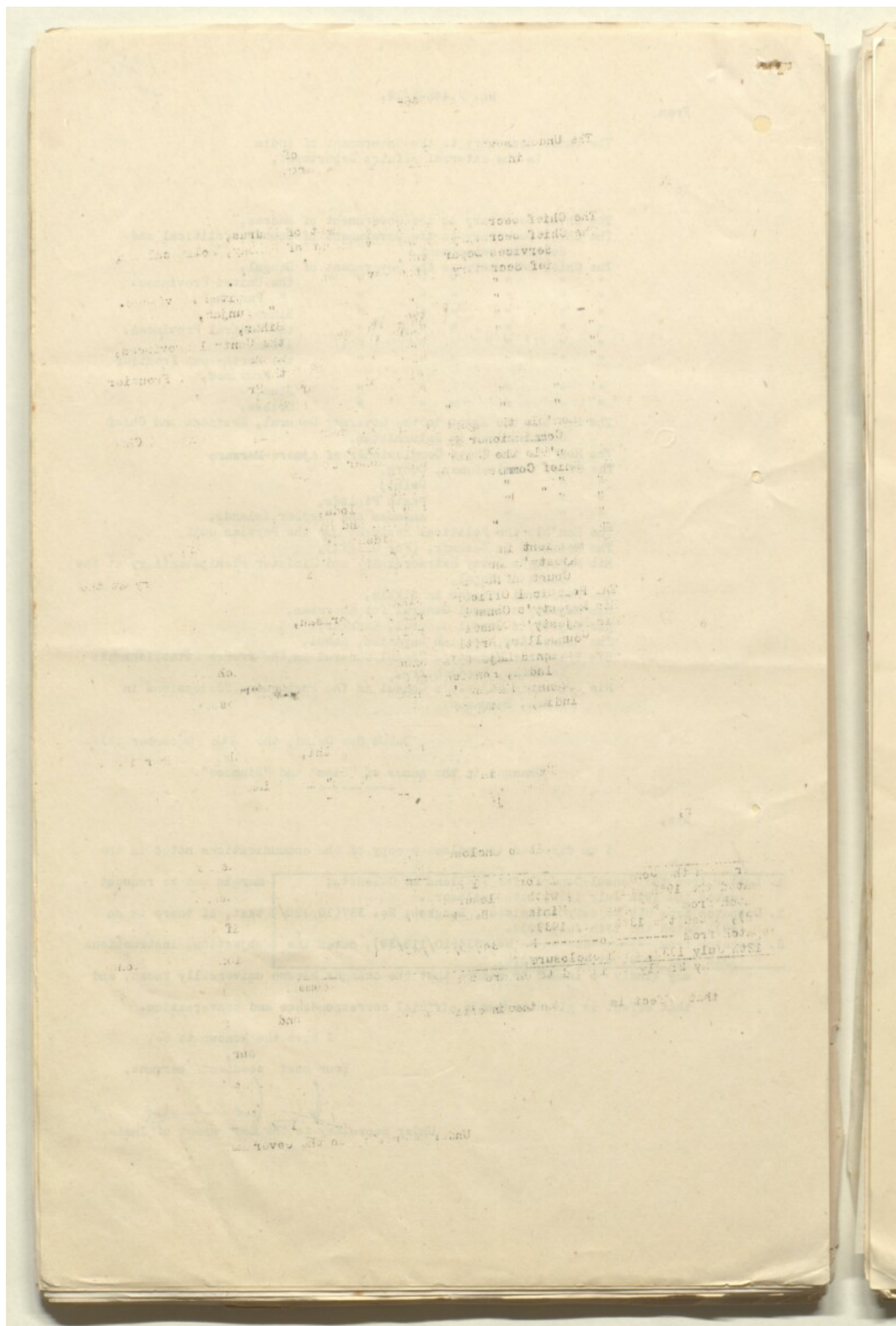
I am directed to enclose a copy of the communications noted in the

1. Letter from the Consul-General for Thailand at Calcutta, dated the 19th July 1939, with enclosure.
2. Despatch from His Majesty's Minister, Bangkok, No. 337(10/120/39), dated the 13th July 1939.
3. Despatch from ----- No. 334(10/119/39), dated the 12th July 1939, with enclosure.

margin and to request that, if there is no objection, instructions may kindly be issued to ensure that the changes become universally known, and that effect is given to them in official correspondence and conversation.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.







131

Copy of a letter dated the 19th July 1939, from the Acting  
Consul General for Thailand at Calcutta, to the Secretary to the  
Government of India in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi.

-----  
by  
I have the honour to advise you that a notification (as per  
copy of the Translation enclosed) of the Presidency of the Council of  
Ministers dated 24th June 1939 (B.E. 2482) the word "Thailand" for "Siam"  
and the word "Thai" for "Siamese" will be used from now on by the  
Ministries and Departments of the Thai Government.

\*\*\*\*\*  
=====

ENCLOSURE.

Translation.

NOTIFICATION.

of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with regard to the  
convention of the State concerning the use of the name of the  
Country, its people and nationality.

Whereas there are two ways of calling the name of this country  
viz. "Thai" and "Siam" but the people like to call it "Thai", the  
Government therefore consider it appropriate that it be deemed the con-  
vention of the State to use the name of the country in accordance with  
the name of the race and with the usage of the Thai People, as follows:-

A. In the Thai language.

Name of the country, its people and nationality should be  
called "Thai".

B. In the English language.

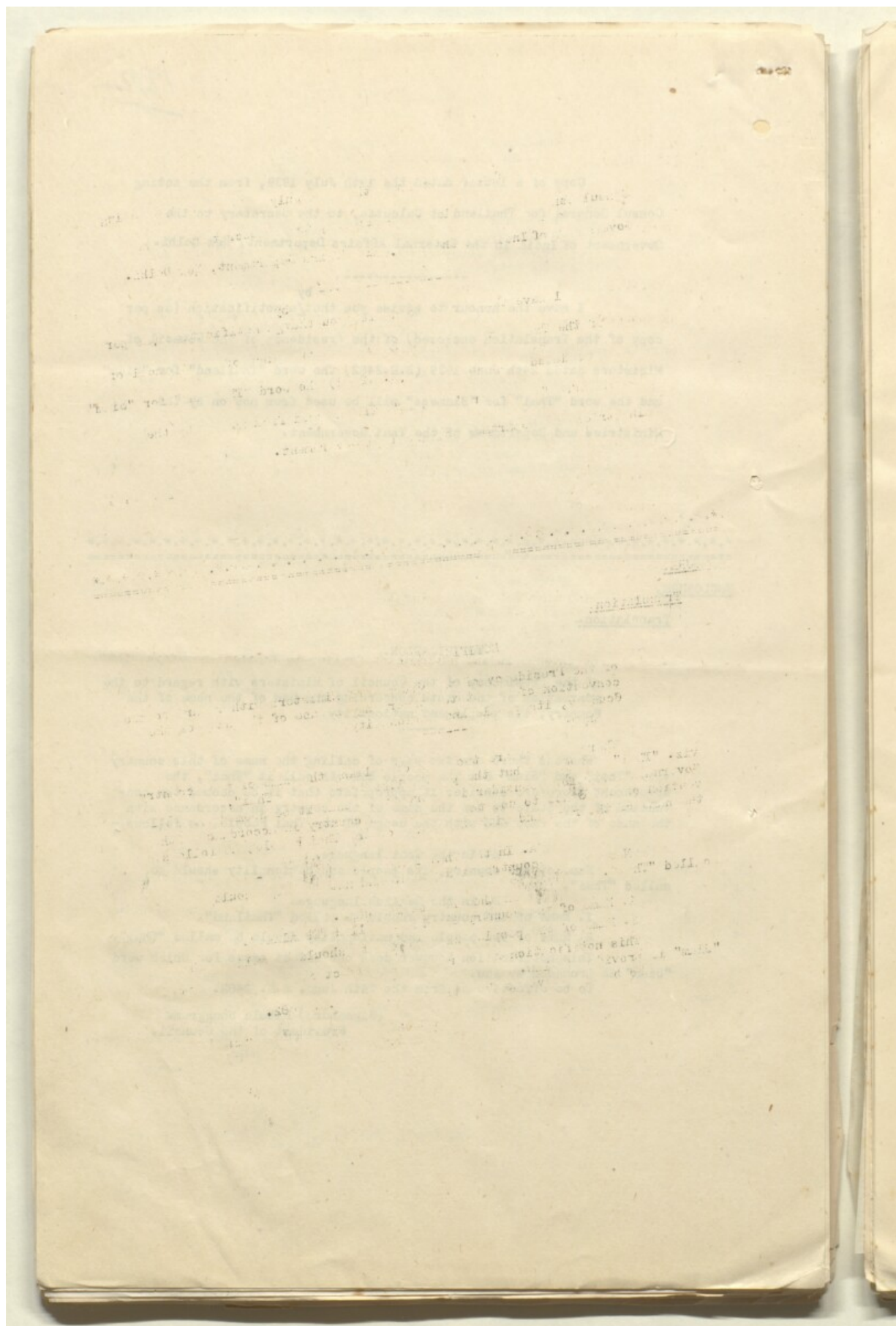
1. Name of the country should be called "Thailand".

2. Name of the people and nationality should be called "Thai".

This notification however does not affect cases for which word  
"Siam" is provided by law.

To be effective as from the 24th June, B.E. 2482.

(Signature) Pibula Songgram.  
President of the Council.







Copy.

No. 337  
(10/120/39).

132  
BRITISH LEGATION,  
BANGKOK.  
July 13th, 1939.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatches Nos. 302 and 334, dated June 27th. and July 12th. last, respectively, I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Government of this country, I propose in future to use the designations "Thailand" for "Siam" and "Thai" for "Siamese". I would suggest that His Majesty's Foreign Office and other official departments should follow the same practice. It has been requested by the Siamese authorities that letters from foreign countries should be addressed to "Thailand (Siam)", the addition of "Siam" in brackets being for the purpose of ensuring delivery.

2. I may add that it has further been announced from official quarters here that the noun "Thai", meaning a person of Siamese nationality, should in the English take "s" in the plural. We are thus asked to speak of one "Thai" but of two or more "Thais".

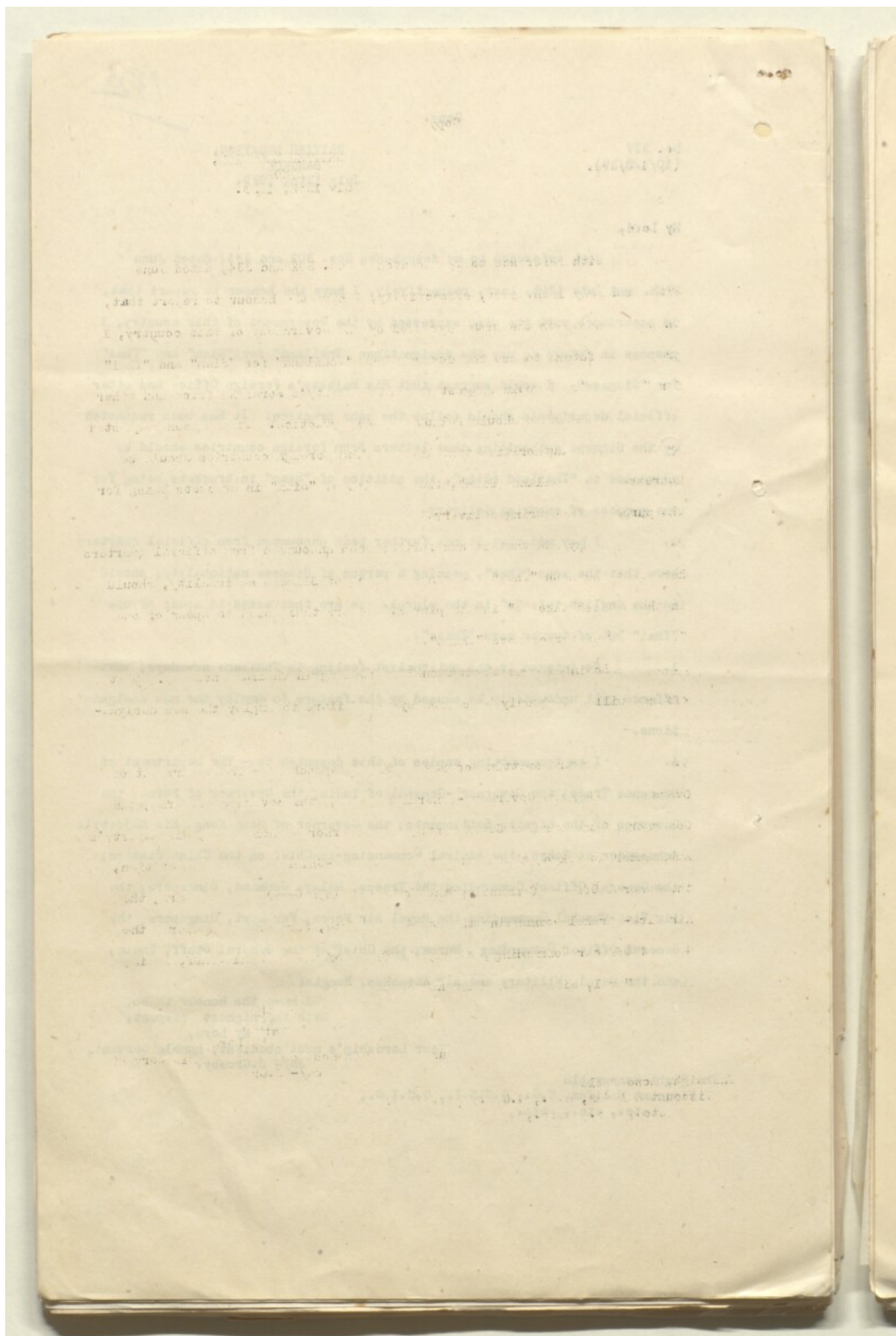
3. So intense is the nationalist feeling in Thailand nowadays, that offence will undoubtedly be caused by the failure to employ the new designations.

4. I am transmitting copies of this despatch to:- The Department of Overseas Trade; the Governor -General of India; the Governor of Burma; the Governor of the Straits Settlements; the Governor of Hong Kong; His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokyo; the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief on the China Station; the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya Command, Singapore; the Air Vice-Marshal Commanding the Royal Air Force, Far East, Singapore; the General Officer Commanding, Burma; the Chief of the General Staff, India, and the Naval, Military and Air Attaches, Bangkok.

I have the honour to be,  
With the highest respect,  
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,  
Sd/- J. Crosby.

The Right Honourable  
Viscount Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,  
etc., etc., etc.,







Copy.

No. 334.  
(10/119/39).

BRITISH LEGATION,  
BANGKOK.  
July 12th., 1939.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatch No. 302(10/99/39) of June 27th. last, I have the honour to enclose herewith a cutting from the Bangkok "Morning Express" of to-day, announcing that the Cabinet have decided that the word "Siam" shall in future be known in certain foreign languages as follows:-

English: Thailand.  
French: La Thaïlande.  
German: Thailand.  
Italian: Thailandia.

2. As will be seen, this decision has been communicated to both the League of Nations and to the International Postal Union.

3. Copies of this despatch are being forwarded to:- The Governor-General of India, the Governor of Burma, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, the Governor of Hong Kong, His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokyo, the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief on the China Station, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya Command, Singapore, the Air Vice-Marshal Commanding the Royal Air Force, Far East, Singapore, the General Officer Commanding, Burma, the Chief of the General Staff, India, and the Naval, Military and Air Attaches, Bangkok.

I have the honour to be,  
With the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,  
Signed: J. Crosby.

The Right Honourable  
Viscount Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,  
etc., etc., etc.

\*\*\*\*\*  
=====

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the "Morning Express", Wednesday, July 12, 1939.

'THAILAND' IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES ANNOUNCED.

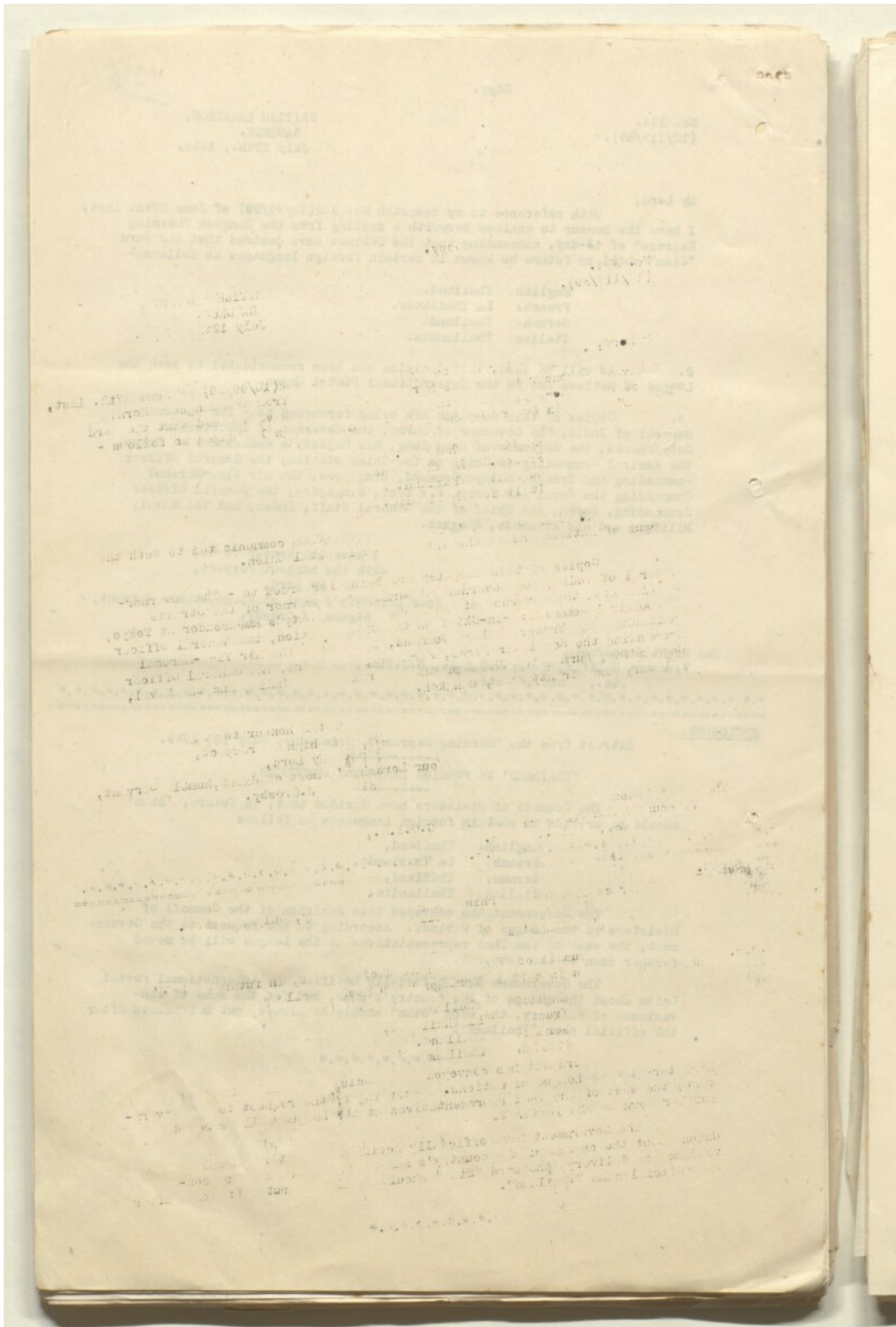
The Council of Ministers have decided that, in future, 'Siam' should be written in certain foreign languages as follows:

English: Thailand,  
French: La Thaïlande,  
German: Thailand,  
Italian: Thailandia.

The Government has conveyed this decision of the Council of Ministers to the League of Nations. According to the request to the Government, the seat of the Thai representatives at the League will be moved further down to the letter T.

The Government have officially notified the International Postal Union about the change of the country's name, but for the sake of convenience of delivery, the word "Siam" should be always put in brackets after the official name "Thailand".

\*\*\*\*\*







134

No. 321 -67/1

911  
19-3-40.

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident to the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Bahrain,

(45)

in duplicate  
and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.  
for favour of communication to Captain J.B. Howes.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated..12th..March..1940,...

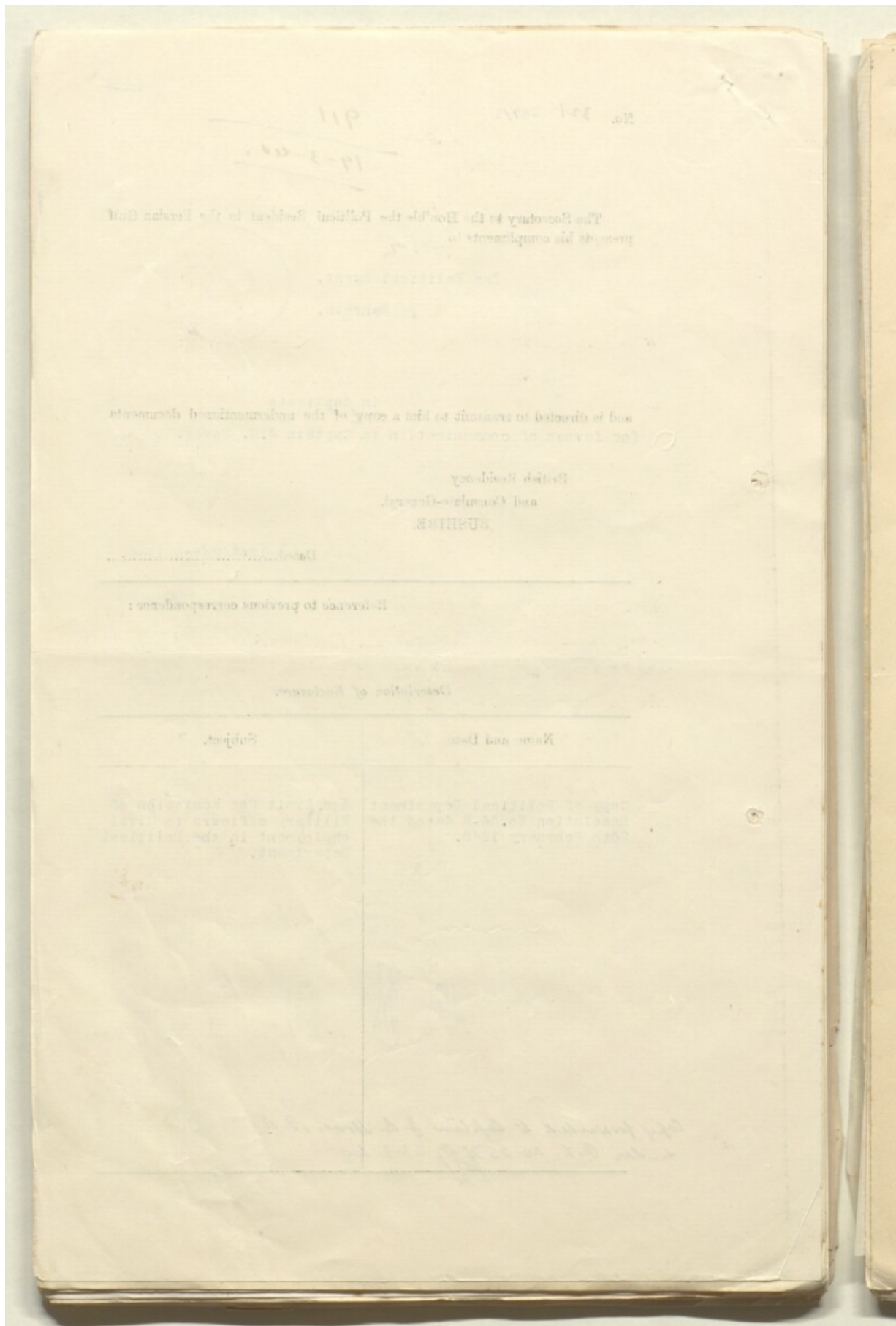
Reference to previous correspondence :

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of Political Department Resolution No.34-E dated the 20th February 1940.	Age Limit for admission of Military officers to Civil employment in the Political Department.

Copy forwarded to Captain J. B. Howes, P. A.  
under P. L. No. 557/19 23.3.40

CM 19/3.







135  
No. 34—E.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NEW DELHI, THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1940.

RESOLUTION.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, on the recommendation of the Crown Representative and Governor General, been pleased to cancel the rule contained in the late Foreign and Political Department Resolution No.F.668-E/27, dated the 7th October 1931 and to introduce the following rule to regulate henceforward the recruitment of military officers to the Indian Political Service :

Normally officers of the Indian Army holding the King's Commission will be recruited to the Indian Political Service before they complete the 26th year of their age. In exceptional cases an officer of more than 26 years of age may be recruited, when an overage officer is thus appointed, his pay and seniority will be calculated as if he had been appointed on his 26th birthday.

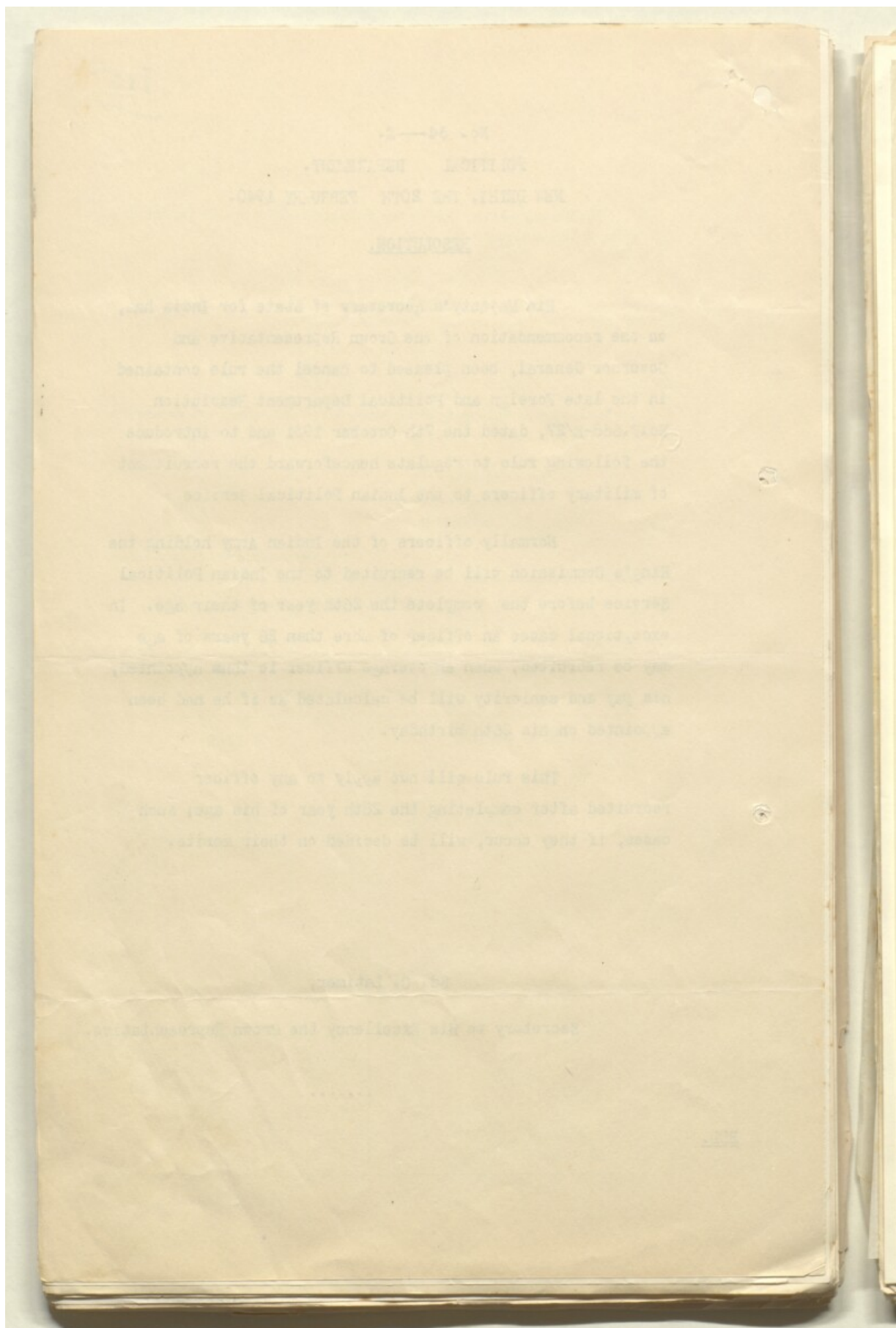
This rule will not apply to any officer recruited after completing the 28th year of his age; such cases, if they occur, will be decided on their merits.

Sd. C. Latimer,

Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

.....

BDD.







-2-

136

Copy to:-

xxx  
xxx

xxx  
xxx

xxx  
xxx

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

xxx  
xxx

xxx  
xxx

xxx  
xxx

2. The Secretary of State has also been pleased to sanction the application of this rule to the following military officers who have been recruited over the age of 26 since October 1931, and has decided that the pay of these officers should be ~~xx~~ recalculated accordingly with retrospective effect but the revised pay may be drawn only for the period from the 1st April 1939:-

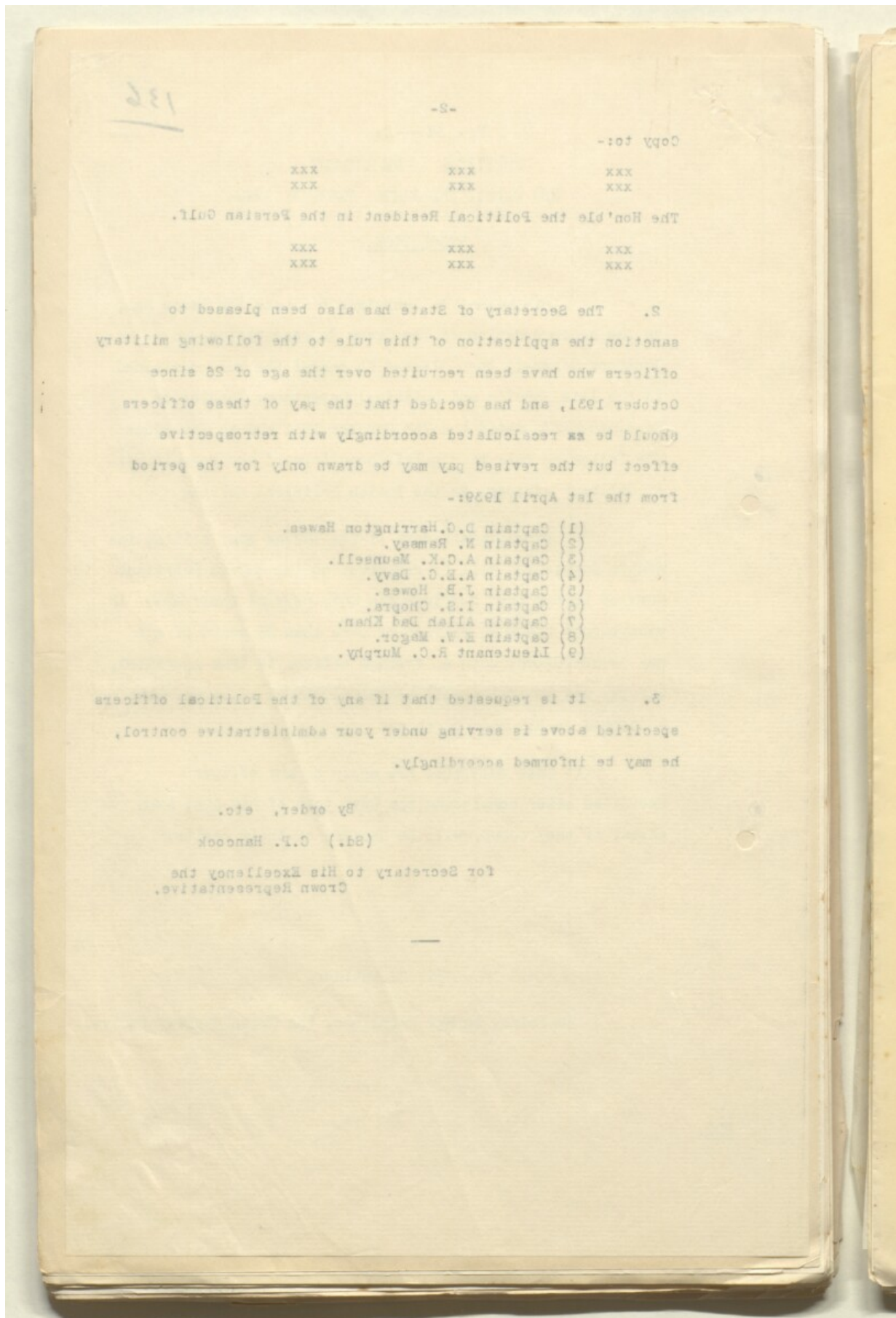
- (1) Captain D.G. Harrington Hawes.
- (2) Captain N. Ramsay.
- (3) Captain A.C.K. Maunsell.
- (4) Captain A.E.G. Davy.
- (5) Captain J.B. Howes.
- (6) Captain I.G. Chopra.
- (7) Captain Allah Dad Khan.
- (8) Captain E.W. Magor.
- (9) Lieutenant R.C. Murphy.

3. It is requested that if any of the Political officers specified above is serving under your administrative control, he may be informed accordingly.

By order, etc.

(Sd.) C.P. Hancock

for Secretary to His Excellency the  
Crown Representative.







15/18

46

137

No. 336 -79/64

Res. P. G. 32.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 14th March 1940

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :-  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Khurramshahr,

913  
19-3-40

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. - , dated the - 19 .

By order,  
*[Signature]*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

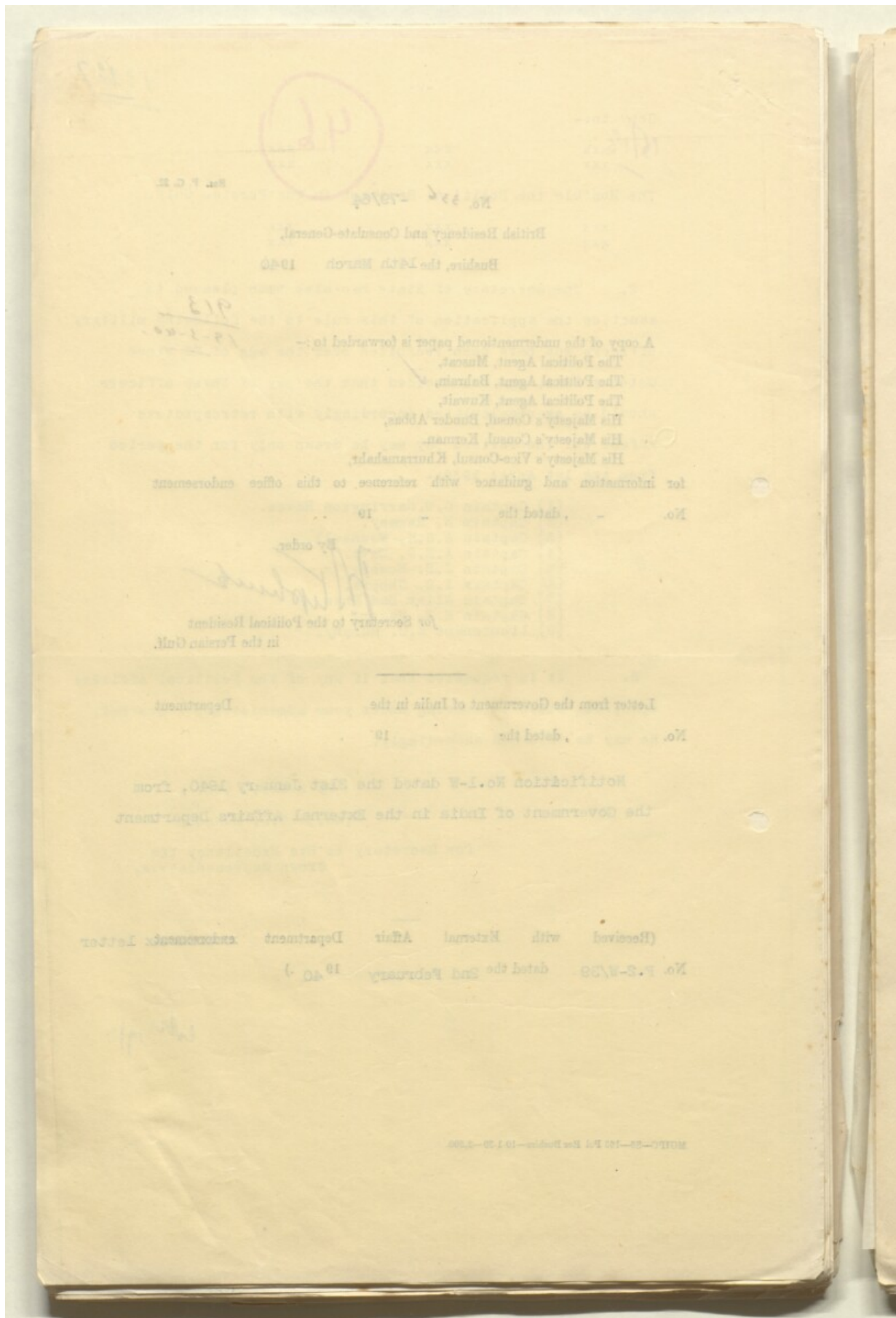
Letter from the Government of India in the Department  
No. , dated the 19 .

Notification No.1-W dated the 31st January 1940, from  
the Government of India in the External Affairs Department

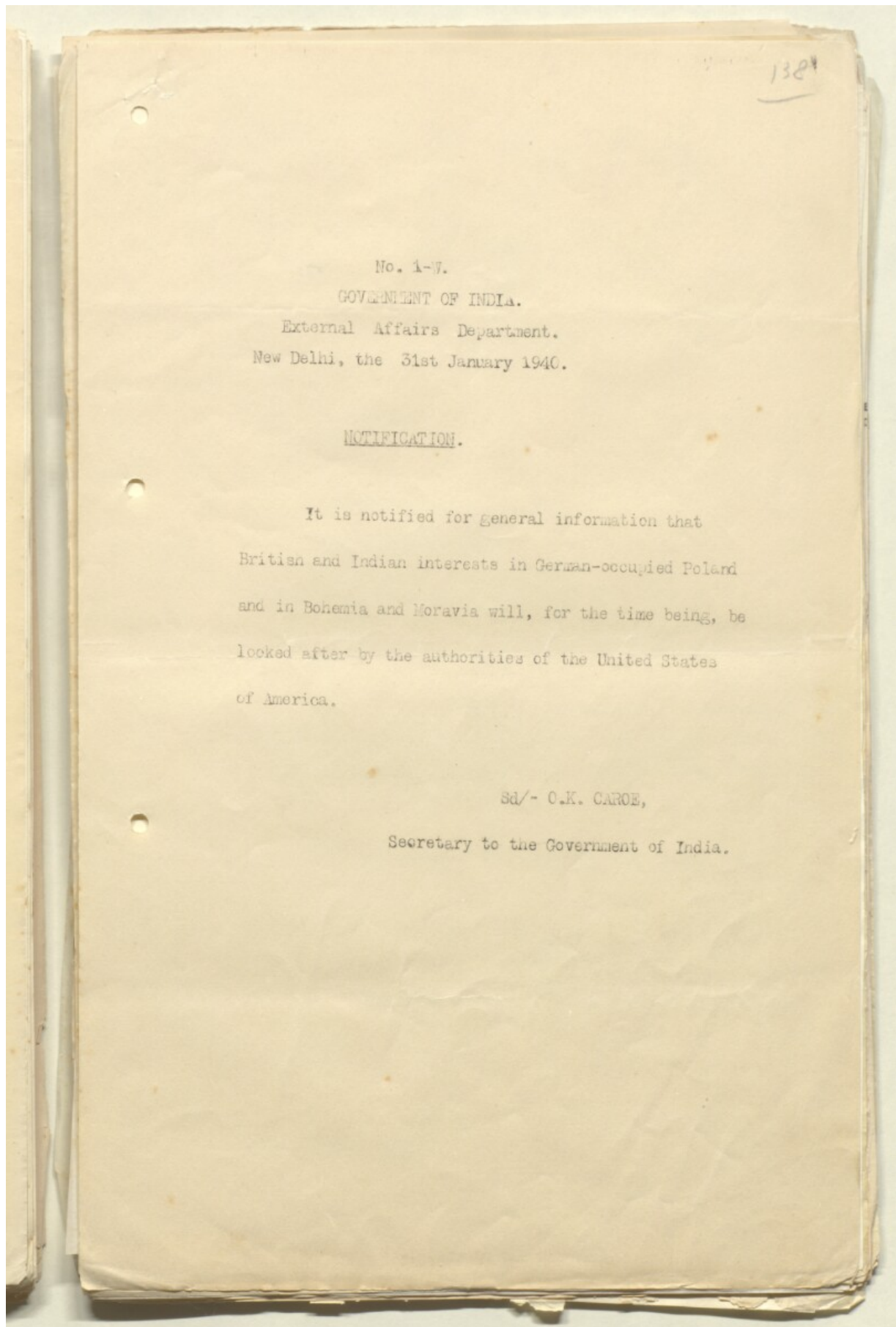
(Received with External Affairs Department endorsement letter  
No. F.2-W/39 dated the 2nd February 1940 .)

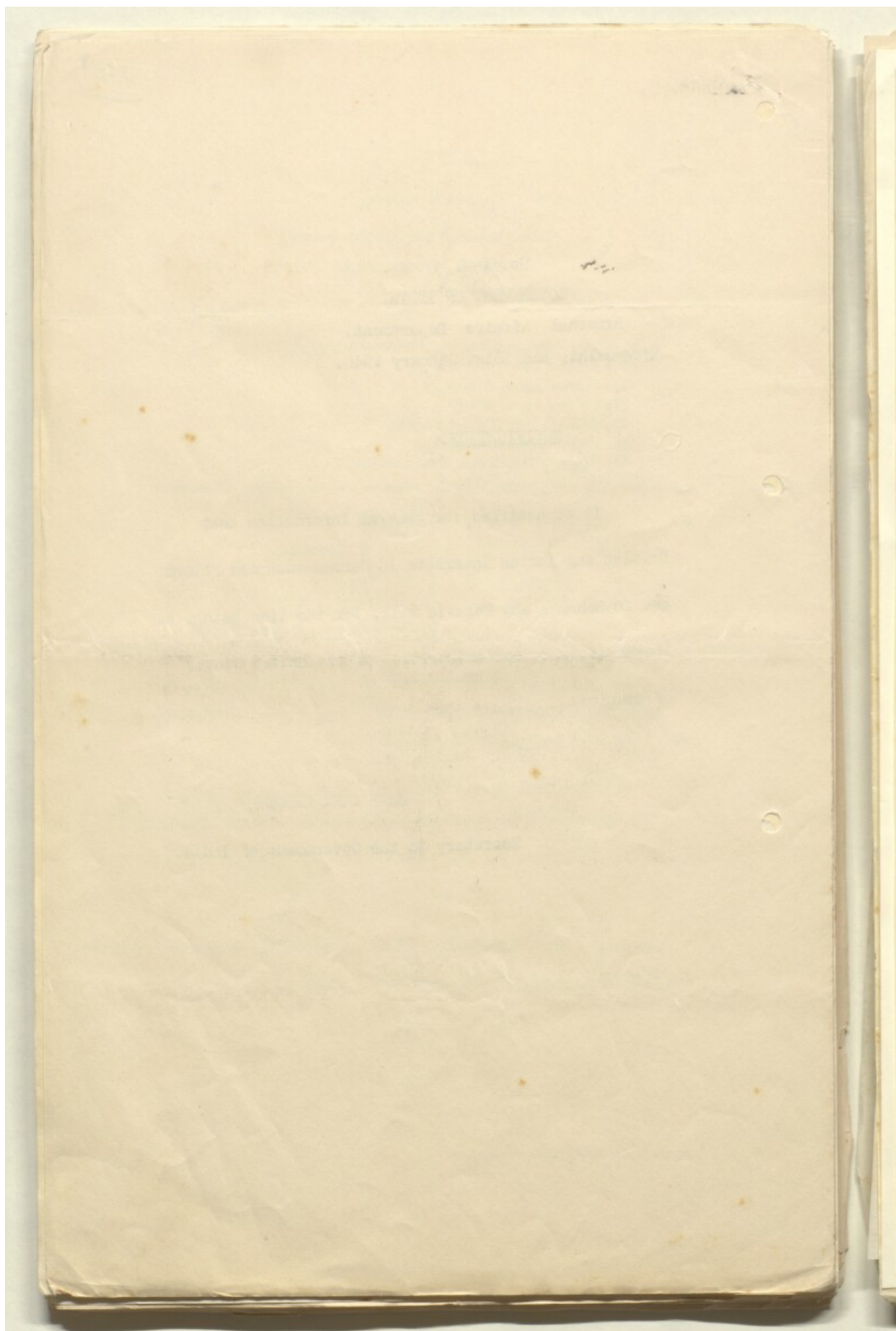
19/3

MGIPC-S5-163 Pol Res Bushire-10-1-39-2,500.













BY AIR MAIL.

47

139  
9 u no

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER.

1100  
10400.

From

Foreign, New Delhi.

To

1. British Minister, Kabul.
2. British Minister, Nepal.
3. Prodrome, Bangkok.
4. Political Agent, Bahrain.
5. Political Agent, Gangtok.

No. F.37-F.O./40.

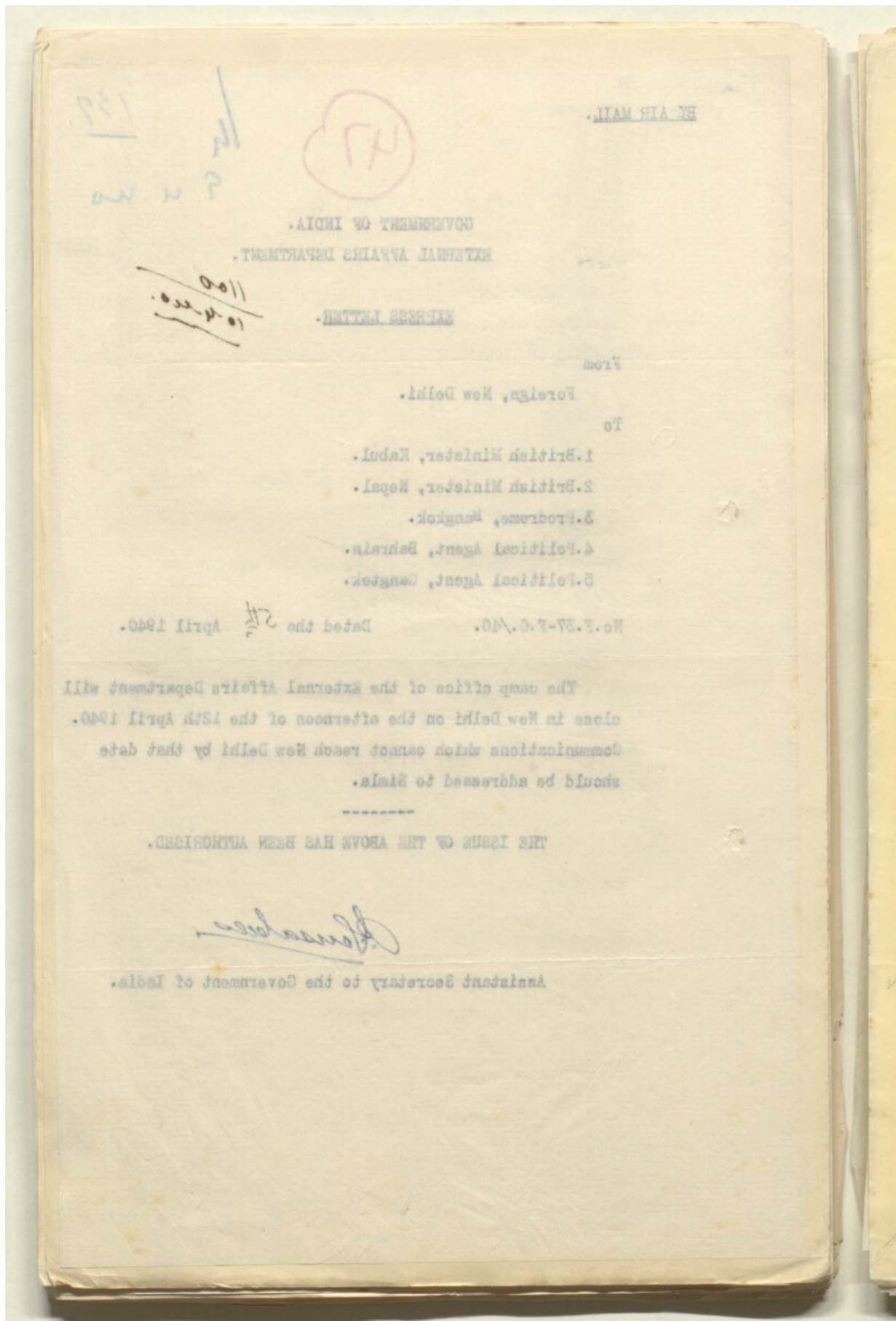
Dated the 5<sup>th</sup> April 1940.

The camp office of the External Affairs Department will close in New Delhi on the afternoon of the 12th April 1940. Communications which cannot reach New Delhi by that date should be addressed to Simla.

-----  
THE ISSUE OF THE ABOVE HAS BEEN AUTHORISED.

*A. Sansabees*

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.







15/18  
2208  
14-8-40. No. 1033 -79/78.  
British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 3rd Aug. 19 40

Res. P. G. 32.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :-  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain,  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Khurramshahr,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement

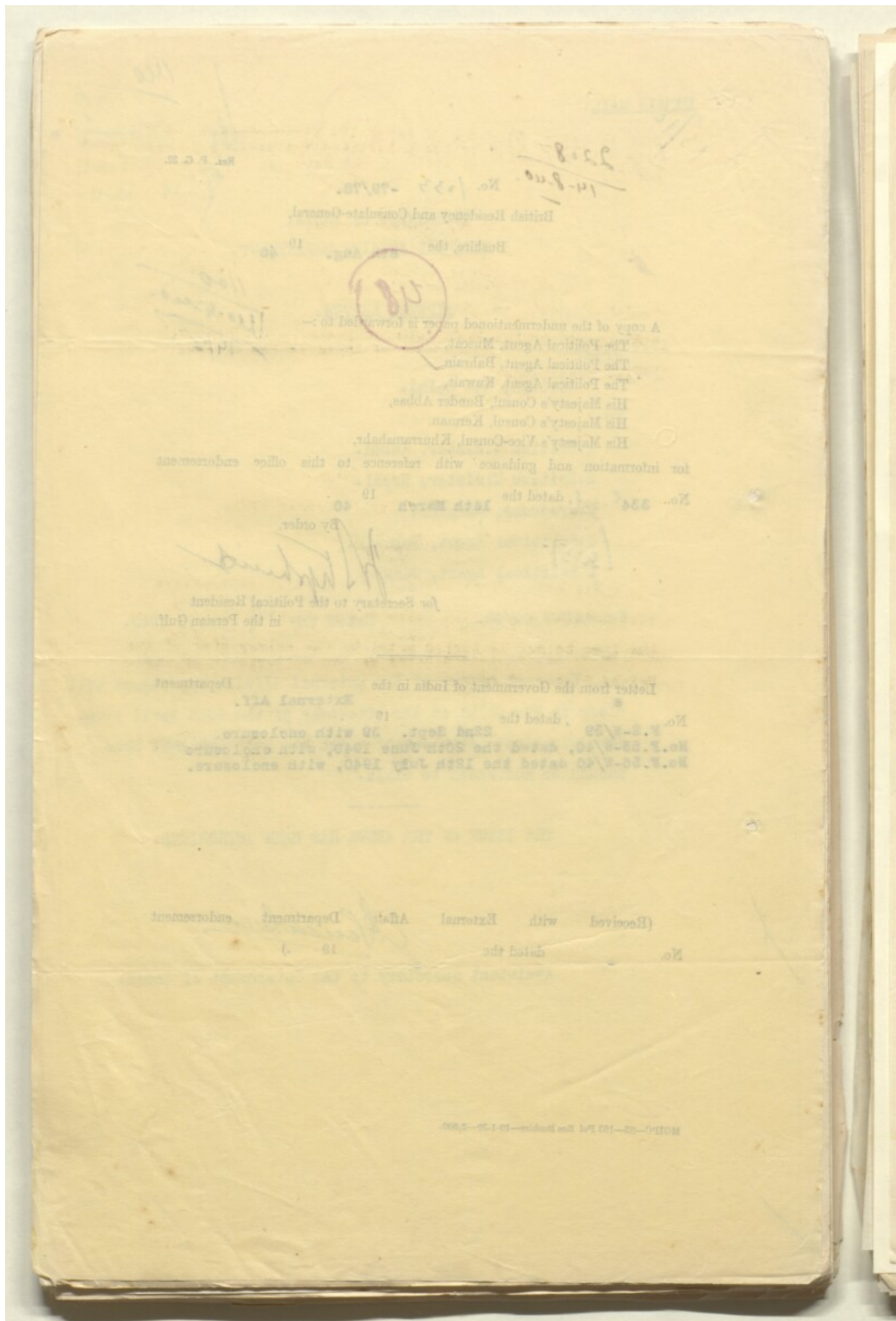
No. 334<sup>336</sup>, dated the 14th March 19 40

By order,  
[Signature]  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Letter from the Government of India in the Department  
External Aff.  
No. F.2-W/39, dated the 22nd Sept. 39 with enclosure.  
No. F.53-W/40, dated the 20th June 1940, with enclosure  
No. F.56-W/40 dated the 12th July 1940, with enclosure.

(Received with External Affair Department endorsement  
No. dated the 19 .)

MGIPC-85-163 Pol Res Bushire-10-1-39-2,500.







141  
(Copy of letter No.F.2-W/39 dated the 22nd September 1939,  
from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department,  
Simla.)

British and Indian interests  
in Germany.

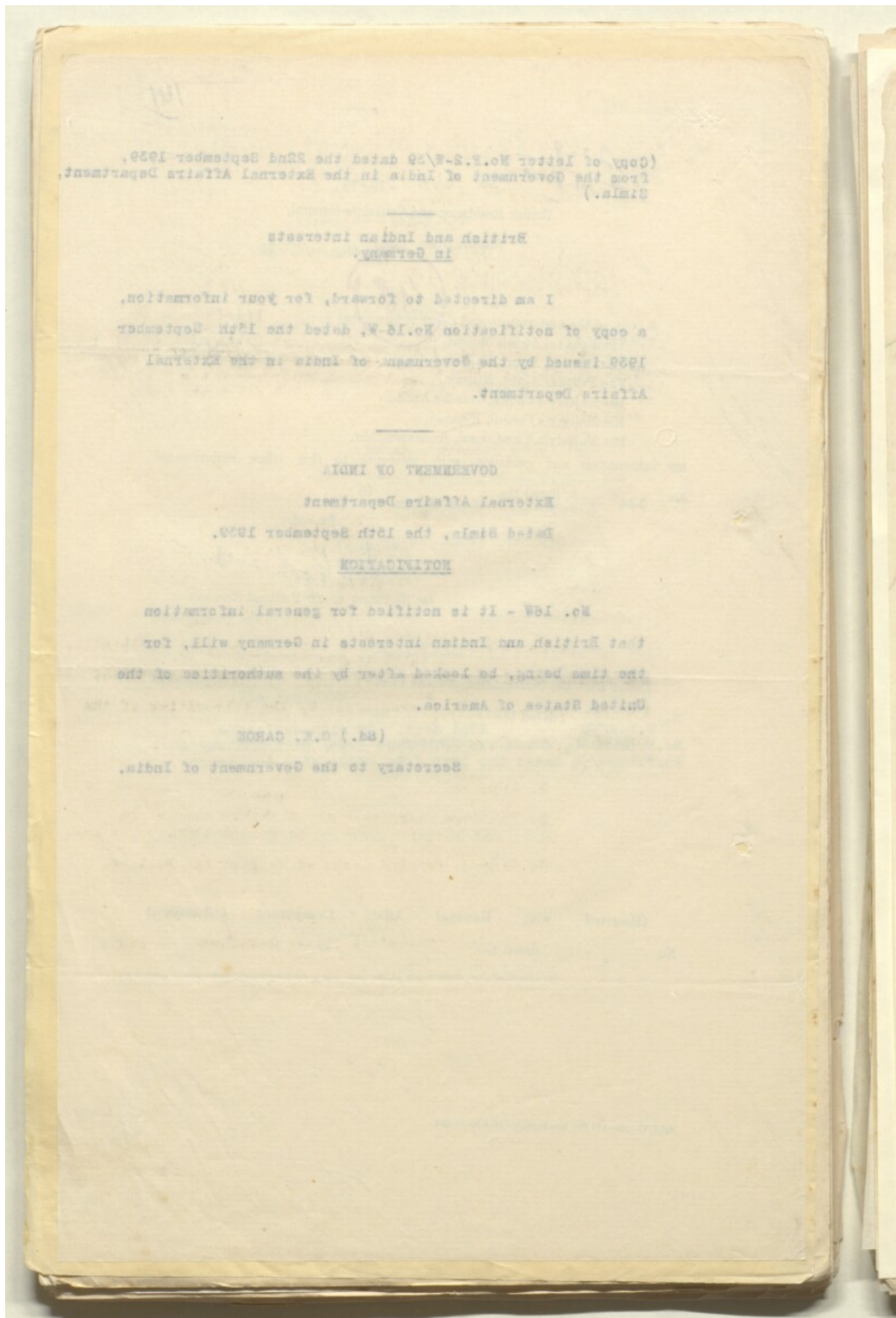
I am directed to forward, for your information,  
a copy of notification No.16-W, dated the 15th September  
1939 issued by the Government of India in the External  
Affairs Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
External Affairs Department  
Dated Simla, the 15th September 1939.

NOTIFICATION

No. 16W - It is notified for general information  
that British and Indian interests in Germany will, for  
the time being, be looked after by the authorities of the  
United States of America.

(Sd.) O.K. CAROE  
Secretary to the Government of India.







142  
(Copy of letter No.F.53-W/40 dated the 20th June 1940  
from the Government of India in the External Affairs  
Department, New Delhi.)

British and Indian interests in Denmark, the area  
round Oslo (Norway) and German-occupied parts of  
Belgium and Holland.

In continuation of the letter from the Government of  
India in the External Affairs Department No.F.2-W/39 dated  
the 2nd February 1940, I am directed to forward for your  
information a copy of Notification No.7-W dated the 10th  
June 1940,

NO.7-W

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

External Affairs Department  
Dated Simla, the 10th June 1940.

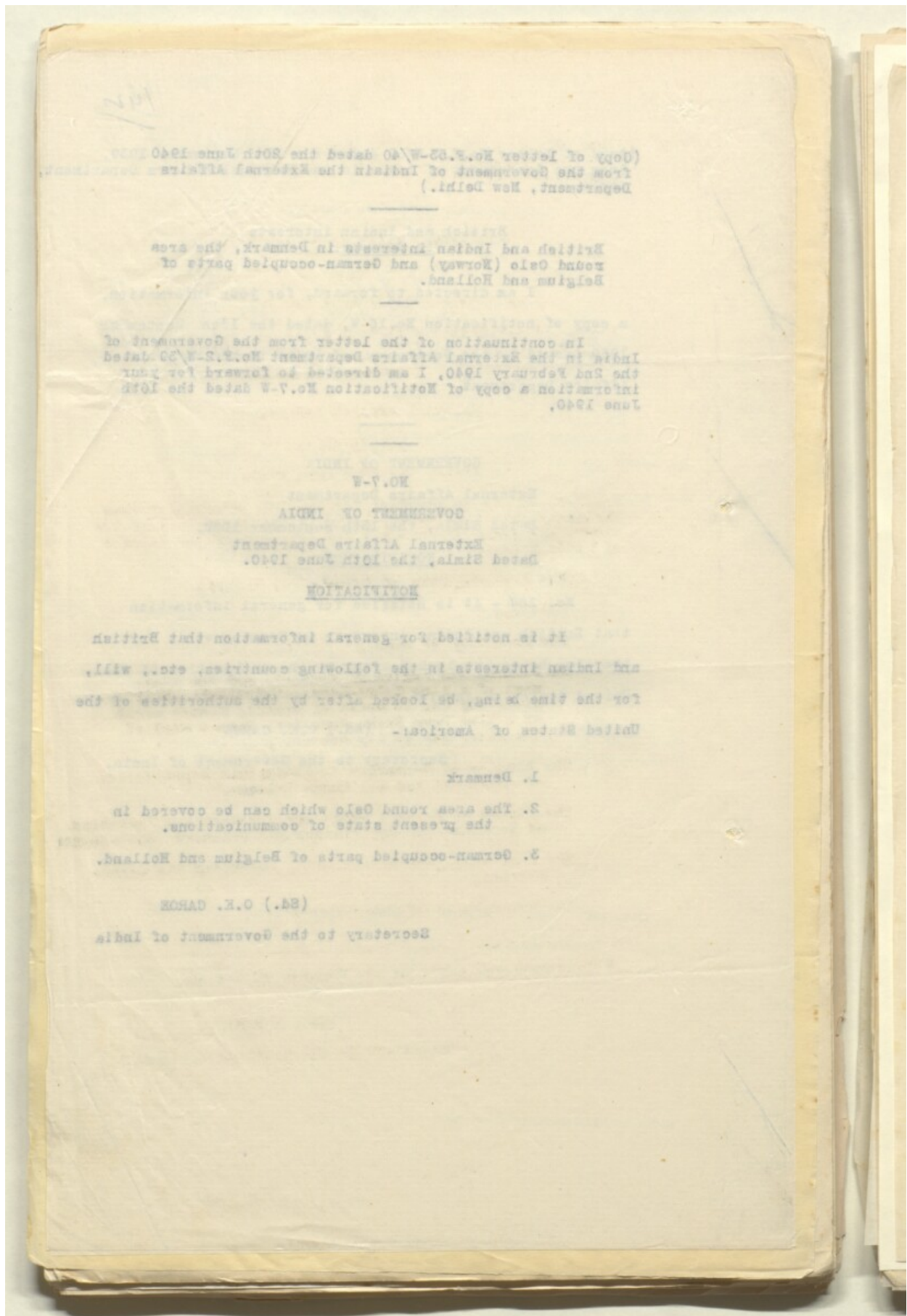
NOTIFICATION

It is notified for general information that British  
and Indian interests in the following countries, etc., will,  
for the time being, be looked after by the authorities of the  
United States of America:-

1. Denmark
2. The area round Oslo which can be covered in  
the present state of communications.
3. German-occupied parts of Belgium and Holland.

(Sd.) O.K. CAROE

Secretary to the Government of India







143  
(Copy of letter No.F.56-W/40 dated the 12th July 1940,  
from the Government of India in the External Affairs  
Department, New Delhi.)

Territories under enemy occupation

I am directed to forward for your information  
a copy of notification No.12-W dated the 18th June 1940,

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Notification

Simla, the 18th June 1940.

No.12-W. -- It is notified for general information that  
the areas specified below, being in the occupation of the  
enemy, are enemy territories for purposes of the Defence  
of India Rules:--

The Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia

Slovakia

The Free City of Danzig

In Poland, the region of Suwalki, and the areas  
west of a line Kolno-Lomza--Ostrolenka--Malkin--  
River Bug (up to South of Sokal), thence north  
of a line Rawa Ruska-Jaroslav, thence west of  
the River San to its source. ,

The Kingdom of Denmark,\* excluding the Dependencies  
of Greenland and the Faroe Islands,

The Kingdom of Norway, excluding the Northern Provinces  
of Nordland, Troms, Finnmark and Svalbard (Spitzbergen)

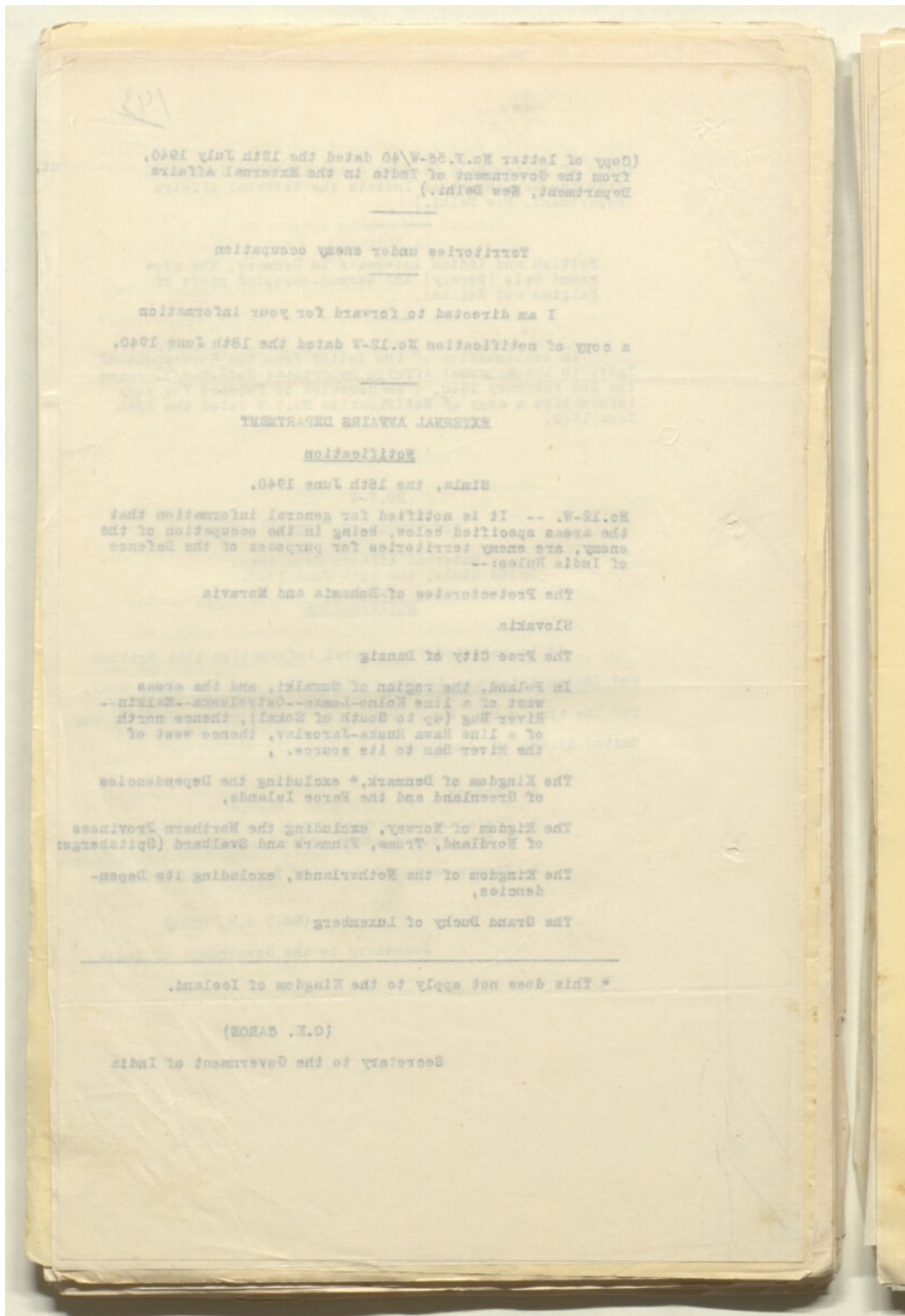
The Kingdom of the Netherlands, excluding its Depen-  
dencies,

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg

\* This does not apply to the Kingdom of Iceland.

(O.K. SAROE)

Secretary to the Government of India







144.

(49)

Res. P. G. 32.

No. 1189 -79/78

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 16th Sept. 1940

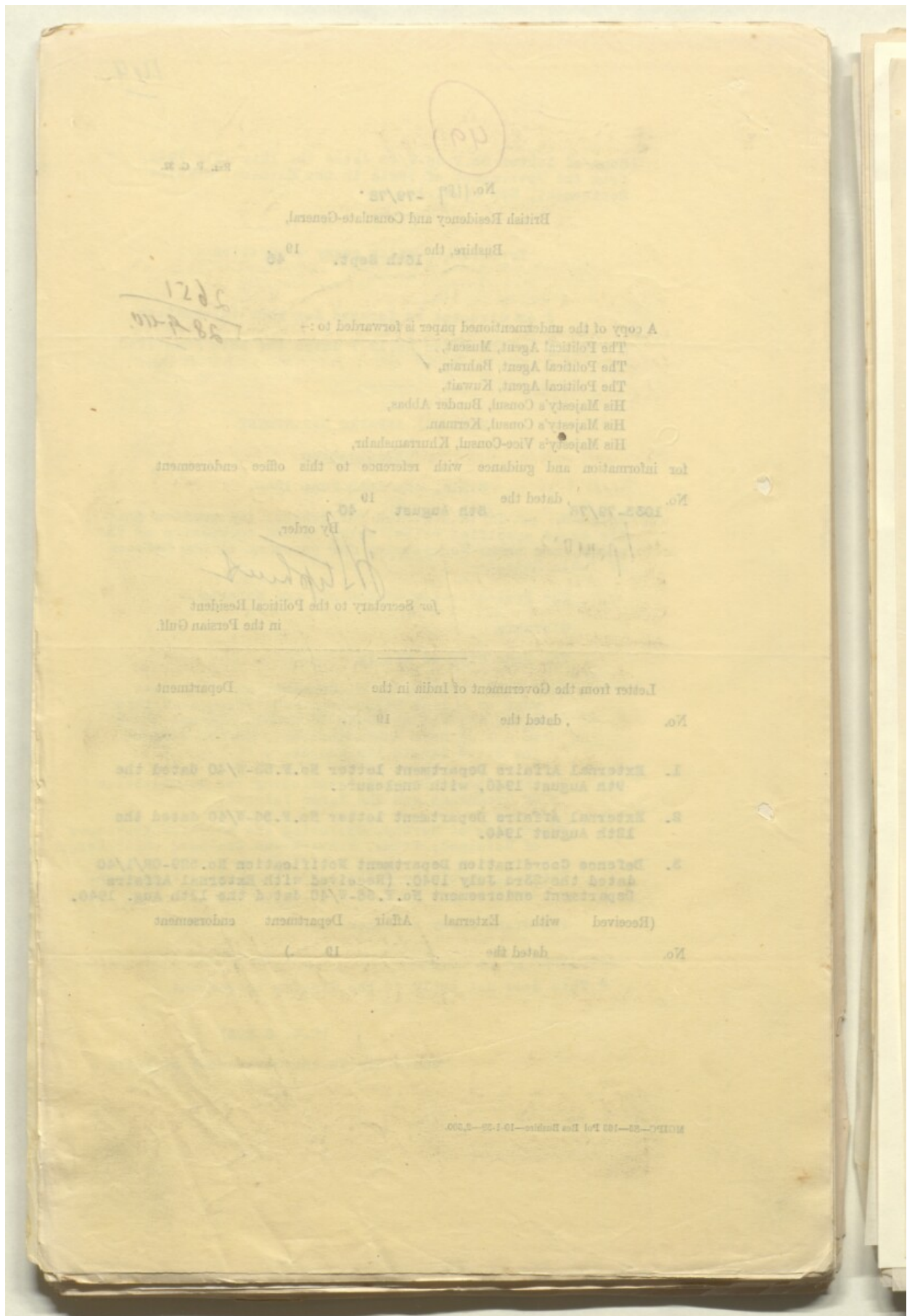
A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :-  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman.  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Khurramshahr,  
for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement

No. 1033-79/78, dated the 8th August 1940  
By order,  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Letter from the Government of India in the Department  
No. , dated the 19 .

1. External Affairs Department letter No.F.53-W/40 dated the 9th August 1940, with enclosure.
2. External Affairs Department letter No.F.55-W/40 dated the 12th August 1940.
3. Defence Coordination Department Notification No.529-OR/1/40 dated the 23rd July 1940. (Received with External Affairs Department endorsement No.F.56-W/40 dated the 13th Aug. 1940.)  
(Received with External Affairs Department endorsement  
No. dated the 19 .)

MGIPC-S5-163 Pol Res Bushire-10-1-30-2,500.







1. (Copy of letter No.F.55-W/40 dated the 9th August 1940, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi,).

British and Indian interests in Enemy  
and Enemy occupied territories.

In continuation of the letter from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, No.53-W/40, dated the 20th June 1940, I am directed to forward for ~~the~~ your information a copy of Notification No.16-W/40, dated the 10th July 1940.

(External Affairs Department Notification dated 10-7-1940.)

No.16-W/40 -- In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the External Affairs Department No.7-W, dated the 10th June 1940, it is notified for general information that British and Indian interests in the territories specified below will, for the time being, be looked after by the authorities of the United States of America:--

1. The Kingdom of Denmark, excluding the Dependencies of Greenland and the Faroe Islands.
2. The Kingdom of Norway, excluding the Northern Provinces of Nordland, Troms, Finnmark and Svalbard (Spitzbergen).
3. The Kingdom of the Netherlands excluding its Dependencies.
4. The Kingdom of Belgium

2. (Copy of letter No.F.56-W/40 dated the 12th August 1940, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Dept.)

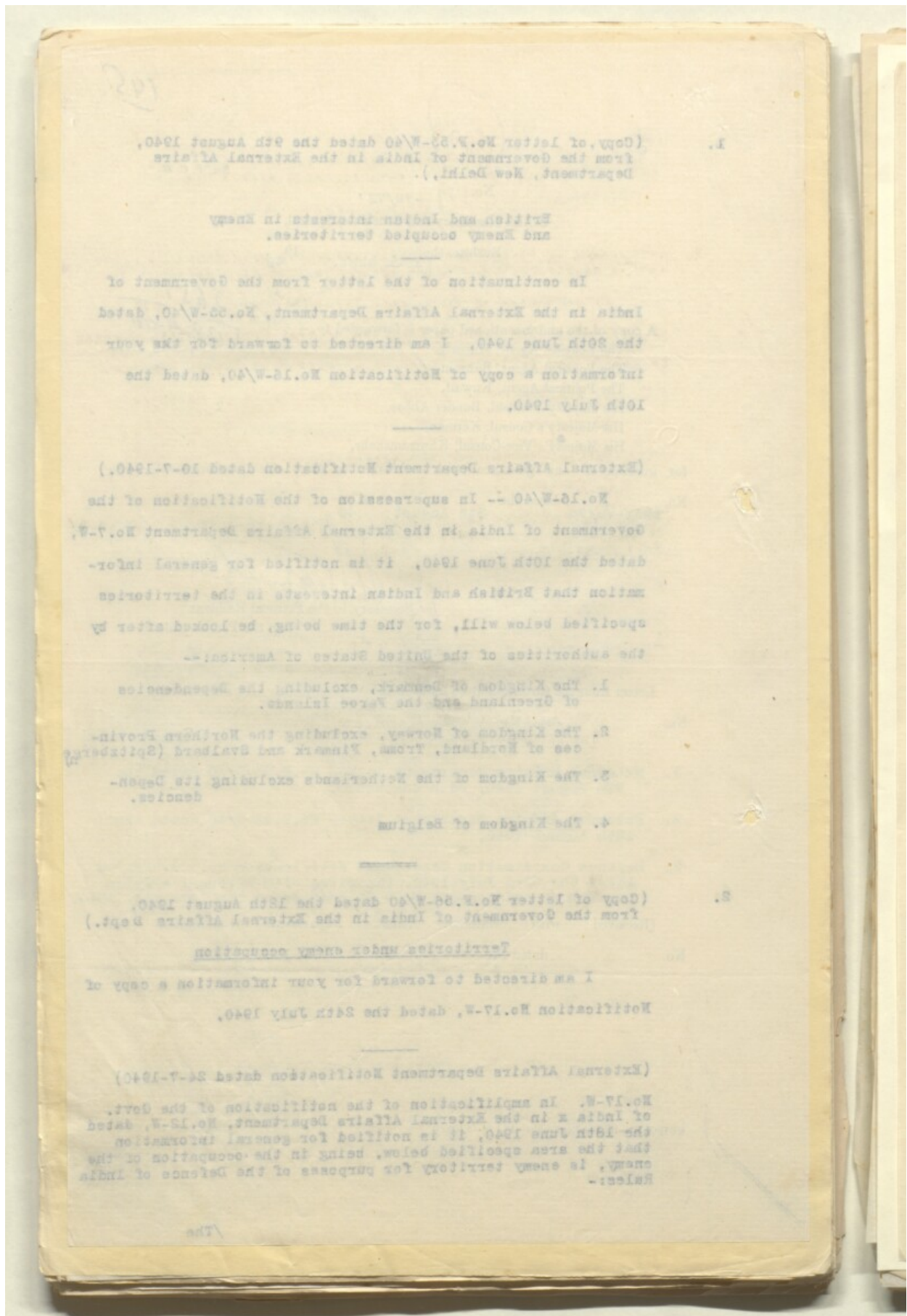
Territories under enemy occupation

I am directed to forward for your information a copy of Notification No.17-W, dated the 24th July 1940,

(External Affairs Department Notification dated 24-7-1940)

No.17-W. In amplification of the notification of the Govt. of India in the External Affairs Department, No.12-W, dated the 18th June 1940, it is notified for general information that the area specified below, being in the occupation of the enemy, is enemy territory for purposes of the Defence of India Rules:-

/The







2. 146

The Kingdom of Belgium, excluding the Belgian Congo  
and the mandated territory of Ruanda Urundi.

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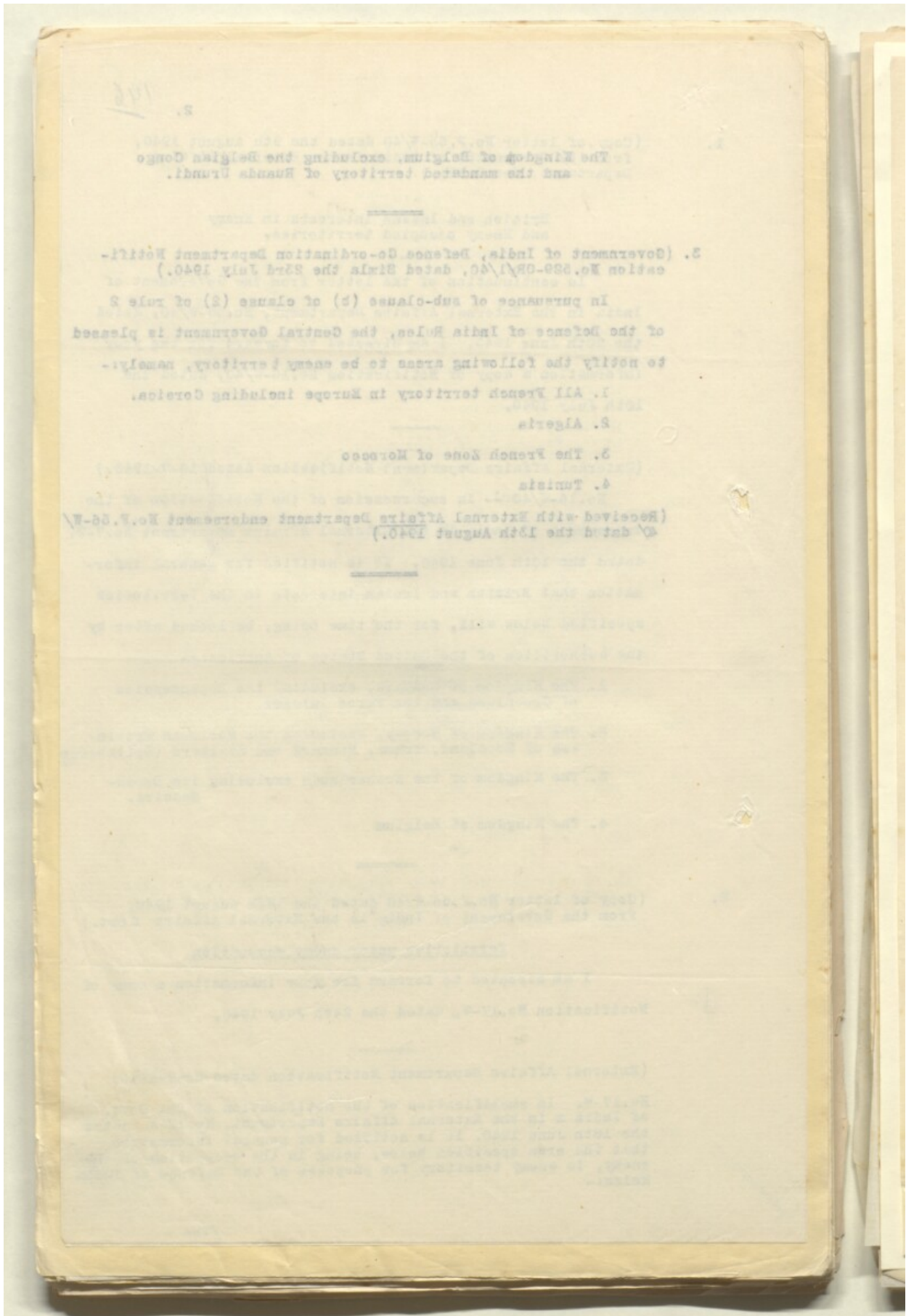
3. (Government of India, Defence Co-ordination Department Notification No.529-OR/1/40, dated Simla the 23rd July 1940.)

In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of rule 2  
of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased  
to notify the following areas to be enemy territory, namely:-

1. All French territory in Europe including Corsica.
2. Algeria
3. The French Zone of Morocco
4. Tunisia

(Received with External Affairs Department endorsement No.F.56-W/  
4/ dated the 13th August 1940.)

---







(Copy of letter No.F.168(2)-G/40 dated the 28th August 1940, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, and others.)

Subject: Reclassification of all Army and Air Force Instructions (India) and India Army and Air Force Orders, as "F.O.U.O"

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have decided, as a measure of security, to classify all Army and Air Force Instructions (India) and India Army and Air Force Orders, as "for official use only", with effect from the 15th July 1940.

2. I am to request that precautions may be taken to ensure that none of these publications in your possession fall into the hands of unauthorised persons and that no portion of them is released to the press.

No. 1203 -77/8.

A copy of the abovementioned paper is forwarded

to:

The Political Agent, Muscat  
The Political Agent, Kuwait  
The Political Agent, Bahrain,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman  
His Majesty's Consul, Bandar Abbas,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mahorramshahr,

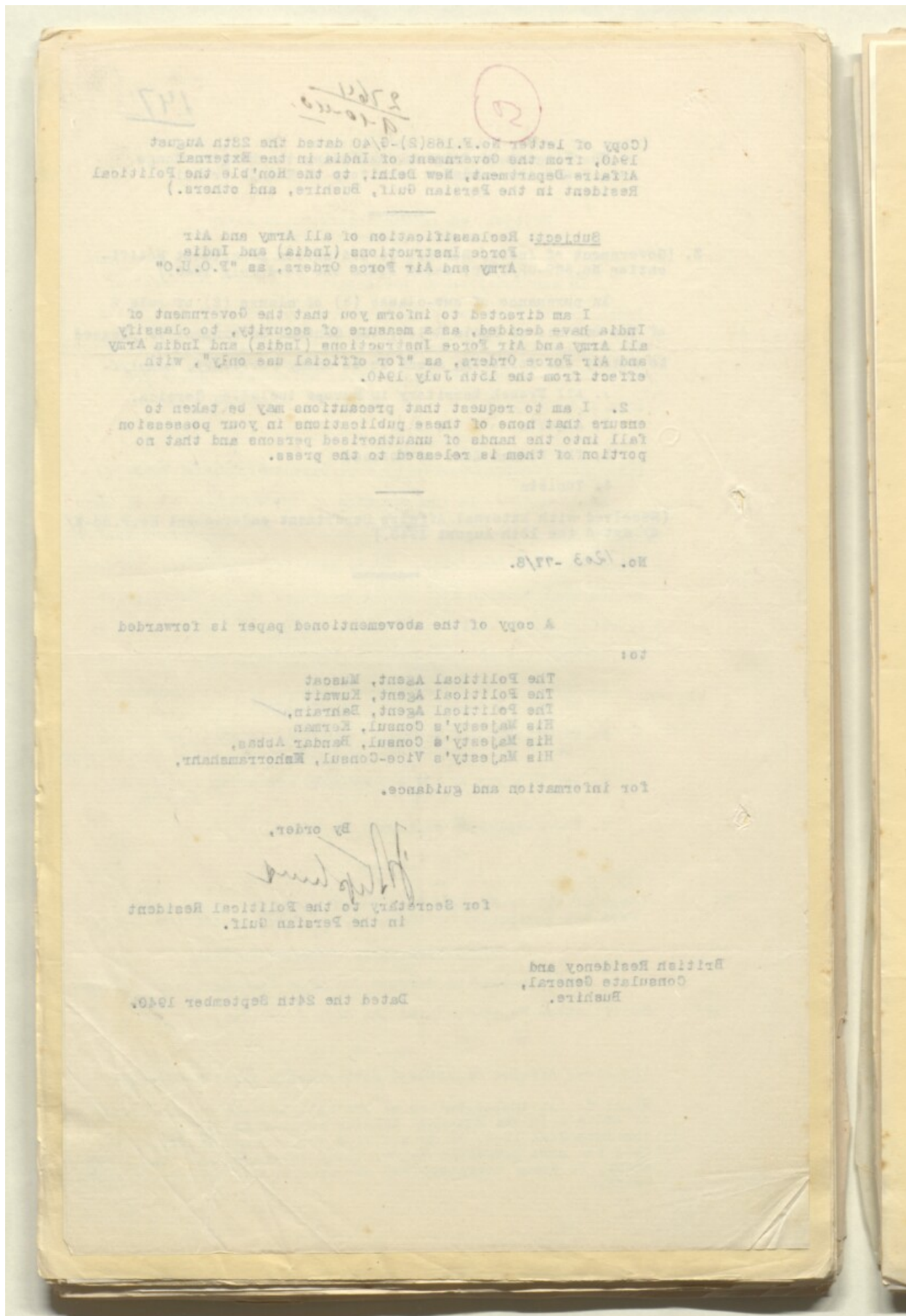
for information and guidance.

By order,

for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

British Residency and  
Consulate General,  
Bushire.

Dated the 24th September 1940.







15/18

2855.  
20-10-40.

517

148

No. 1237-79/78. Res. P. G. 32.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 12th October, 1940.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :-  
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain, ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,  
His Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas,  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Khurramshahr,

for information and guidance with reference to this office endorsement  
No. 1189-79/78, dated the 16th Sept. 1940.

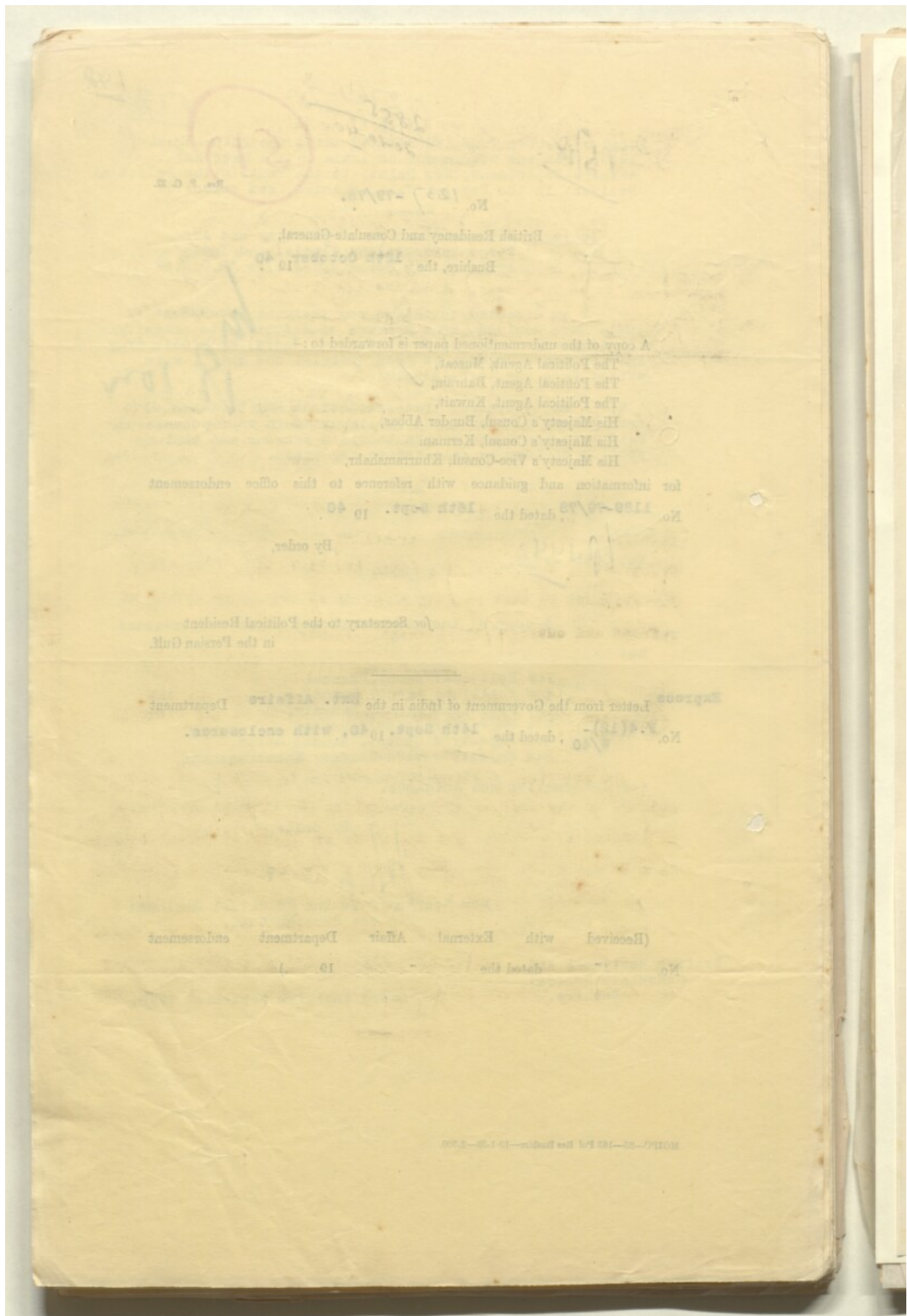
By order,

for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

Express Letter from the Government of India in the Ext. Affairs Department  
No. F.4(12)-  
W/40, dated the 14th Sept. 1940, with enclosures.

(Received with External Affairs Department endorsement  
No. - dated the - 19 .)

MGIPC-S3-163 Pol Res Bushire-10-1-39-2,500.







149  
(Copy of Express Letter No.F.4(12)-W/40 dated the 14th September 1940, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, Simla.)

Prohibition on exports to French Somaliland

A copy of the communications noted in the margin is

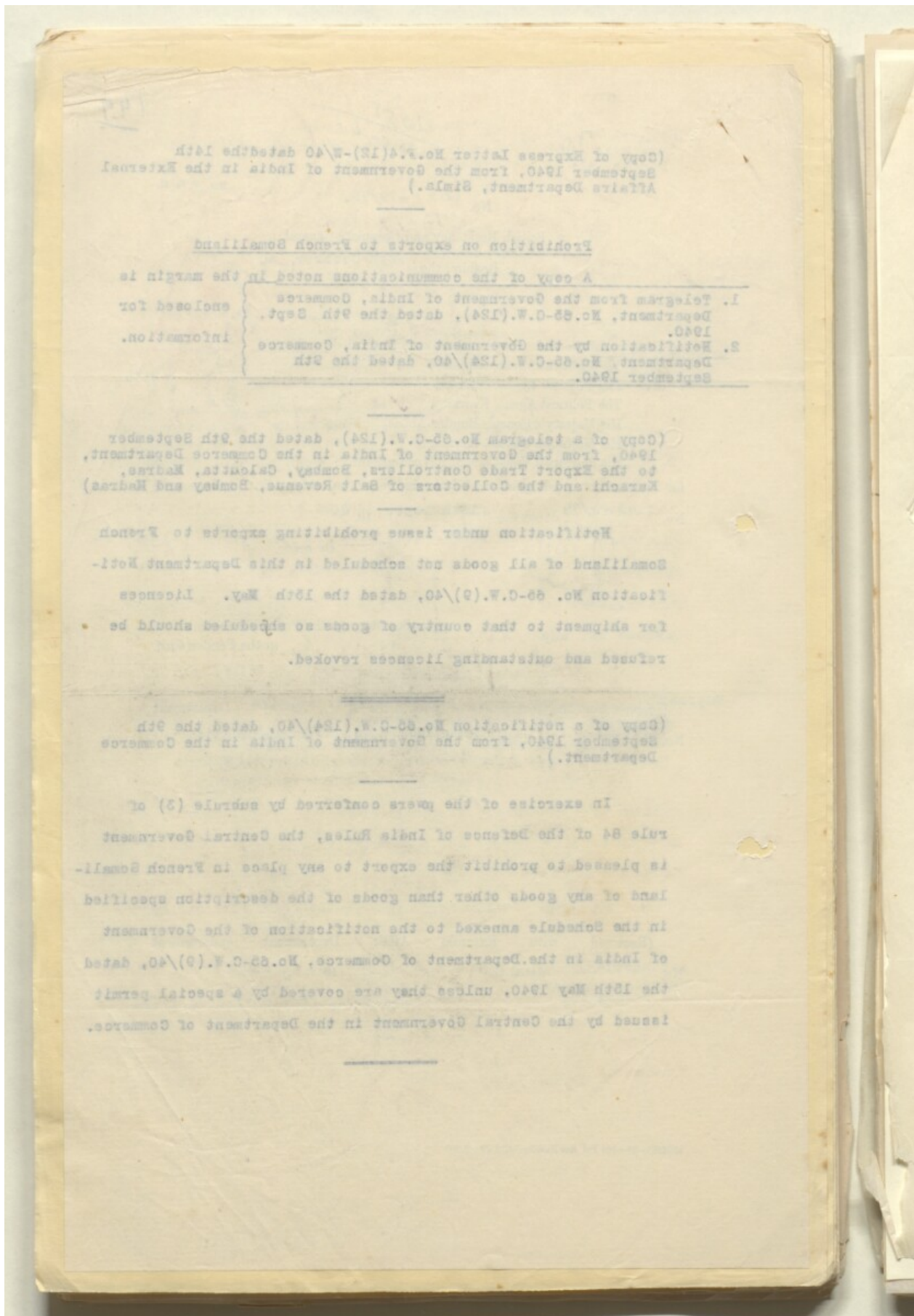
- |                                                                                                                    |                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Telegram from the Government of India, Commerce Department, No.65-C.W.(124), dated the 9th Sept. 1940.          | } enclosed for information. |
| 2. Notification by the Government of India, Commerce Department, No.65-C.W.(124)/40, dated the 9th September 1940. |                             |

(Copy of a telegram No.65-C.W.(124), dated the 9th September 1940, from the Government of India in the Commerce Department, to the Export Trade Controllers, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and the Collectors of Salt Revenue, Bombay and Madras)

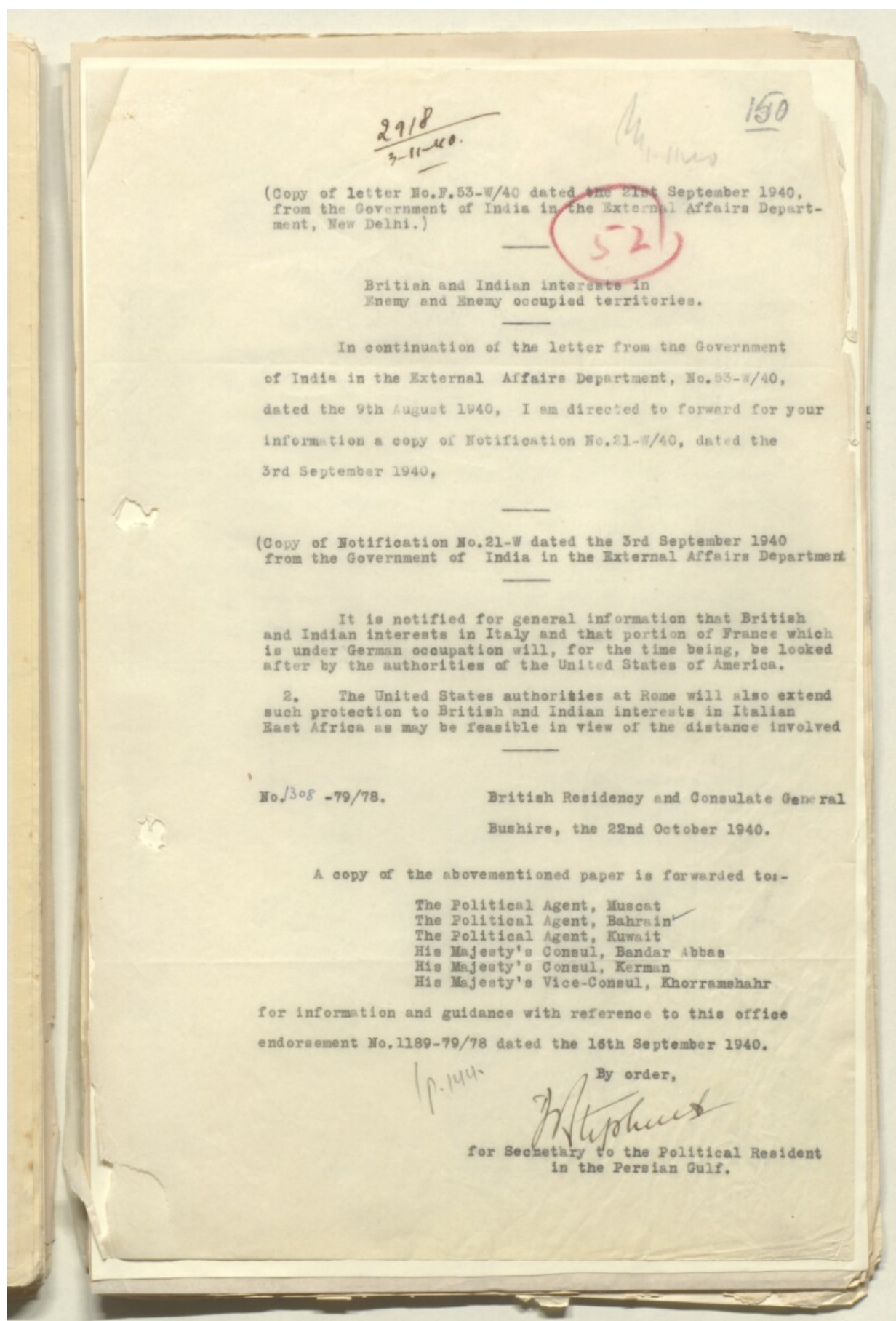
Notification under issue prohibiting exports to French Somaliland of all goods not scheduled in this Department Notification No. 65-C.W.(9)/40, dated the 15th May. Licences for shipment to that country of goods so scheduled should be refused and outstanding licences revoked.

(Copy of a notification No.65-C.W.(124)/40, dated the 9th September 1940, from the Government of India in the Commerce Department.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by subrule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the export to any place in French Somaliland of any goods other than goods of the description specified in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No.65-C.W.(9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940, unless they are covered by a special permit issued by the Central Government in the Department of Commerce.







2918  
3-11-40. 150

(Copy of letter No.F.53-W/40 dated the 21st September 1940, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi.)

521

British and Indian interests in  
Enemy and Enemy occupied territories.

In continuation of the letter from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, No.53-W/40, dated the 9th August 1940, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of Notification No.21-W/40, dated the 3rd September 1940,

(Copy of Notification No.21-W dated the 3rd September 1940 from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department)

It is notified for general information that British and Indian interests in Italy and that portion of France which is under German occupation will, for the time being, be looked after by the authorities of the United States of America.

2. The United States authorities at Rome will also extend such protection to British and Indian interests in Italian East Africa as may be feasible in view of the distance involved

No.308 -79/78.

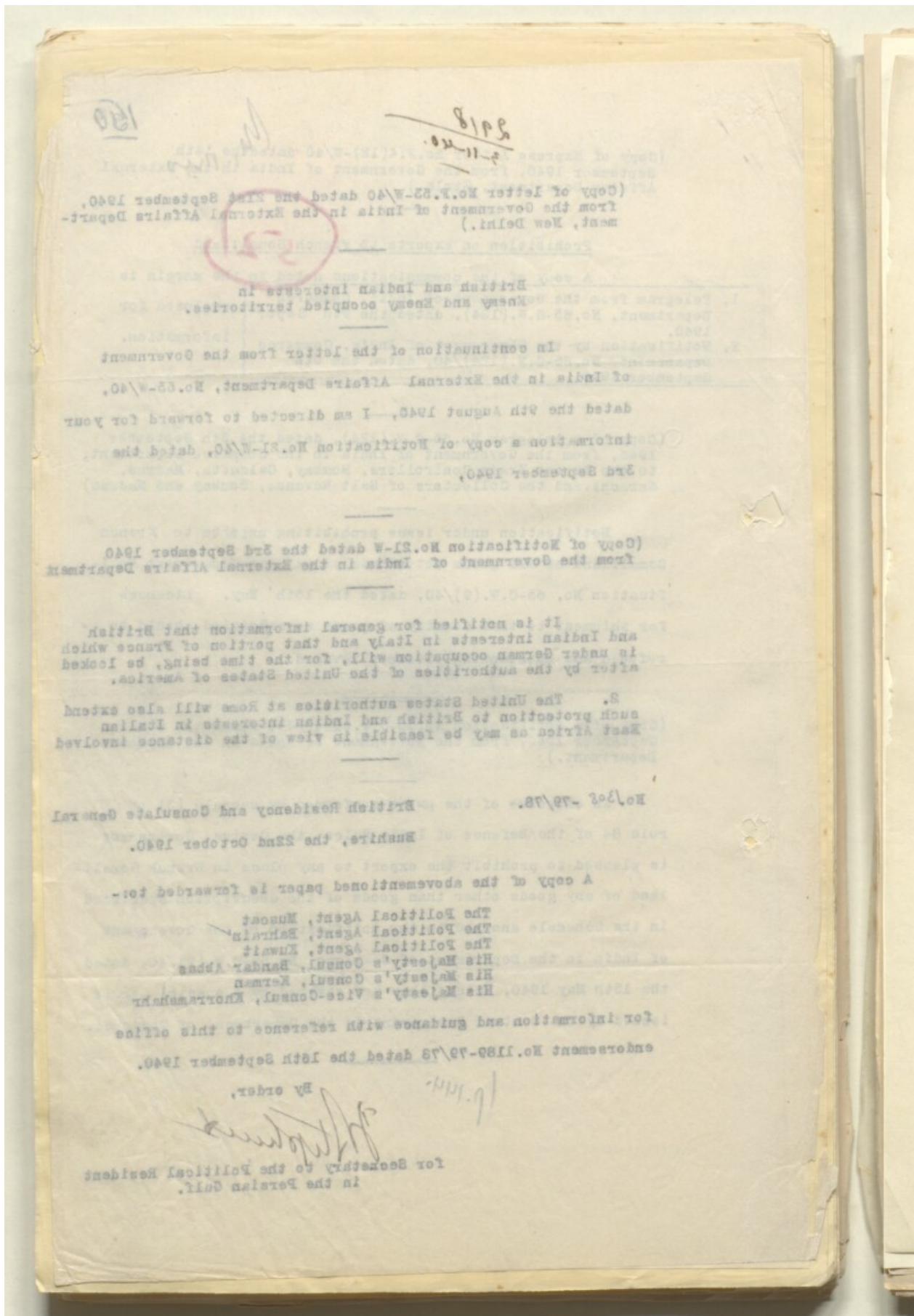
British Residency and Consulate General  
Bushire, the 22nd October 1940.

A copy of the abovementioned paper is forwarded to:-

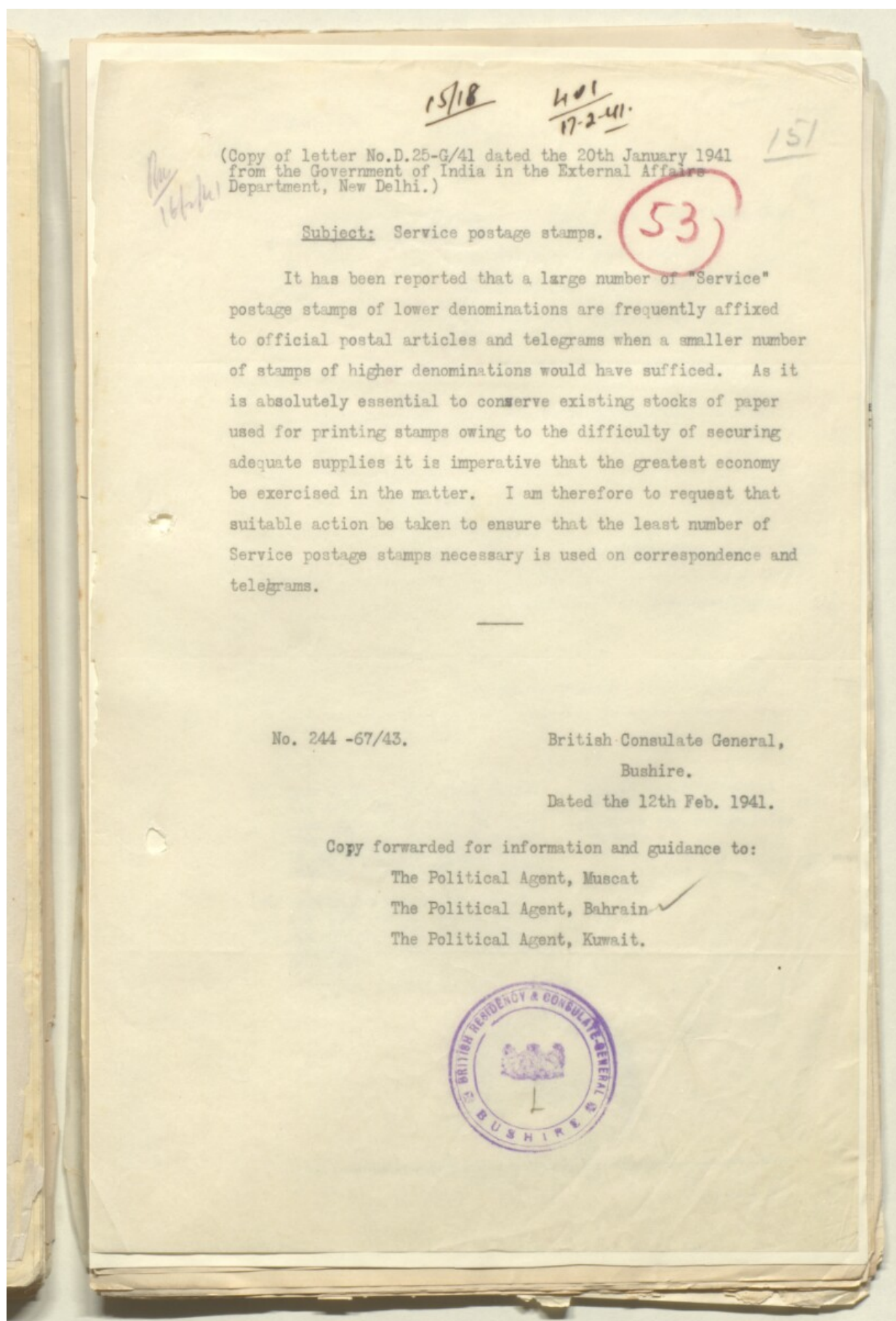
The Political Agent, Muscat  
The Political Agent, Bahrain  
The Political Agent, Kuwait  
His Majesty's Consul, Bandar Abbas  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman  
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Khorramshahr

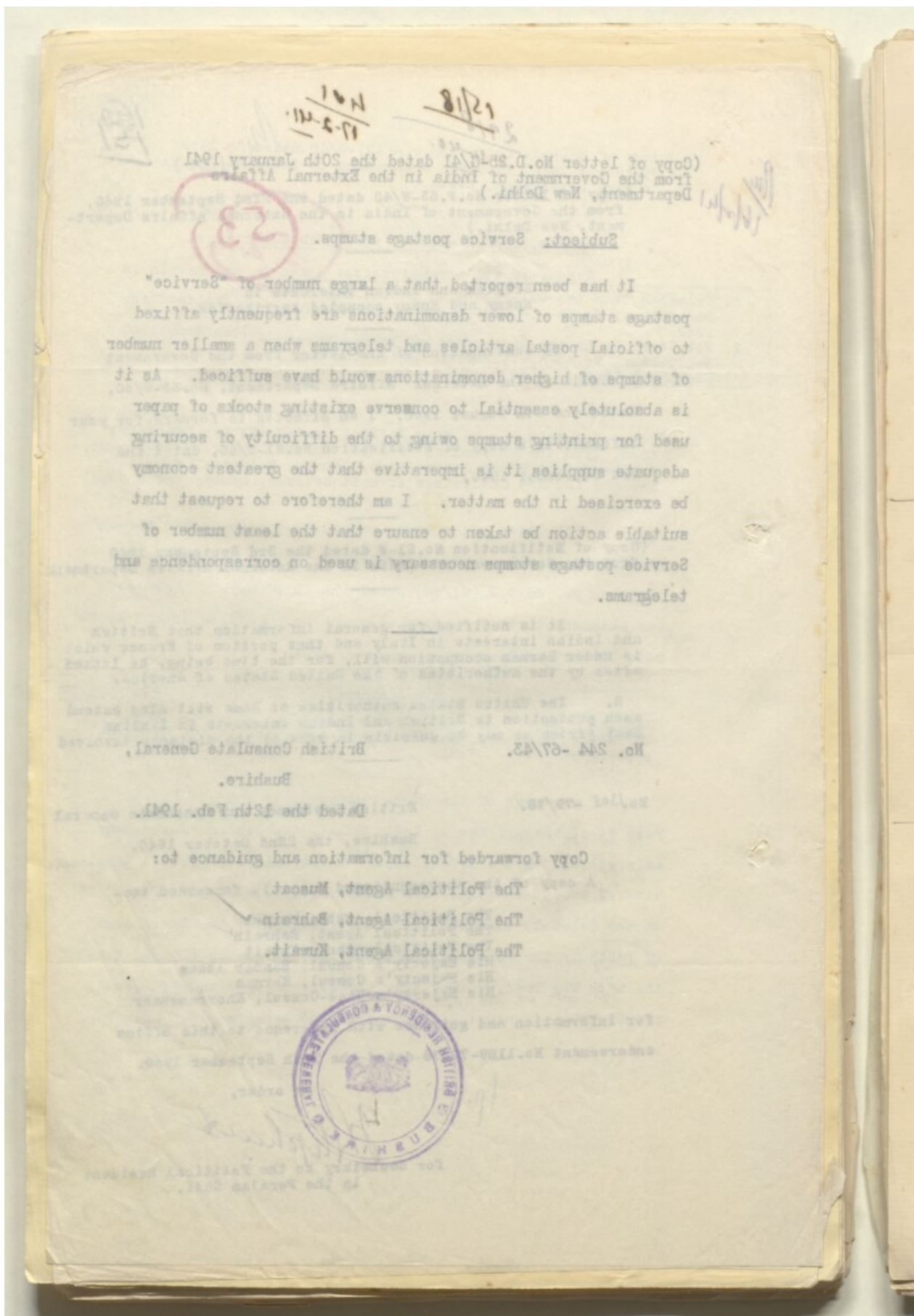
for information and guidance with reference to this office  
endorsement No.1189-79/78 dated the 16th September 1940.

1p.144.  
By order,  
*[Signature]*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.













152

Recd 3/5

No 466-13/92.

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The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

(54)

The Political Agent, Muscat  
The Political Agent, Bahrain ✓  
The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

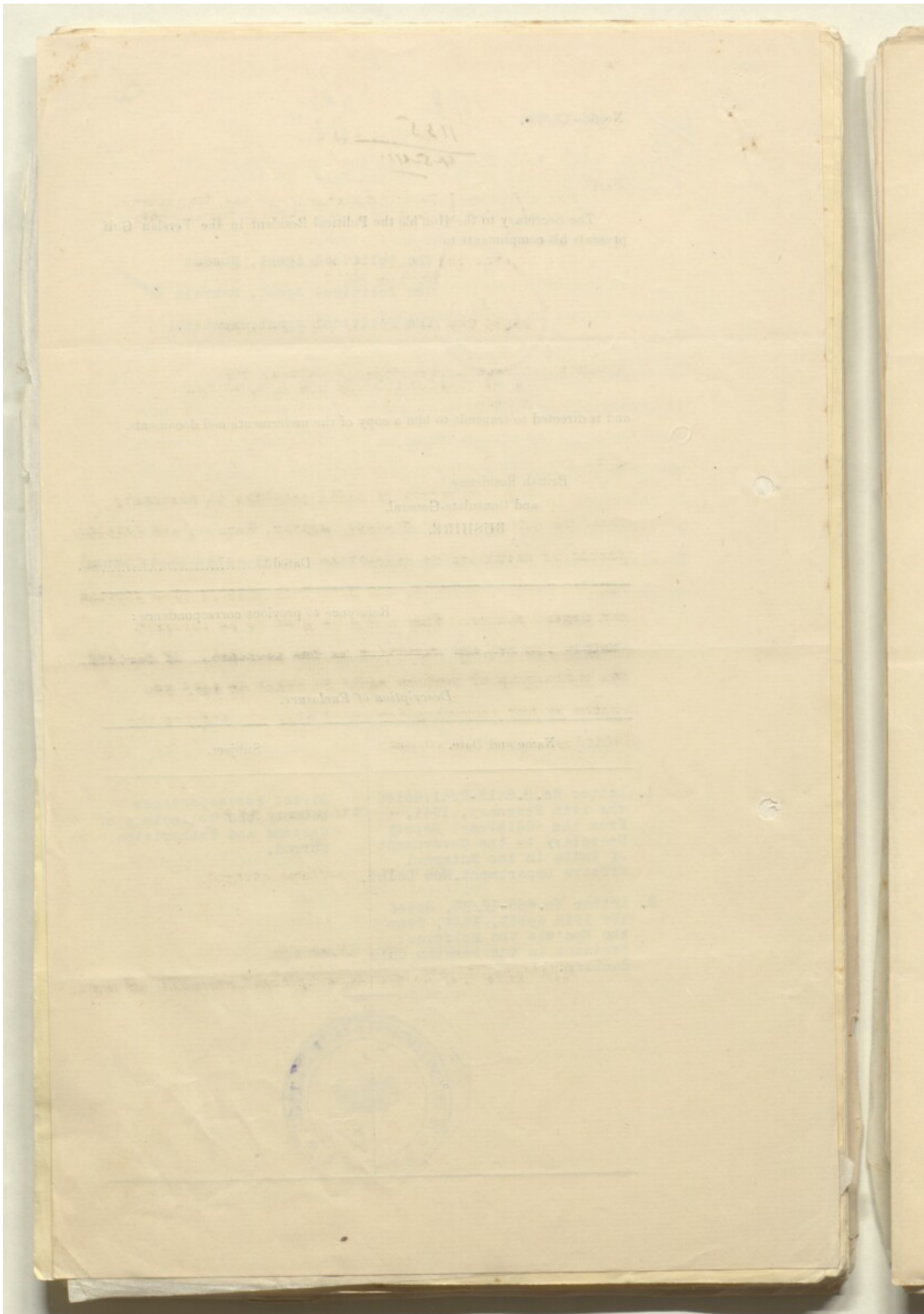
British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated the 18th April, 1941.

Reference to previous correspondence:

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Letter No.D.8413-N/41, dated the 14th February, 1941, from the Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi.	Direct correspondence between the Collectors of Customs and authorities abroad.
2. Letter No.465-13/92, dated the 18th April, 1941, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.	







COPY.

No.D.8413-N/41.

From The Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government  
of India in the External Affairs Department,

To The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

Dated New Delhi, the 14th February, 1941.

SUBJECT:- Direct correspondence between the  
Collectors of Customs and authorities  
abroad.

Sir,

The Government of India consider it desirable  
that the Collectors of Customs, Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta,  
should be permitted to correspond direct with the Political  
Agents, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Muscat on matters of a routine  
and urgent nature. They would be glad to be informed  
whether you see any objection to the proposal. If desired,  
the Collectors of Customs would be asked to send you  
copies of any communication which they may address the  
Political Agents concerned.

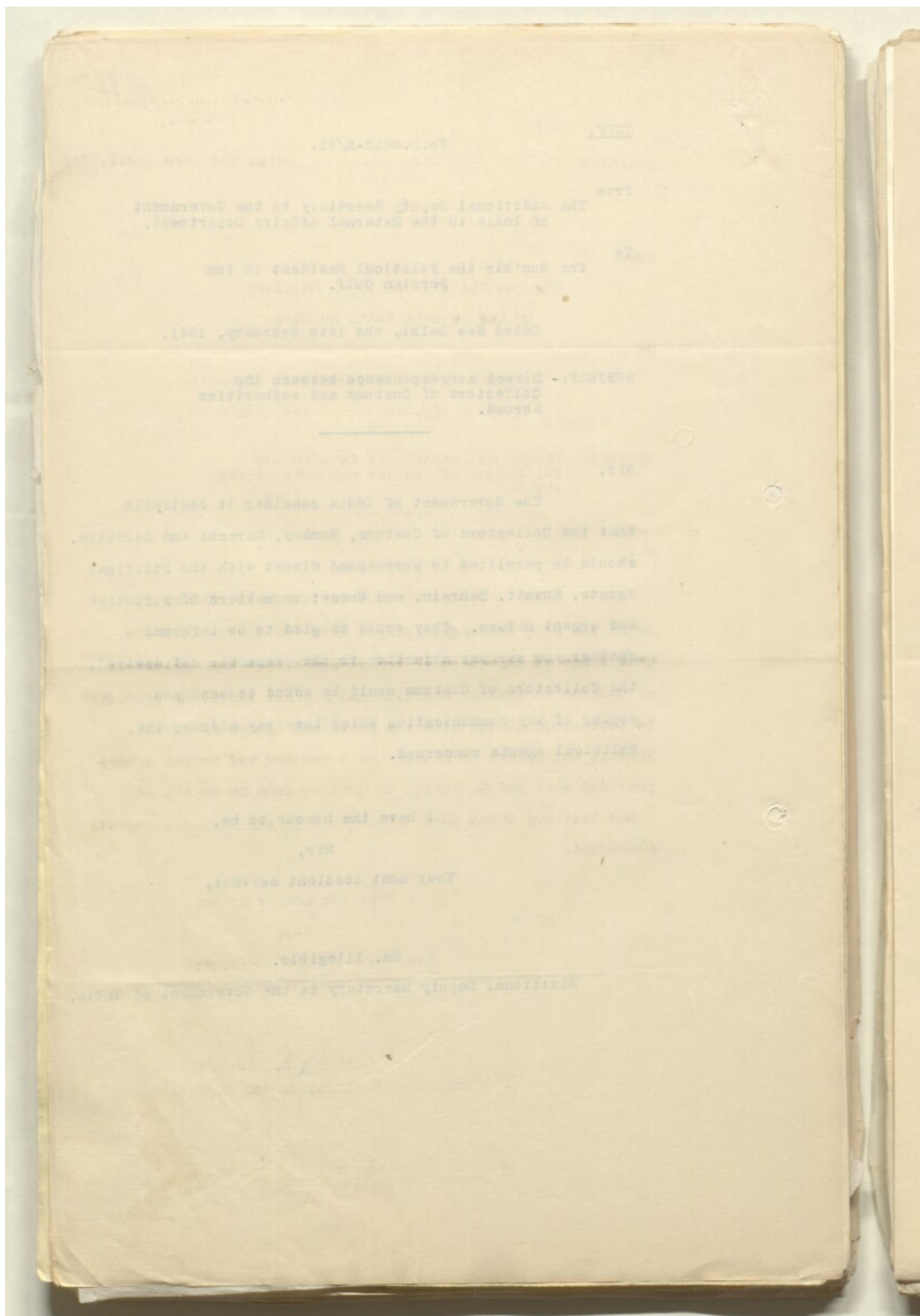
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

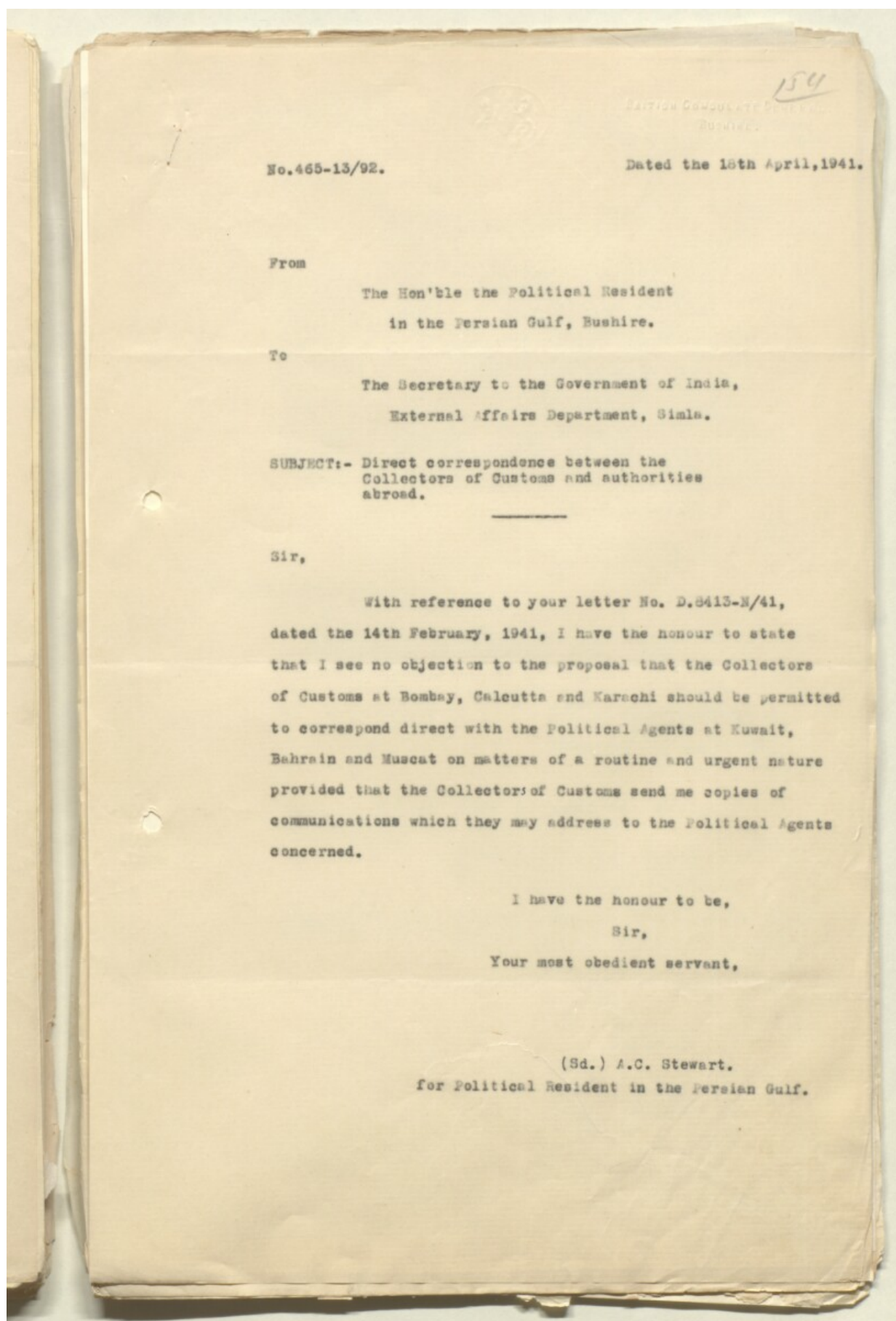
Your most obedient servant,

Sd. Illegible.

Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.







No. 465-13/92.

Dated the 18th April, 1941.

From

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, Simla.

SUBJECT:- Direct correspondence between the  
Collectors of Customs and authorities  
abroad.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D.8413-N/41,  
dated the 14th February, 1941, I have the honour to state  
that I see no objection to the proposal that the Collectors  
of Customs at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi should be permitted  
to correspond direct with the Political Agents at Kuwait,  
Bahrain and Muscat on matters of a routine and urgent nature  
provided that the Collectors of Customs send me copies of  
communications which they may address to the Political Agents  
concerned.

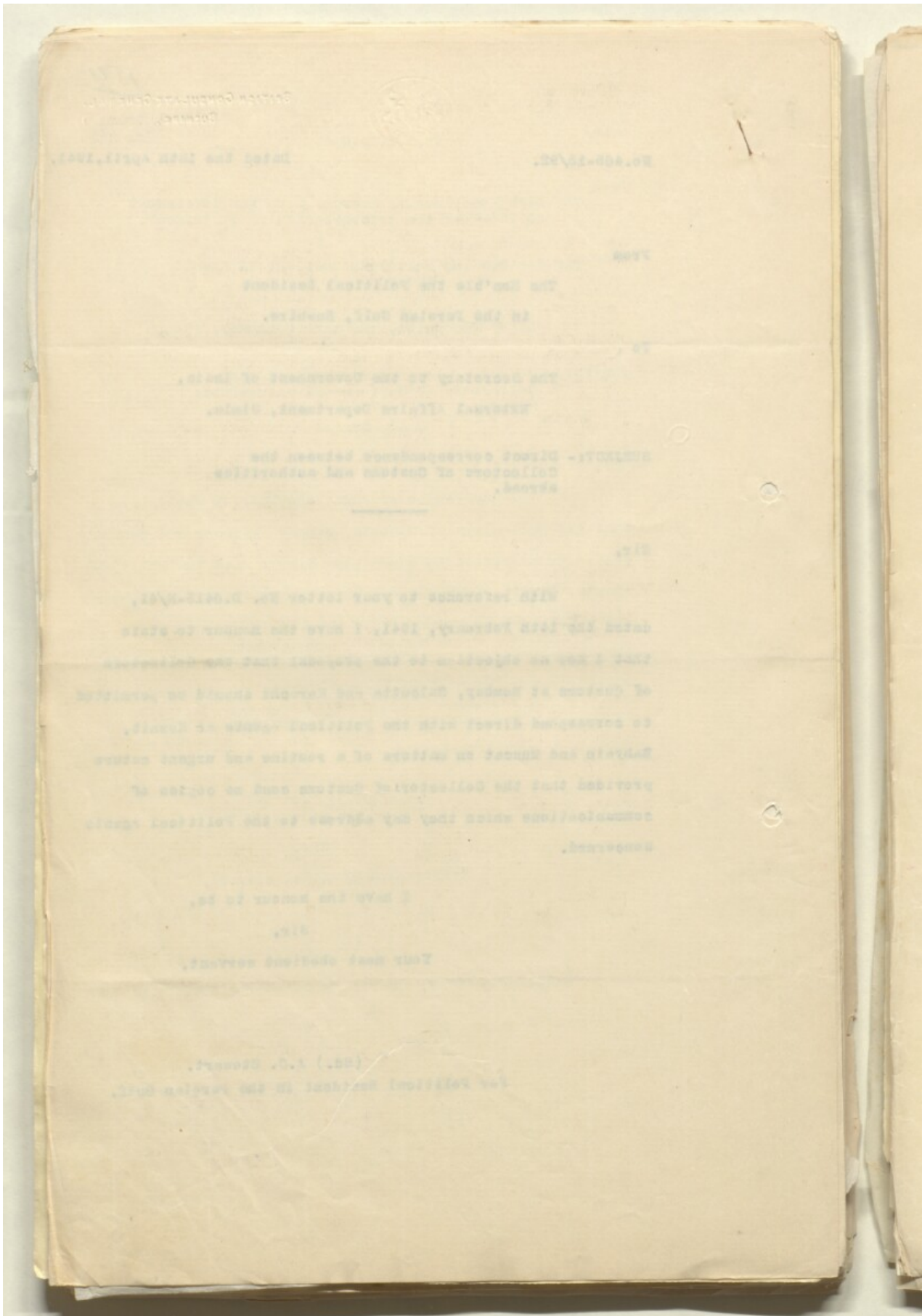
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) A.C. Stewart.

for Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.







CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.C.No.617-Cus.II/40.

Central Board of Revenue,  
New Delhi, the 29th May, 1941.

My dear Ilm-ud-Din, <sup>2081</sup> 23-7-41

Persian Gulf Agencies - Direct  
correspondence with the.

Will you please refer to paragraph 3 of Satyawadi's demi-official confidential letter No. 117/40 of the 10th of December last in which he raised the question of the Collector of Customs corresponding with the Political Agents and/or Consuls in the Persian Gulf direct? The Government of India have carefully considered the proposal and have come to the conclusion that there is no objection to the Collectors of Customs at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi being permitted to correspond direct with the Political Agents at Kuwait, Bahrain and Muscat on matters of a routine and urgent nature. It will be necessary, however, for the Collectors to send to the Honourable the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, copies of all such communications.

Yours sincerely,

Payare Lal,  
for Mr. K.G. Jacob.

To  
M. Ilm-ud-Din, Esquire,  
Collector of Customs, Karachi.

(Received with External Affairs Department endorsement  
No.F.247-N/40, dated the 11th June, 1941.)

No. 774 -13/92.S.13.

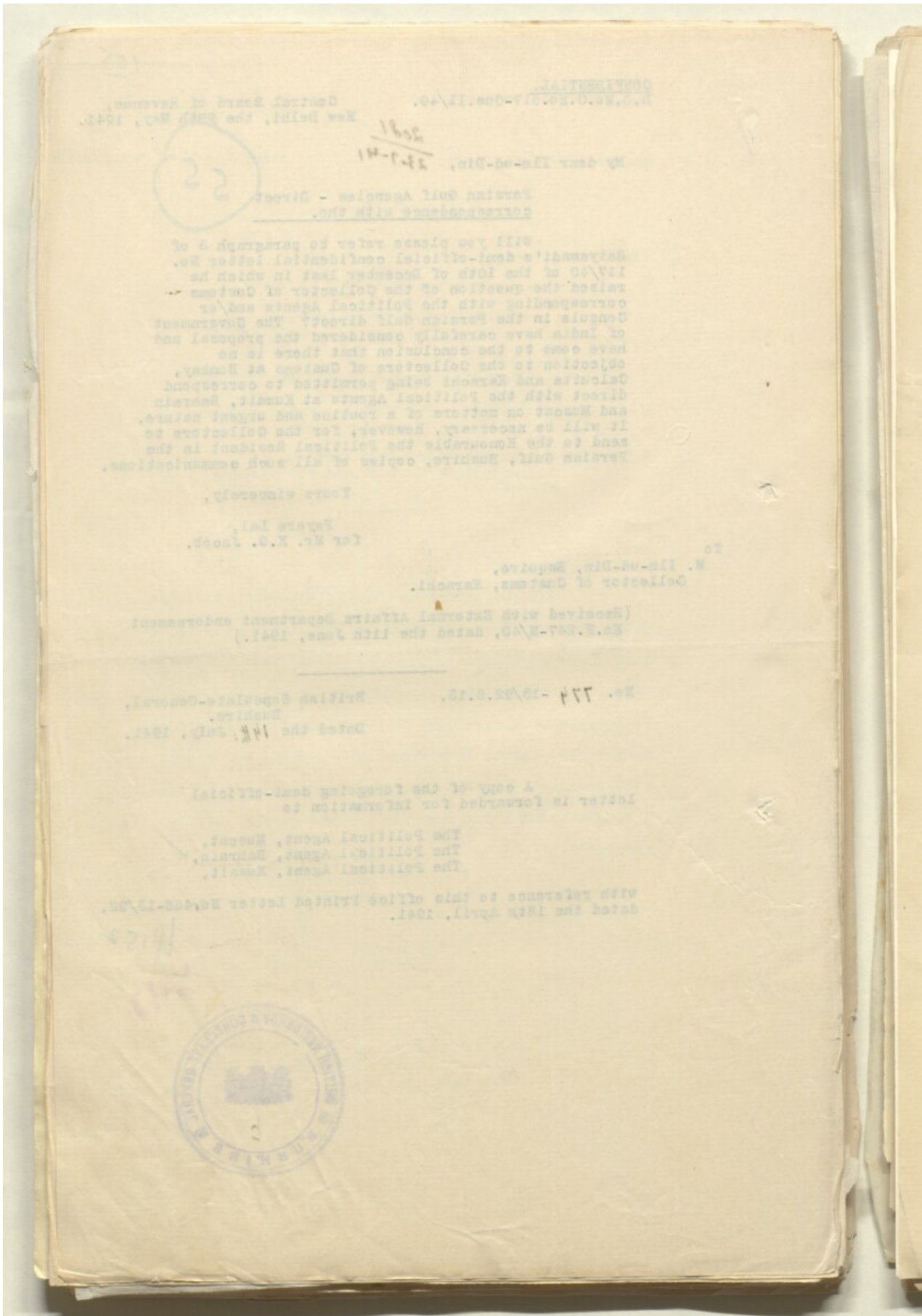
British Consulate-General,  
Bushire.  
Dated the 14th July, 1941.

A copy of the foregoing demi-official  
letter is forwarded for information to

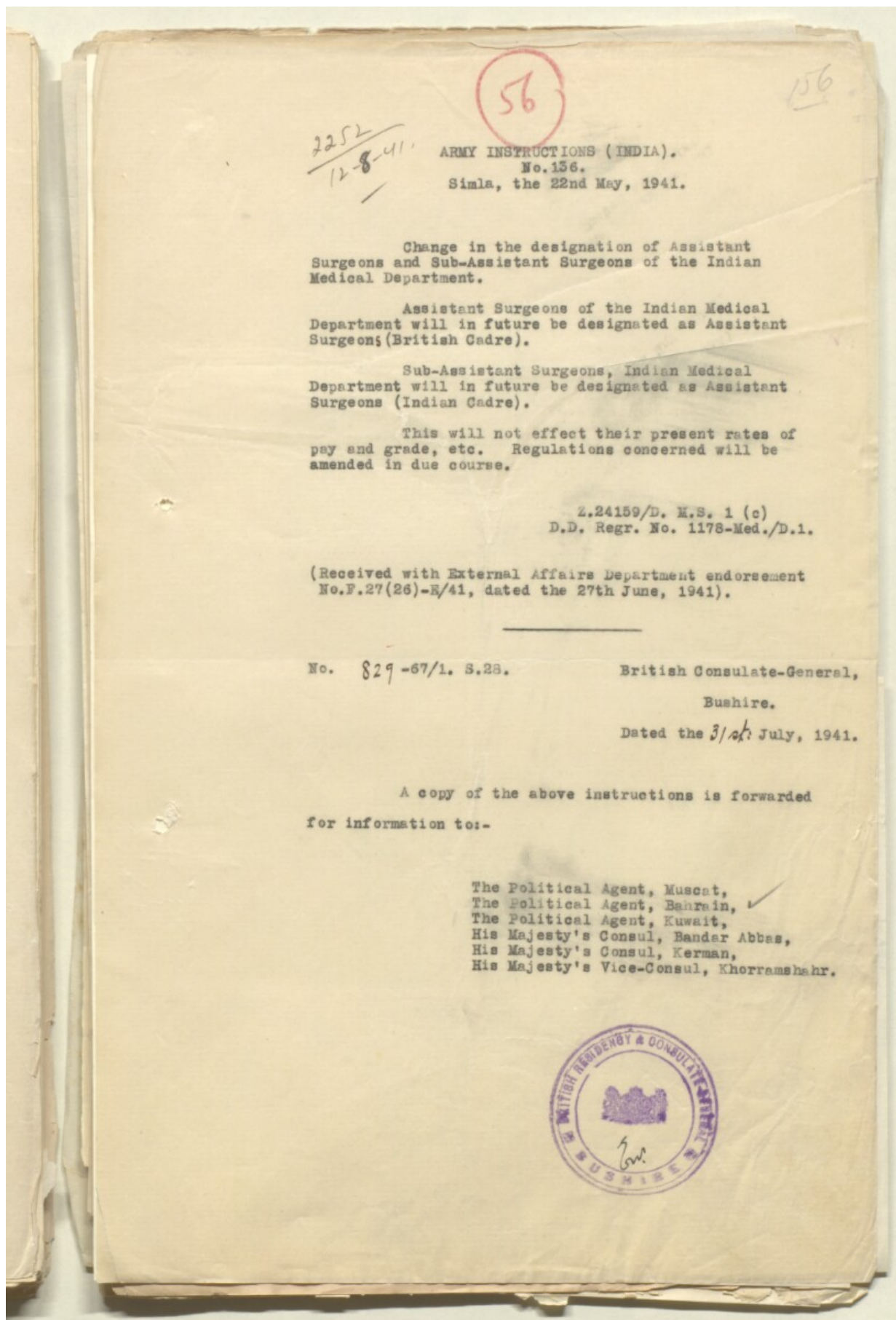
The Political Agent, Muscat,  
The Political Agent, Bahrain,  
The Political Agent, Kuwait,

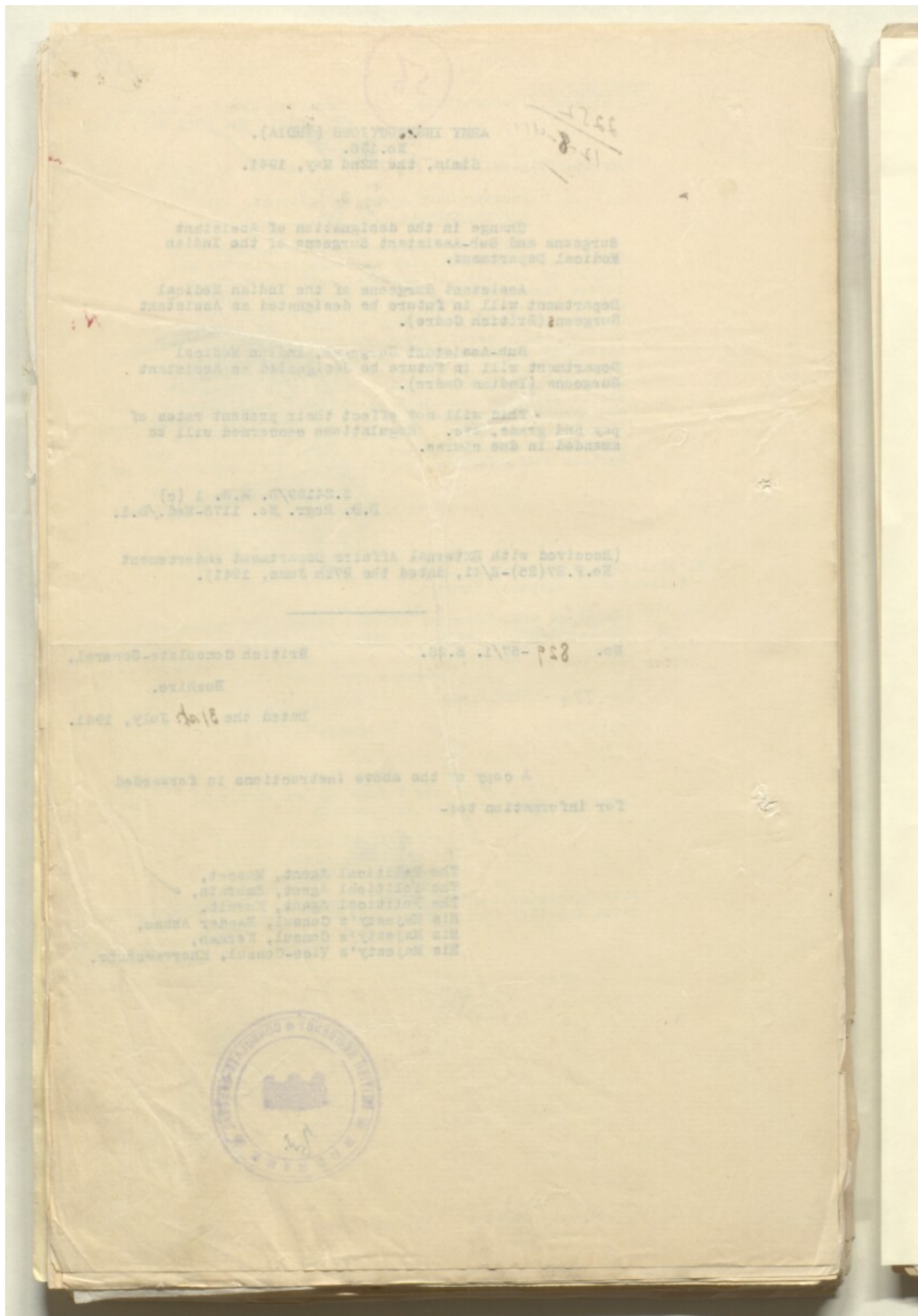
with reference to this office Printed Letter No.466-13/92,  
dated the 18th April, 1941.



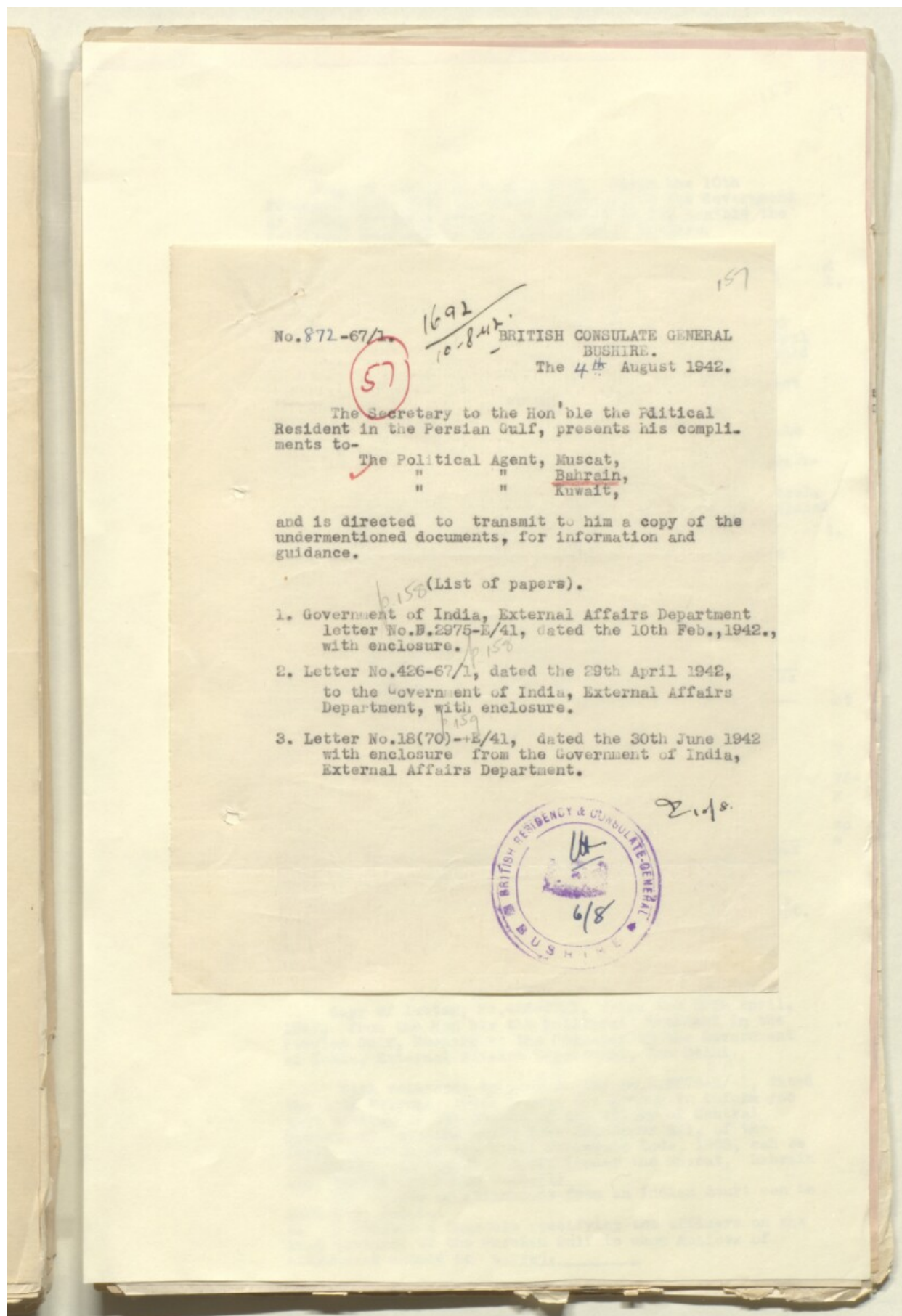


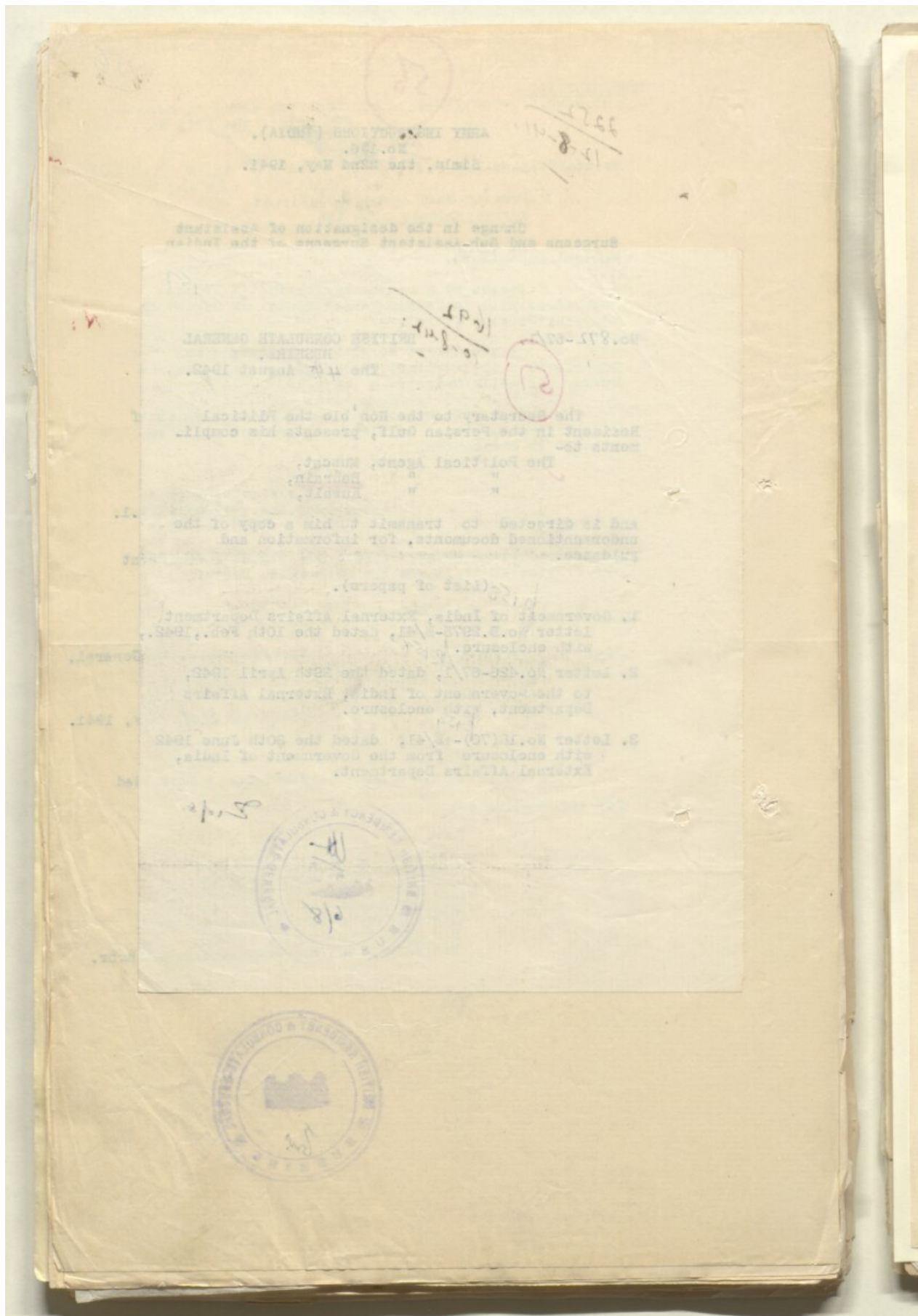
















Copy of letter No.D.2975-E/41, dated the 10th February 1942, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, External Affairs Department to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

...

I am directed to say that the Government of India in the External Affairs Department have decided to issue a notification in the Gazette appointing officers to whom notices of the attachment of the salary of Central Government servants (and other - i.e. Municipal or Local Fund - servants under Government control) should be given by courts of law under Rule 48, Order XXI, of the first Schedule of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (Act of 1908), and I am to request you in this connection to prepare and submit to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, at an early date, a schedule specifying the officers whom you desire to appoint in this behalf in respect of all Central Government establishments (Under the Government of India in the External Affairs Department) subject to your administrative control. The schedule should be prepared on the lines of the enclosed form. It is to be observed that ordinarily the actual disbursing officers and not audit officers shall be appointed as officers to whom notices of the attachment shall be sent.

#### THE SCHEDULE

##### Part I. - Gazetted officers.

<u>Department or office in which judgement-debtor is employed.</u>	<u>Officer to whom notices should be sent.</u>
External Affairs Department.	Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.

##### Part II. Non-Gazetted Officers.

<u>Department or office in which judgement-debtor is employed.</u>	<u>Officer to whom notices should be sent.</u>
External Affairs Department.	Assistant Secretary, External Affairs Dept.

Copy of letter, No.426-67/1, dated the 29th April, 1942, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire to the Secretary to the Government of India, External Affairs Department, New Delhi.

...

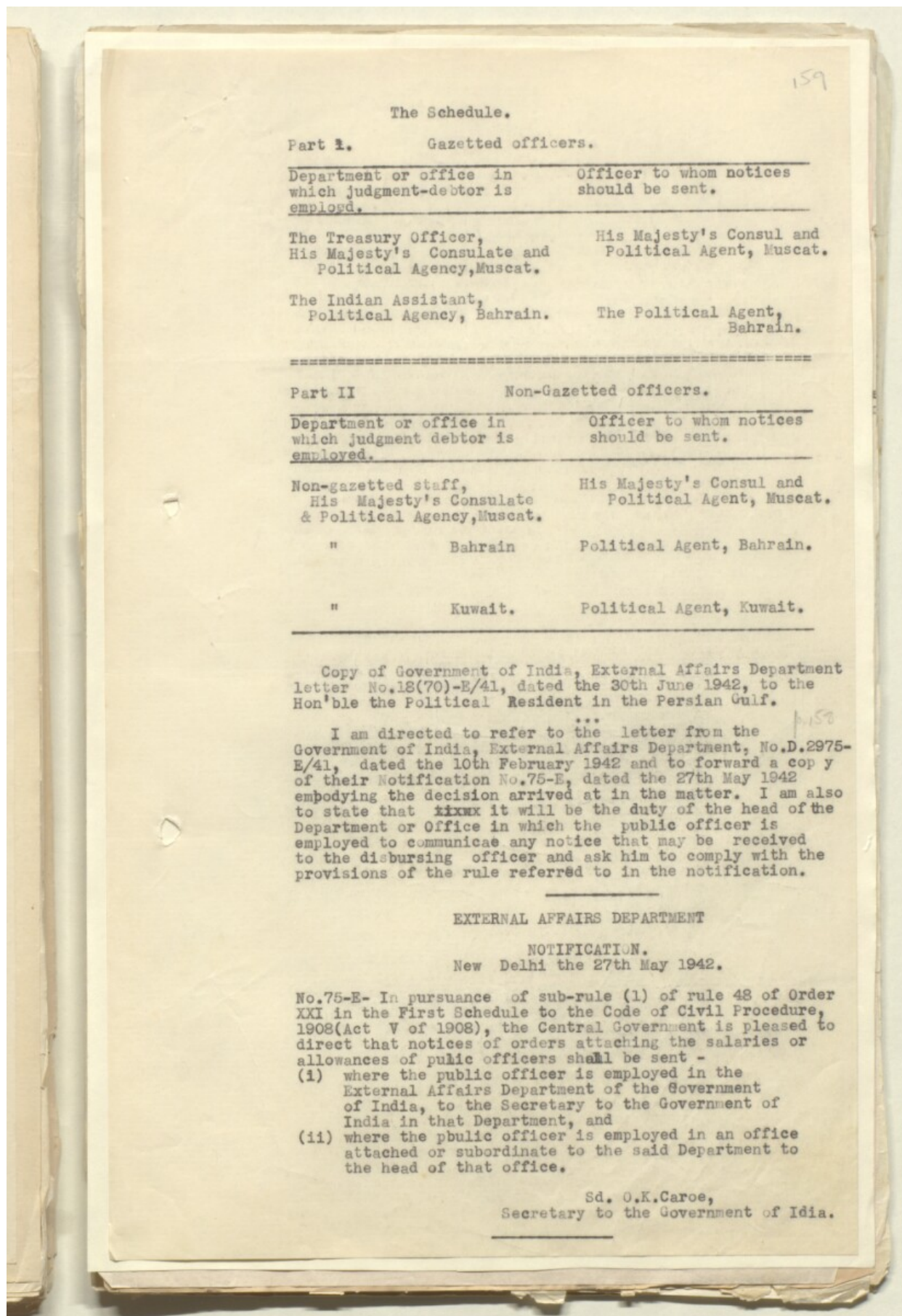
With reference to your letter No.D.2975-E/41, dated the 10th February 1942, I have the honour to inform you that notices of attachment of the salary of Central Government servants under Rule 48, Order XXI, of the first schedule of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, can be served only on the Arab Coast (under the Muscat, Bahrain and Kuwait orders-in Council)

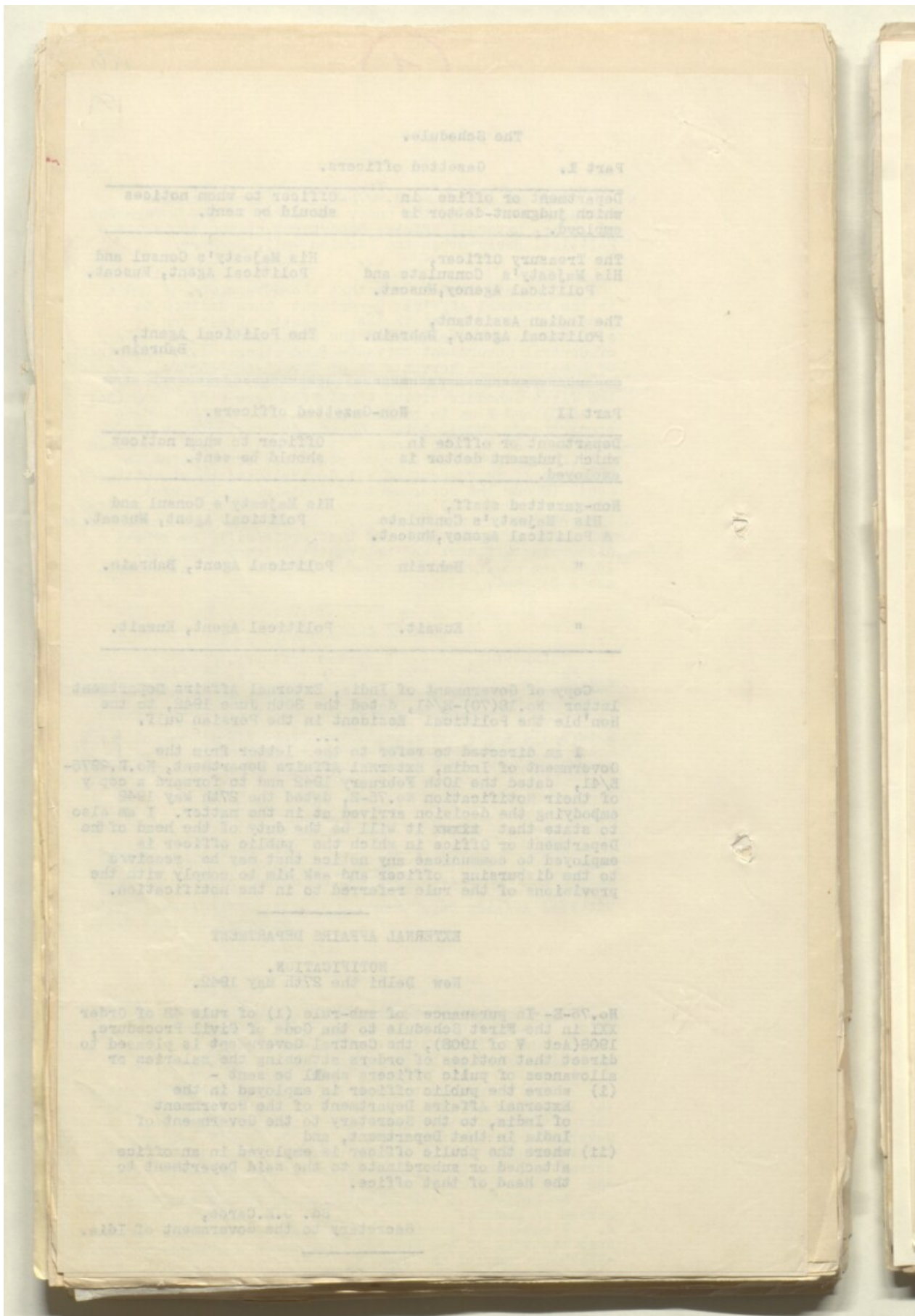
No notices of attachment from an Indian court can be served in Persia.

2. I enclose a Schedule specifying the officers on the Arab littoral of the Persian Gulf to whom notices of attachment should be served.













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Copy of letter No. 6413-X/42, dated the 31st July 1942, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, to all Provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners, etc.

Change in the name of "Thai" and "Thailand"; and "Iran" and "Iranian".

I am directed to enclose a copy of the communication noted in the margin and to request that, if Foreign Office Circular No. L 647/201/405, dated the 16th March 1942, objection, instructions may kindly be issued to ensure that the changes become universally known, and that effect is given to them in official correspondence and conversation.

Enclosure.

Copy of circular letter No. L. 647/201/405, dated the 16th March 1942, from Foreign Office, London, to His Majesty's Representatives abroad.

I have ~~xxx~~ to bring to your attention two changes which have ~~bx~~ recently been made in official practice.

2. "Siam" and "Siamese" will invariably be used in future on all occasions in place of "Thailand" and "Thai".

3. "Iran" and "Iranian" will continue to be employed in Treaties, White Papers, Orders-in-Council, Statutory Rules and Orders, Gazette Notices, &c., but in official correspondence other than communications addressed to the Persian Government and their diplomatic or consular representatives, "Persia" and "Persian" will be used.

No. 1075-67/1-VIII-S.10.

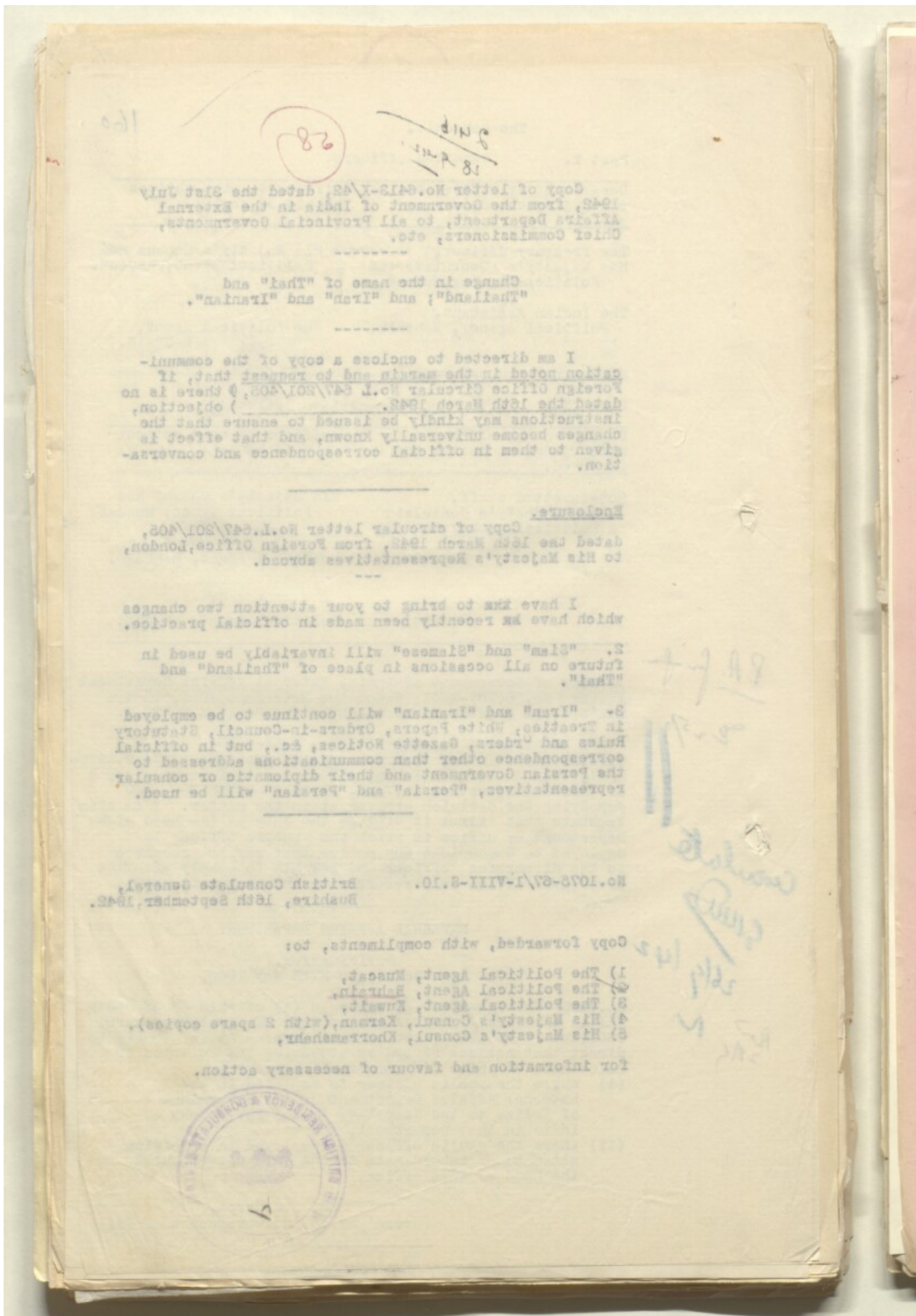
British Consulate General,  
Bushire, 16th September, 1942.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to:

- 1) The Political Agent, Muscat,
- 2) The Political Agent, Bahrain,
- 3) The Political Agent, Kuwait,
- 4) His Majesty's Consul, Kerman, (with 2 spare copies).
- 5) His Majesty's Consul, Khorramshahr,

for information and favour of necessary action.









CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C/972 of 1942.

161

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain. ✓
3. The Political Agent, Muscat.
4. His Majesty's Consul, Kerman.
5. His Majesty's Consul, Khorramshahr.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

3/10/42  
17-12-42

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE.

Dated 16th. DECEMBER. 1942.

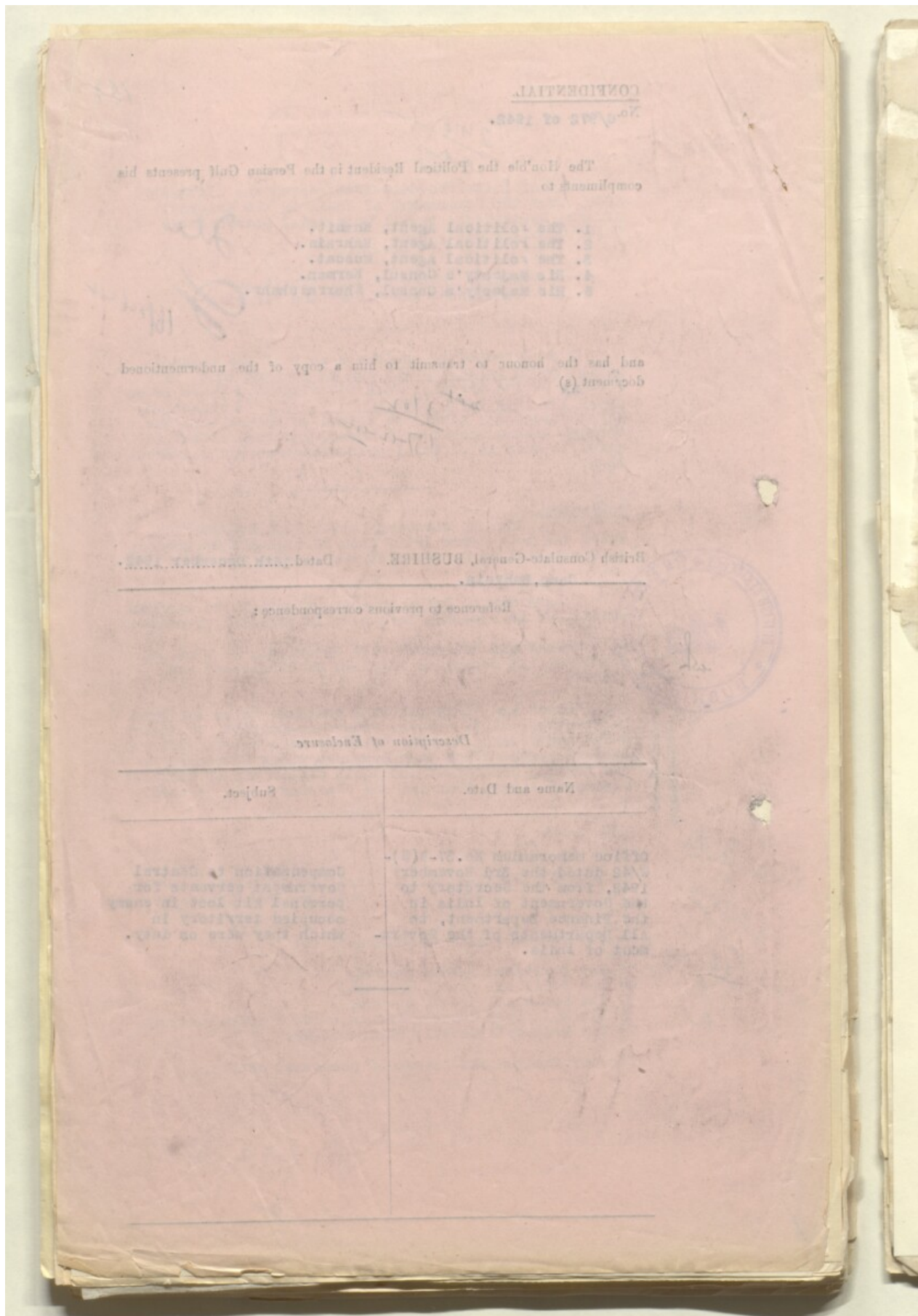
Camp, Bahrain.

Reference to previous correspondence :



Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Office memorandum No. 37-W(S)-W/42 dated the 3rd November 1942, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, to All Departments of the Government of India.	Compensation to Central Government servants for personal kit lost in enemy occupied territory in which they were on duty.







(Received under Govt. of India, E.A.D. endorsement No. 3102-E/42 dated the 2nd December, 1942.).

Confidential.

Copy of an office memorandum No. 37-W(S)-W/42 dated the 3rd November 1942, from the Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Finance Department, to All Departments of the Government of India.

Subject: Compensation to Central Government servants for personal kit lost in enemy occupied territory in which they were on duty.

The undersigned is directed to convey the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the grant to Central Government servants under his control who are paid from civil estimates, of compensation limited to one month's pay or Rs. 1,000/- whichever is less, for the loss of their personal kit due to evacuation from any territory, since occupied by the enemy, in which they were employed in connection with the affairs of the Central Government. The grant of this compensation is subject to the proviso that, if after the war any general scheme for compensation for loss of property through enemy action is sanctioned, the compensation now granted will be treated as an advance payment under that scheme. In addition the Government of India are prepared in deserving cases to grant special advances of pay up to three months' pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500/-, recoverable in not more than 36 monthly instalments, beginning from the salary of the month following that in which the advance is drawn; such advances will be interest-free.

2. For the purpose of this sanction

- (i) 'Personal kit' means the personal belongings necessary for the every-day life of the Government servant and the personal equipment essential for his duties as a Government servant.
- (ii) 'Pay' means the pay as defined in Fundamental Rule 9(21) that the Government servant was drawing immediately before the evacuation.
- (iii) 'Central Government servants' include temporary and officiating Government servants who were appointed in the ordinary course; but claims from non-officials who become Government servants only for a short period before the evacuation, for special reasons not arising in the normal course of administration, will be considered on the merits of each case.

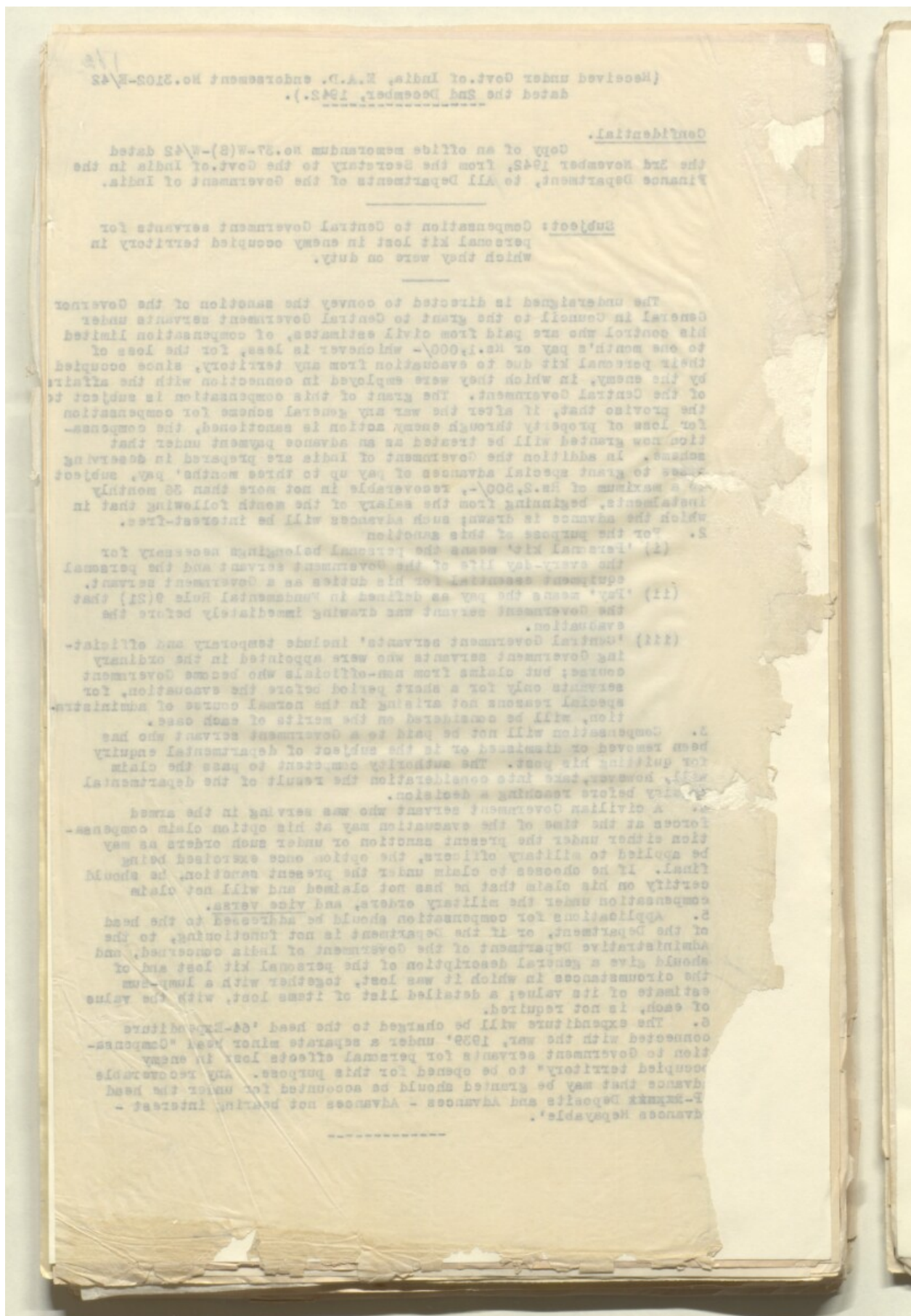
3. Compensation will not be paid to a Government servant who has been removed or dismissed or is the subject of departmental enquiry for quitting his post. The authority competent to pass the claim will, however, take into consideration the result of the departmental enquiry before reaching a decision.

4. A civilian Government servant who was serving in the armed forces at the time of the evacuation may at his option claim compensation either under the present sanction or under such orders as may be applied to military officers, the option once exercised being final. If he chooses to claim under the present sanction, he should certify on his claim that he has not claimed and will not claim compensation under the military orders, and vice versa.

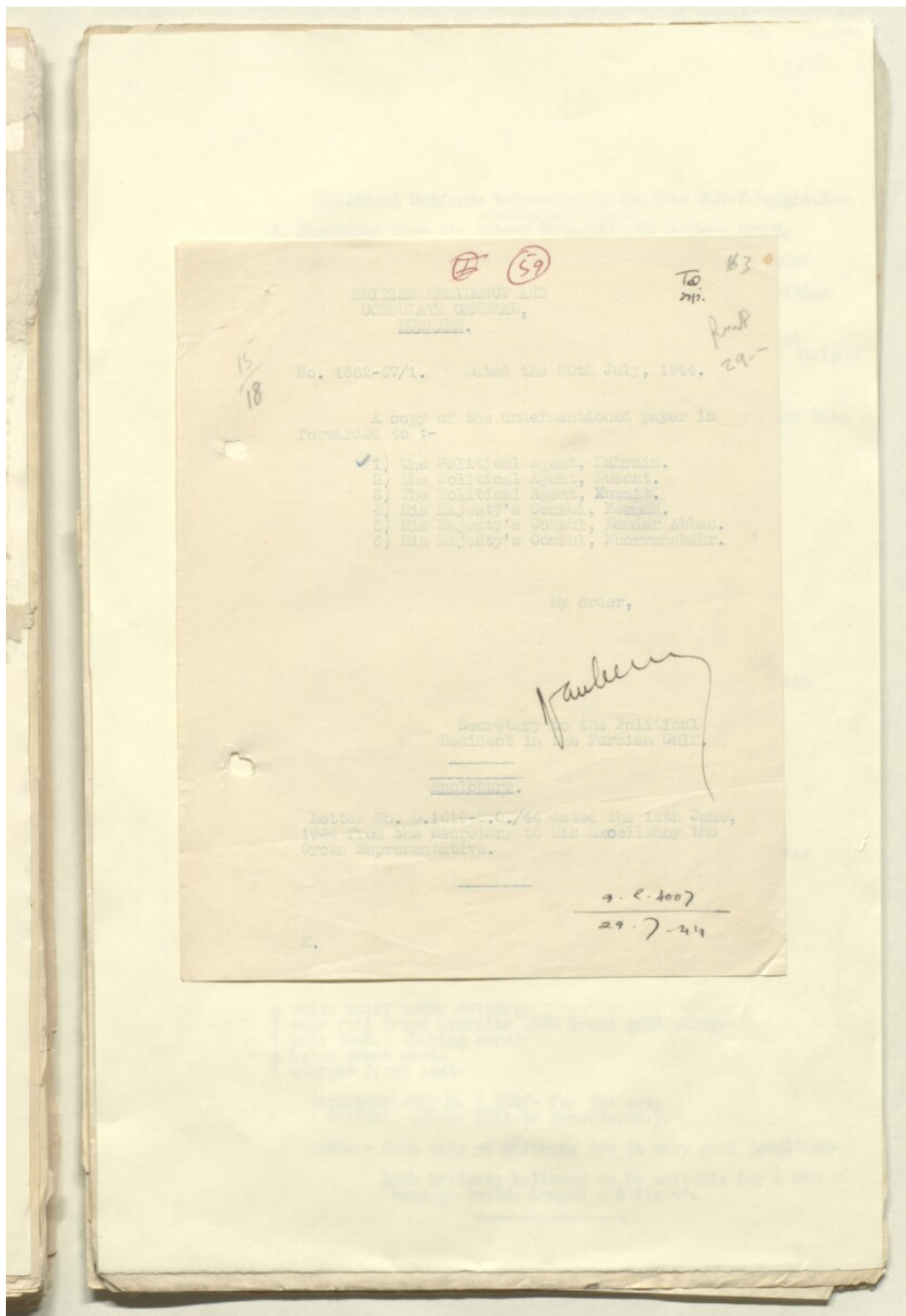
5. Applications for compensation should be addressed to the head of the Department, or if the Department is not functioning, to the Administrative Department of the Government of India concerned, and should give a general description of the personal kit lost and of the circumstances in which it was lost, together with a lump-sum estimate of its value; a detailed list of items lost, with the value of each, is not required.

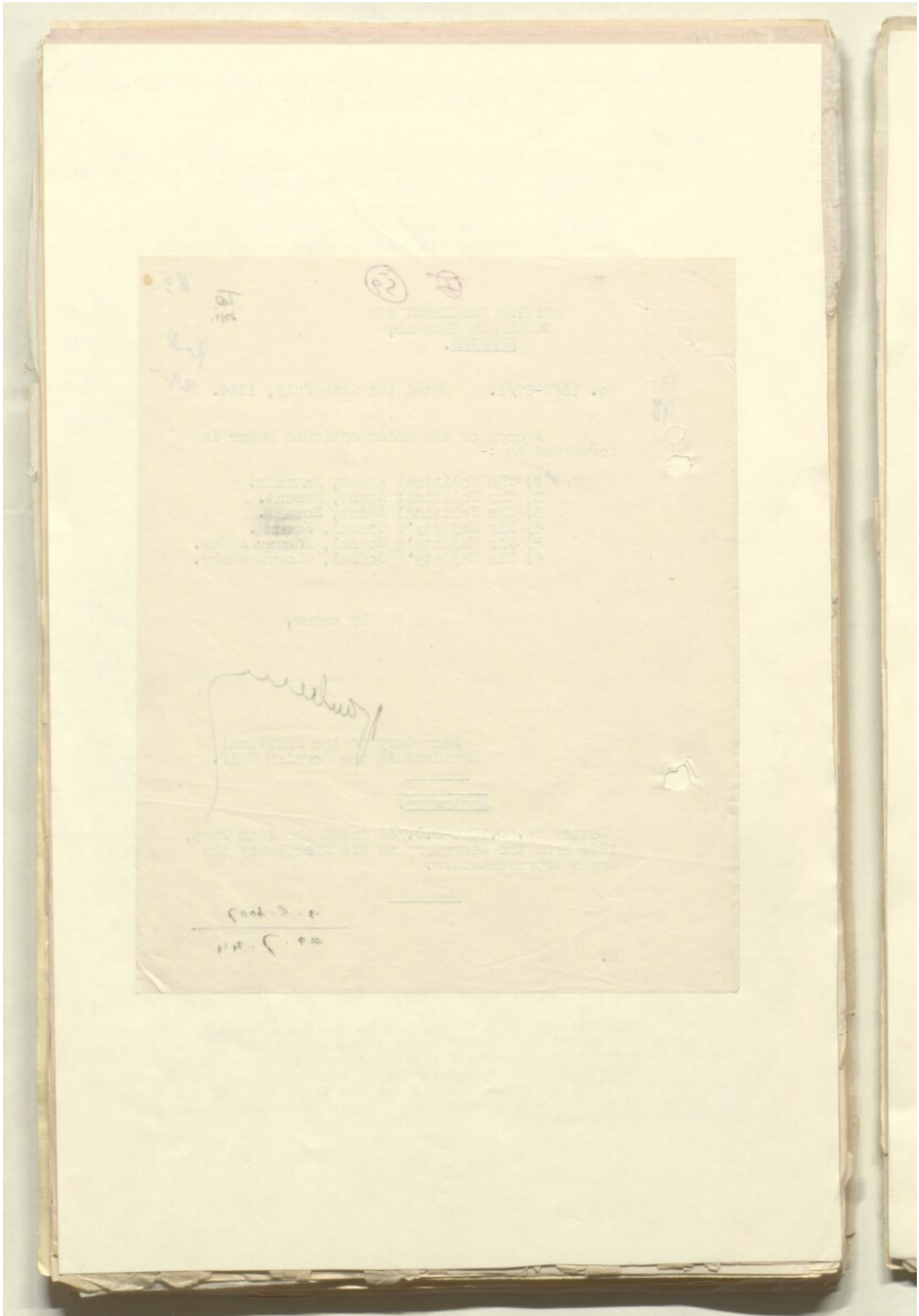
6. The expenditure will be charged to the head '64-Expenditure connected with the war, 1939' under a separate minor head 'Compensation to Government servants for personal effects lost in enemy occupied territory' to be opened for this purpose. Any recoverable advance that may be granted should be accounted for under the head 'P-~~xxxxxx~~ Deposits and Advances - Advances not bearing interest - advances repayable'.



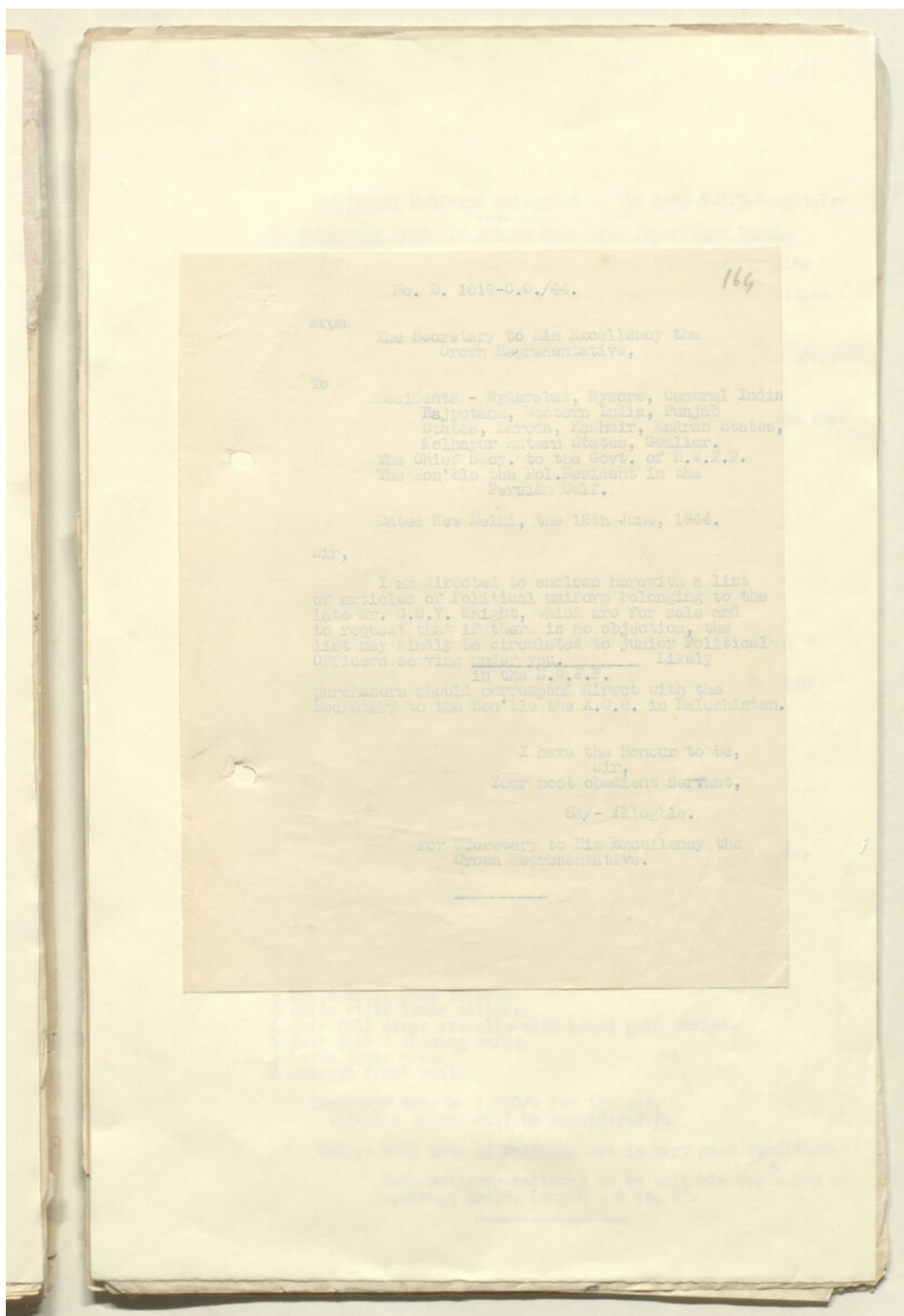


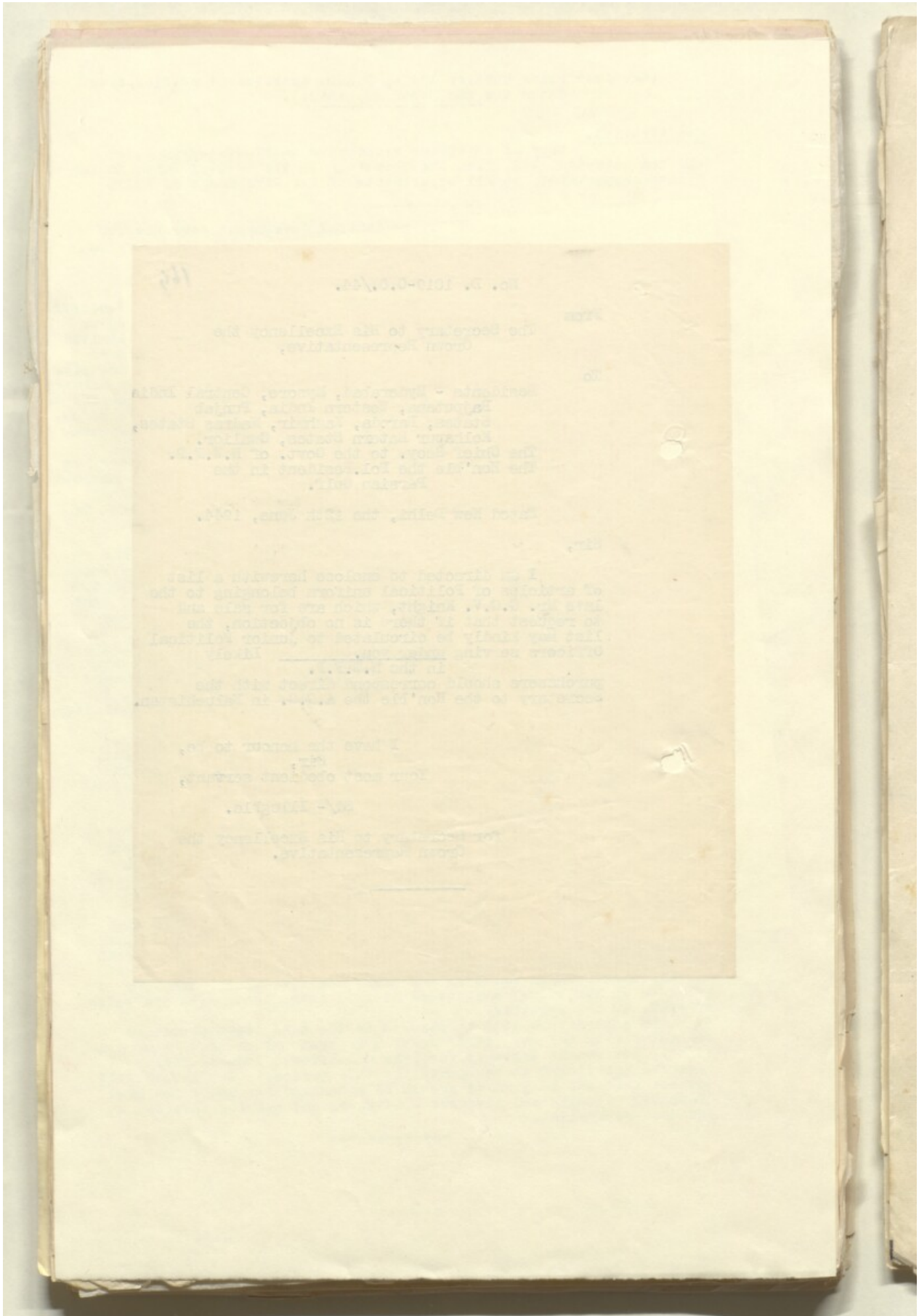
















Political Uniforms belonging to the late G.G.V. Knight, Esq.

I. Purchased from Sir Aubrey Metcalfe. In uniform trunk.

- 1 White helmet, with spike, gold piping, brass chain chin-strap. In tin helmet case.
- 1 pair Wellington boots, with trees, about size 8. Condition fair.
- 1 Moss coat.
- 1 Undress Frock coat and overalls with thin gold stripe.
- 1 Levee Dress coat and 1 pair overalls, with broad gold stripe.
- 1 pair white Kerseymer breeches.
- 1 pair blue breeches with thin gold stripe.
- 1 Full Dress sword belt, gold.
- 2 Rapier slings for wear with levee dress, one white, one black.
- 1 Khaki silk tie.
- 1 black lace mourning band.
- 4 white stiff inside collars (levee dress).
- 1 white stiff high collar (undress).
- 1 Pair black Court shoes.
- 2 Pairs ~~white~~ black silk stockings.
- 2 Pair white silk stockings.
- 1 pair gold spurs (levee dress).
- 1 gold sword knot and tassel.
- Miscellaneous gold and silver buttons.  
(approximately Rs. 1,000/- for the set. Suitable offers will be considered).

II. Purchased from Lt. Col. Gordon. In uniform trunk.

- 1 Cocked hat in tin case.
- 1 white helmet, with spike, gold piping, brass chain chin strap. (full dress).
- 1 gold sword under sling.
- 1 pair black court shoes.
- 1 full dress rapier.
- 2 pairs white epaulettes.
- 1 pair gold epaulettes.
- 1 pair ~~gold~~ Wellingtons, about size 8.
- 1 pair white silk stockings.
- 1 pair white cotton stockings.
- 1 white canvas cap cover.
- 1 Political Officer's sword in scabbard and oil skin cover with sword-knot.
- 2 pairs overall straps.
- 1 black rapier sling.
- 1 pair levee spurs.
- 1 set buttons and buckles.
- 1 pair white Kerseymer breeches.
- 2 pairs white drill overalls.
- 2 white drill tunics.
- 2 white drill mess jackets.
- 4 white stiff inner collars.
- 1 pair full dress overalls with broad gold stripe.
- 1 mess jacket (Lining worn).
- 1 Levee dress coat.
- 1 undress frock coat.

(approximately Rs. 1,000/- for the set.  
Suitable offers will be considered.).

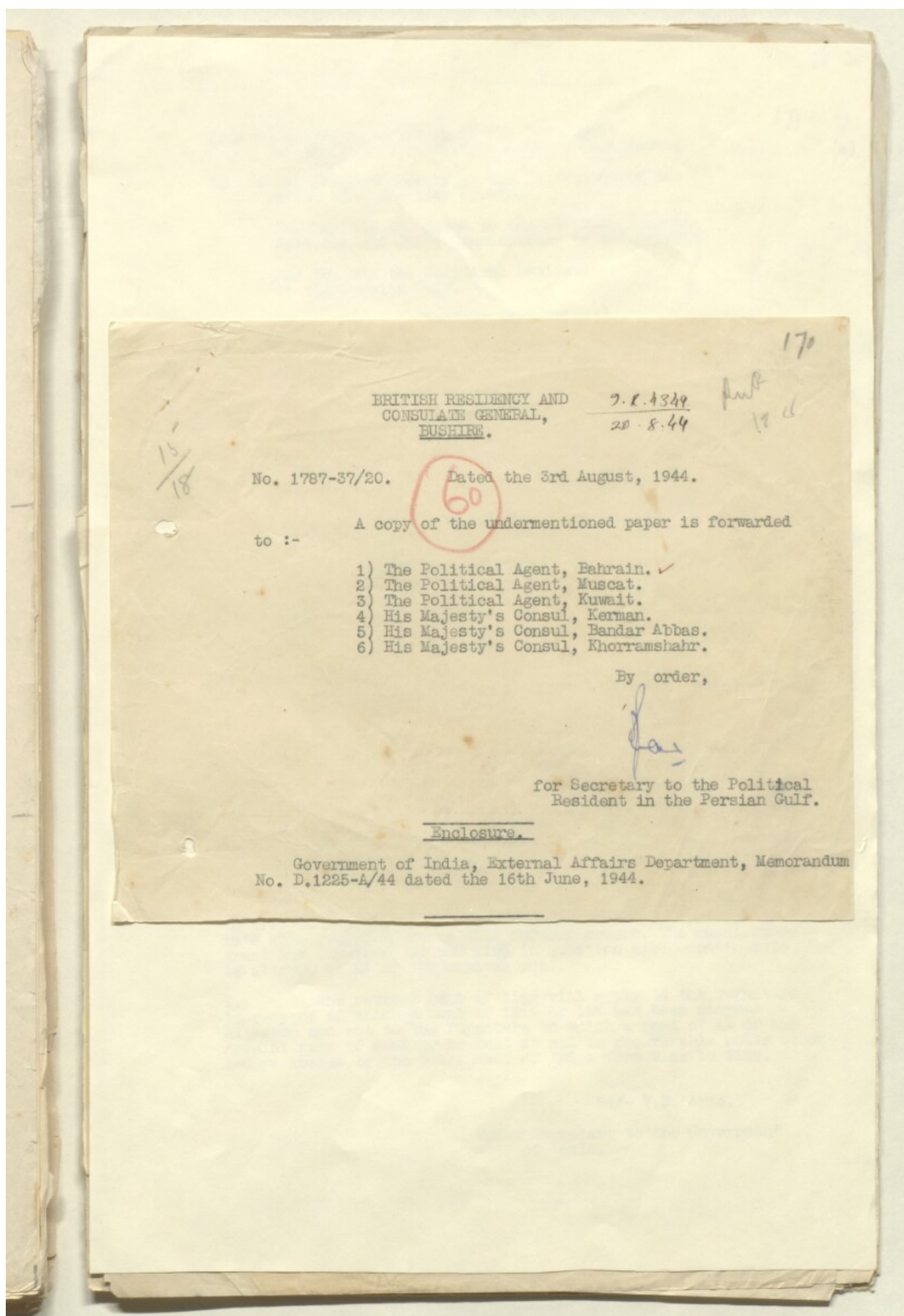
Note:- Both sets of uniforms are in very good condition.

Both uniforms believed to be suitable for a man of average build, Length - 5 ft. 9".



Political Uniforms belonging to the late G.G.V. Knight, Esq.  
I. Purchased from Sir Murray Macdonald, in uniform trunk.  
 1 White helmet, with spikes, gold piping, brass chain chin-strap. In tin helmet case.  
 1 pair Wellington boots, with laces, about size 8. Condition fair.  
 1 Moss coat.  
 1 Undress frock coat and overalls with thin gold stripes.  
 1 Undress dress coat and 1 pair overalls, with broad gold stripes.  
 1 pair white Keweenaw trousers.  
 1 pair blue breeches with thin gold stripes.  
 1 pair Dress sword belt, gold.  
 1 pair silver rings for wrist with laces dress, one white, one blue.  
 1 Black silk tie.  
 1 Black lace mourning band.  
 1 white silk inside collar (lace dress).  
 1 white silk high collar (undress).  
 1 pair black court shoes.  
 1 pair white silk stockings.  
 1 pair white silk stockings.  
 1 pair gold armlets (lace dress).  
 1 gold sword knot and tassels.  
 1 Miscellaneous gold and silver buttons.  
 (approximately Rs. 1,000/- for the set. Suitable officers will be considered).  
II. Purchased from Lieut. Col. Gordon, in uniform trunk.  
 1 Cocked hat in tin case.  
 1 white helmet, with spikes, gold piping, brass chain chin-strap. (full dress).  
 1 gold sword under arm.  
 1 pair black court shoes.  
 1 pair white overalls.  
 1 pair white overalls.  
 1 pair white Wellington boots, about size 8.  
 1 pair white silk stockings.  
 1 pair white cotton stockings.  
 1 white canvas cap cover.  
 1 Political Officer's sword in scabbard and oil-skin cover with sword-knot.  
 1 pair overalls straps.  
 1 black rapier sling.  
 1 pair laces sword.  
 1 pair buttons and buckles.  
 1 pair white Keweenaw trousers.  
 1 pair white drill overalls.  
 1 white drill jacket.  
 1 white drill moss jacket.  
 1 white silk inner collar.  
 1 pair full dress overalls with broad gold stripes.  
 1 moss jacket (lining worn).  
 1 laces dress coat.  
 1 undress frock coat.  
 (approximately Rs. 1,000/- for the set. Suitable officers will be considered).  
 Notes: Both sets of uniforms are in very good condition.  
 Both uniforms believed to be suitable for a man of average build, height - 5 ft. 6 in.





BRITISH RESIDENCY AND  
CONSULATE GENERAL,  
BUSHIRE.

9.8.4349  
20.8.44

No. 1787-37/20.

Dated the 3rd August, 1944.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded  
to :-

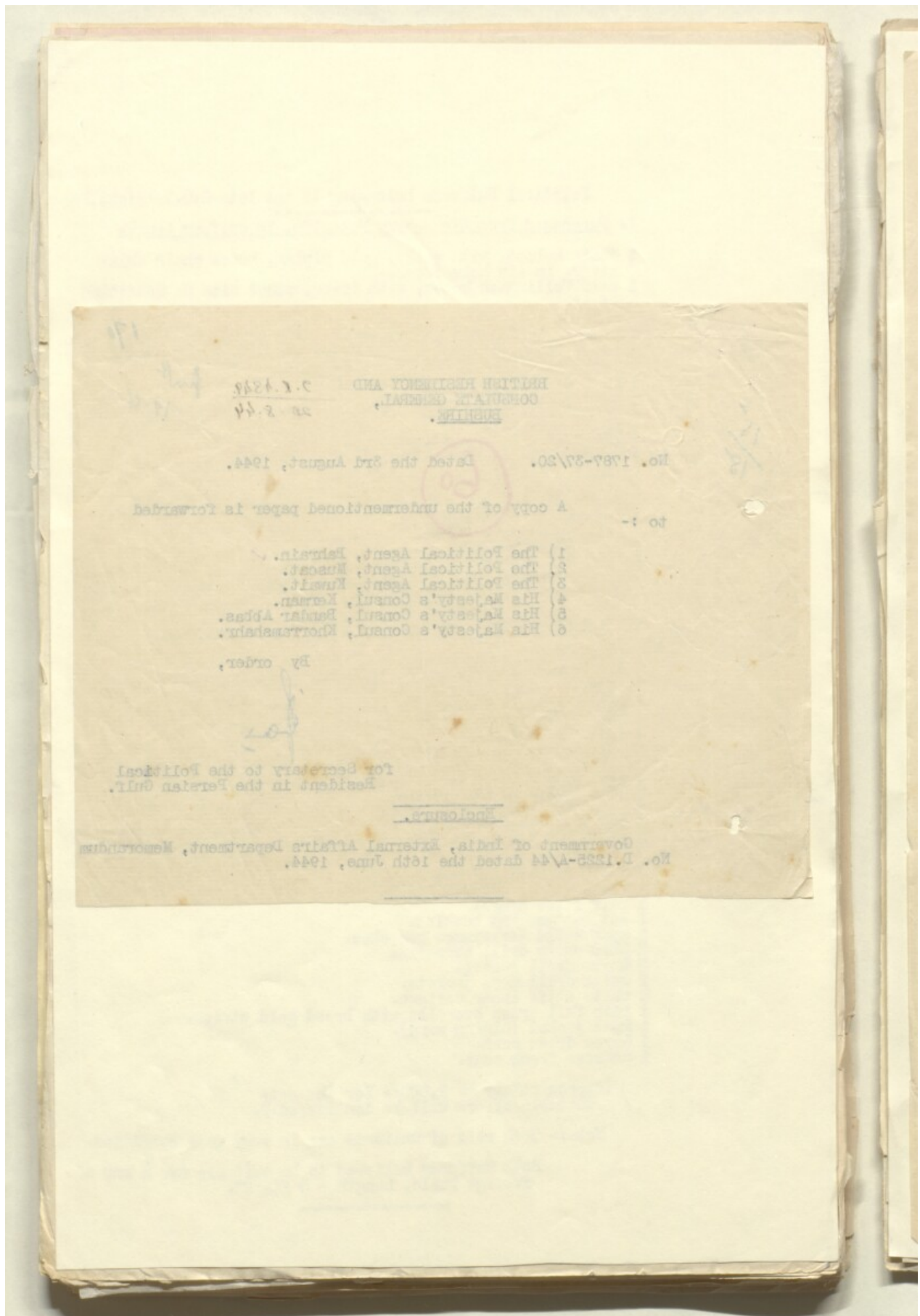
- 1) The Political Agent, Bahrain. ✓
- 2) The Political Agent, Muscat.
- 3) The Political Agent, Kuwait.
- 4) His Majesty's Consul, Kerman.
- 5) His Majesty's Consul, Bandar Abbas.
- 6) His Majesty's Consul, Khorramshahr.

By order,

for Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Enclosure.

Government of India, External Affairs Department, Memorandum  
No. D.1225-A/44 dated the 16th June, 1944.







171  
From - The Under Secretary to the Government  
of India in the External Affairs Department.

To - The Chief Secretary to the Government of the  
North West Frontier Province.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General,  
Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

The Resident in Kashmir (for Gilgit).

His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Nepal.

The Political Officer in Sikkim.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Kashgar.

The Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the  
French Establishments in India, Pondicherry.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul in the Portuguese  
Possessions in India, Nova Goa.

Memorandum No. D. 1225-A/44.

Dated Simla, the 16th June 1944.

Subject:- Revised rate of rent for furniture supplied to officers  
other than 1st class Residents under the administrative  
control of the External Affairs Department.

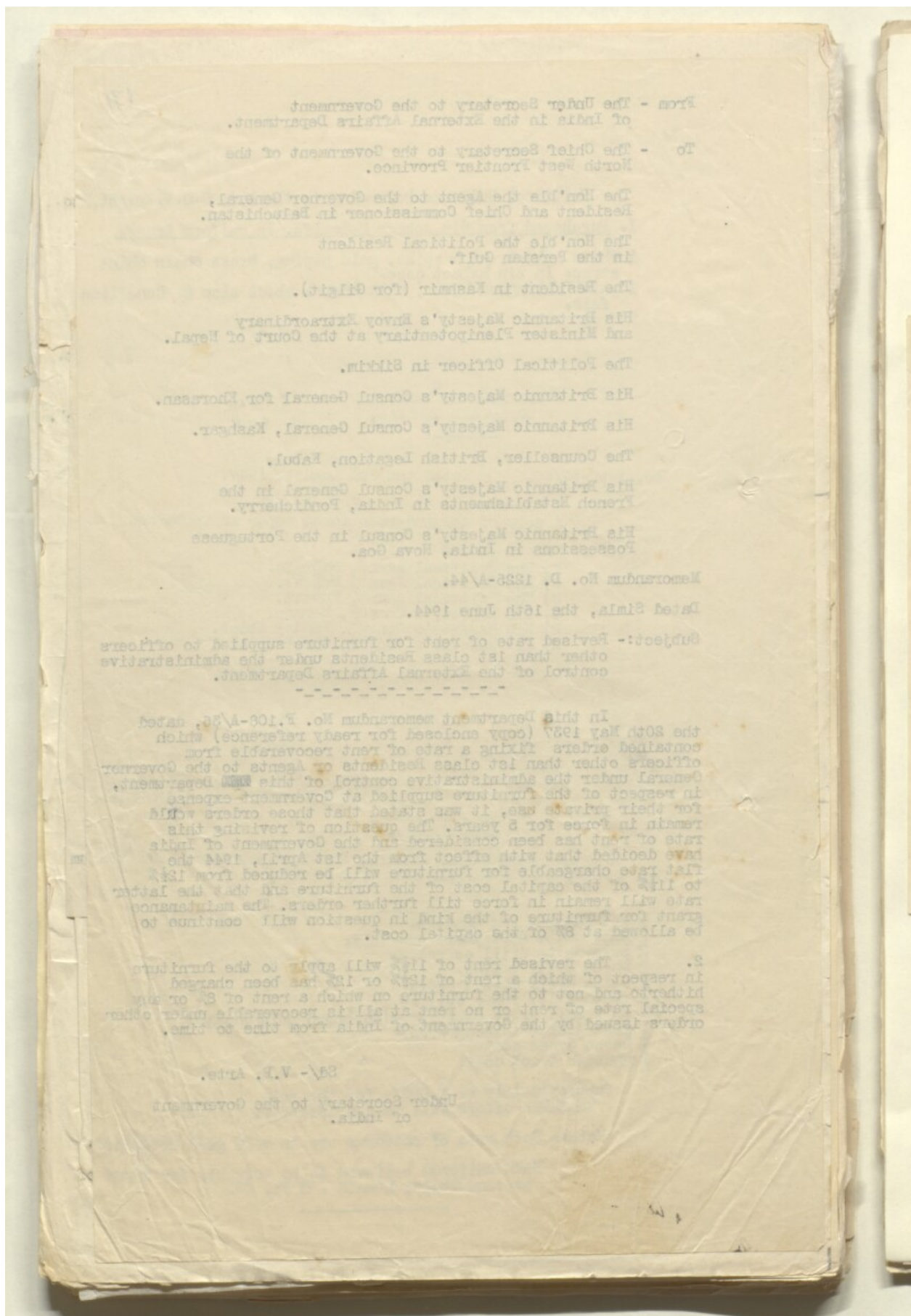
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In this Department memorandum No. F.108-A/36, dated  
the 20th May 1937 (copy enclosed for ready reference) which  
contained orders fixing a rate of rent recoverable from  
officers other than 1st class Residents or Agents to the Governor  
General under the administrative control of this ~~Dept~~ Department,  
in respect of the furniture supplied at Government expense  
for their private use, it was stated that those orders would  
remain in force for 5 years. The question of revising this  
rate of rent has been considered and the Government of India  
have decided that with effect from the 1st April, 1944 the  
flat rate chargeable for furniture will be reduced from 12½%  
to 11½% of the capital cost of the furniture and that the latter  
rate will remain in force till further orders. The maintenance  
grant for furniture of the kind in question will continue to  
be allowed at 8% of the capital cost.

2. The revised rent of 11½% will apply to the furniture  
in respect of which a rent of 12½% or 12% has been charged  
hitherto and not to the furniture on which a rent of 8% or any  
special rate of rent or no rent at all is recoverable under other  
orders issued by the Government of India from time to time.

Sd/- V.E. Arte.

Under Secretary to the Government  
of India.







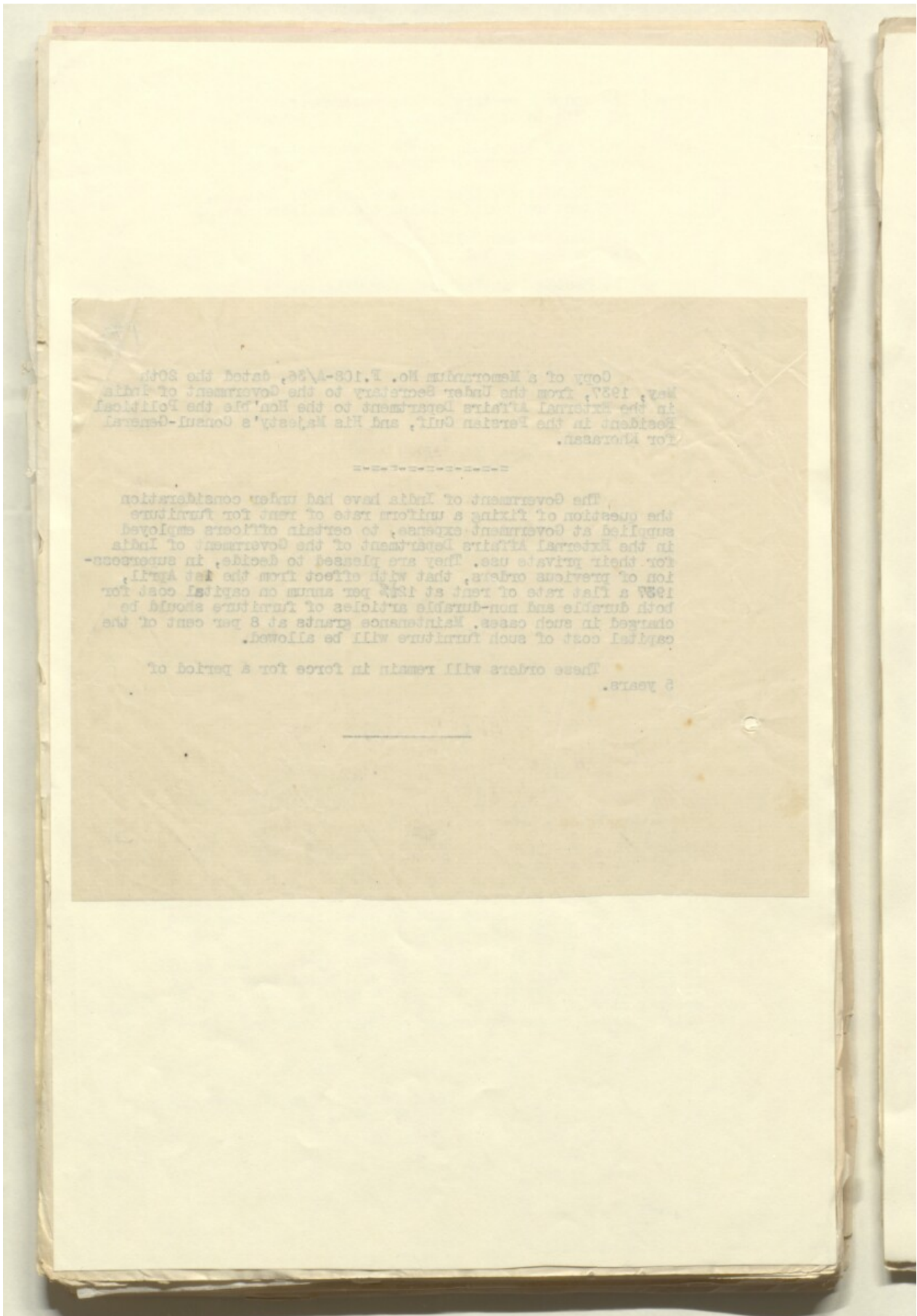
172  
Copy of a Memorandum No. F.108-A/36, dated the 20th May, 1937, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and His Majesty's Consul-General for Khorasan.

=====

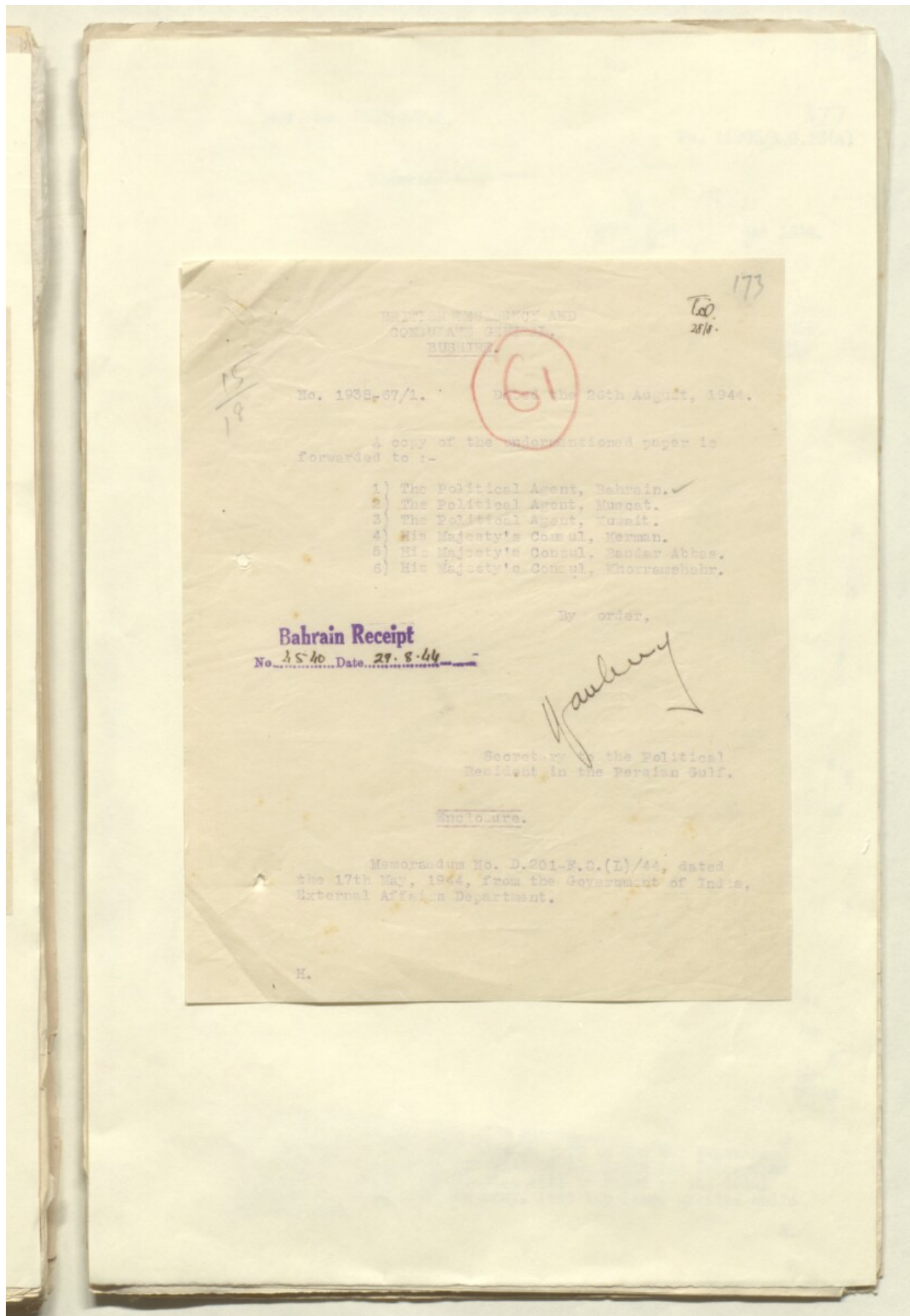
The Government of India have had under consideration the question of fixing a uniform rate of rent for furniture supplied at Government expense, to certain officers employed in the External Affairs Department of the Government of India for their private use. They are pleased to decide, in supersession of previous orders, that with effect from the 1st April, 1937 a flat rate of rent at 12½ per annum on capital cost for both durable and non-durable articles of furniture should be charged in such cases. Maintenance grants at 8 per cent of the capital cost of such furniture will be allowed.

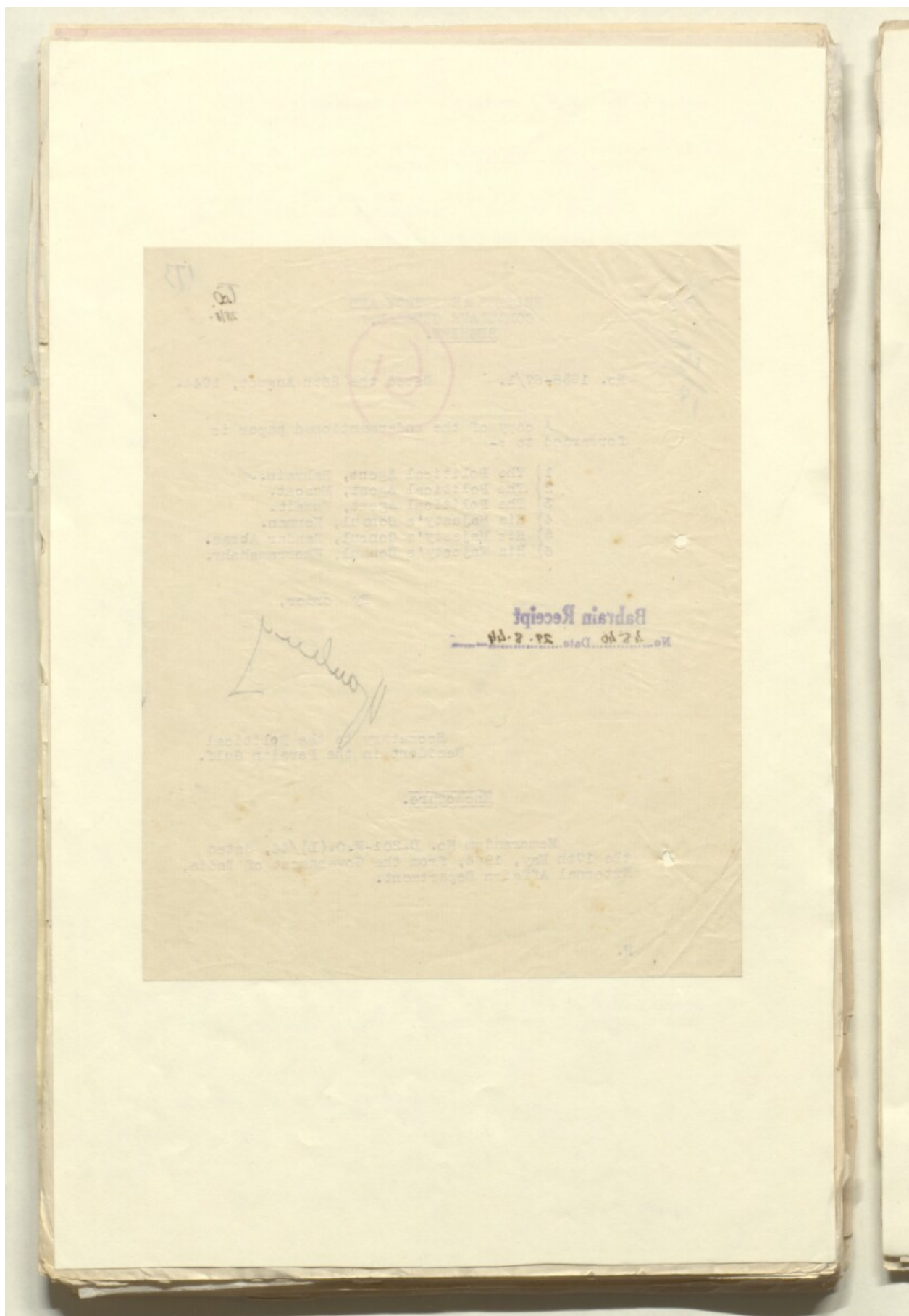
These orders will remain in force for a period of 5 years.

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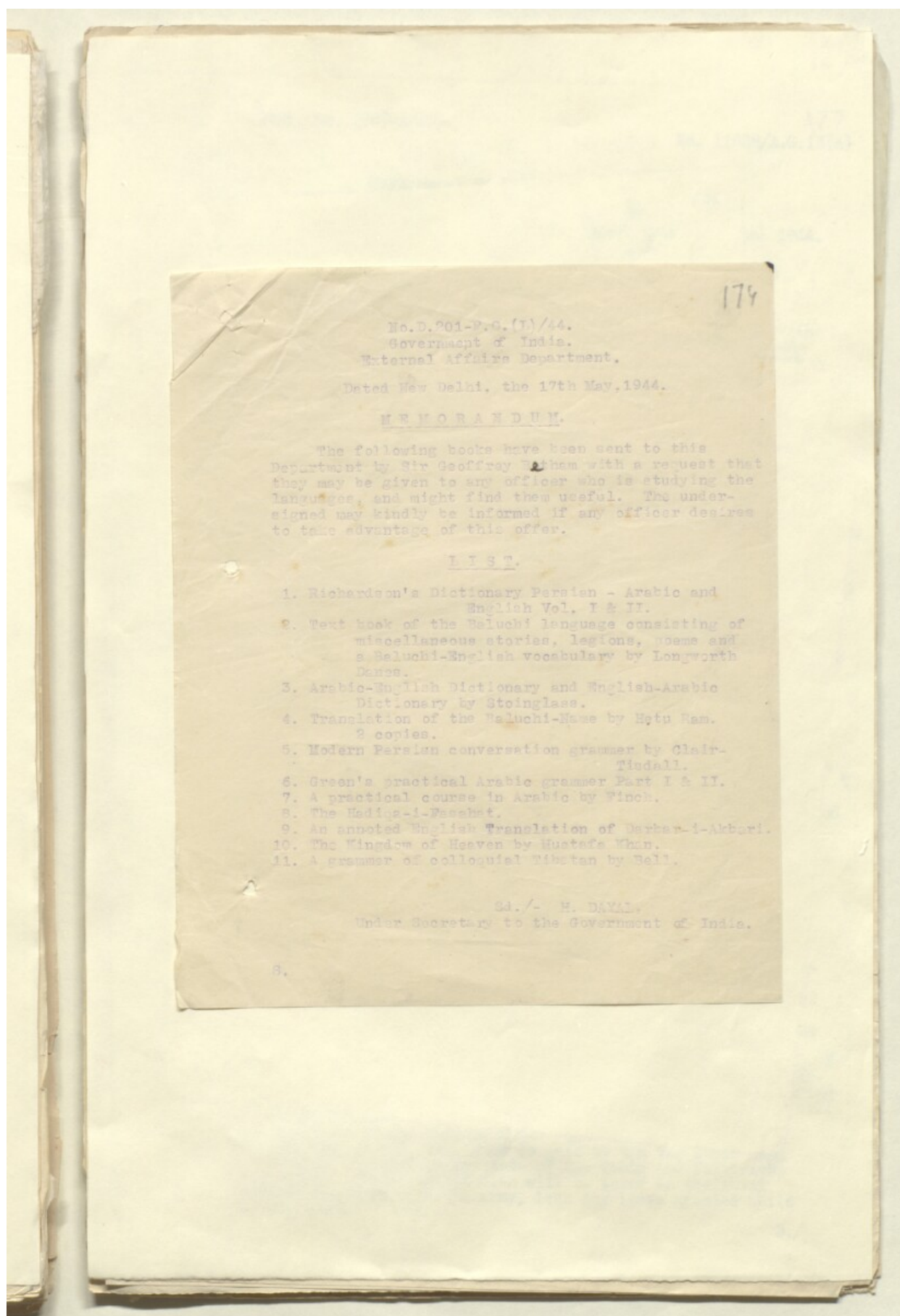












174  
No.D.201-P.G.(I)/44.  
Government of India.  
External Affairs Department.

Dated New Delhi, the 17th May, 1944.

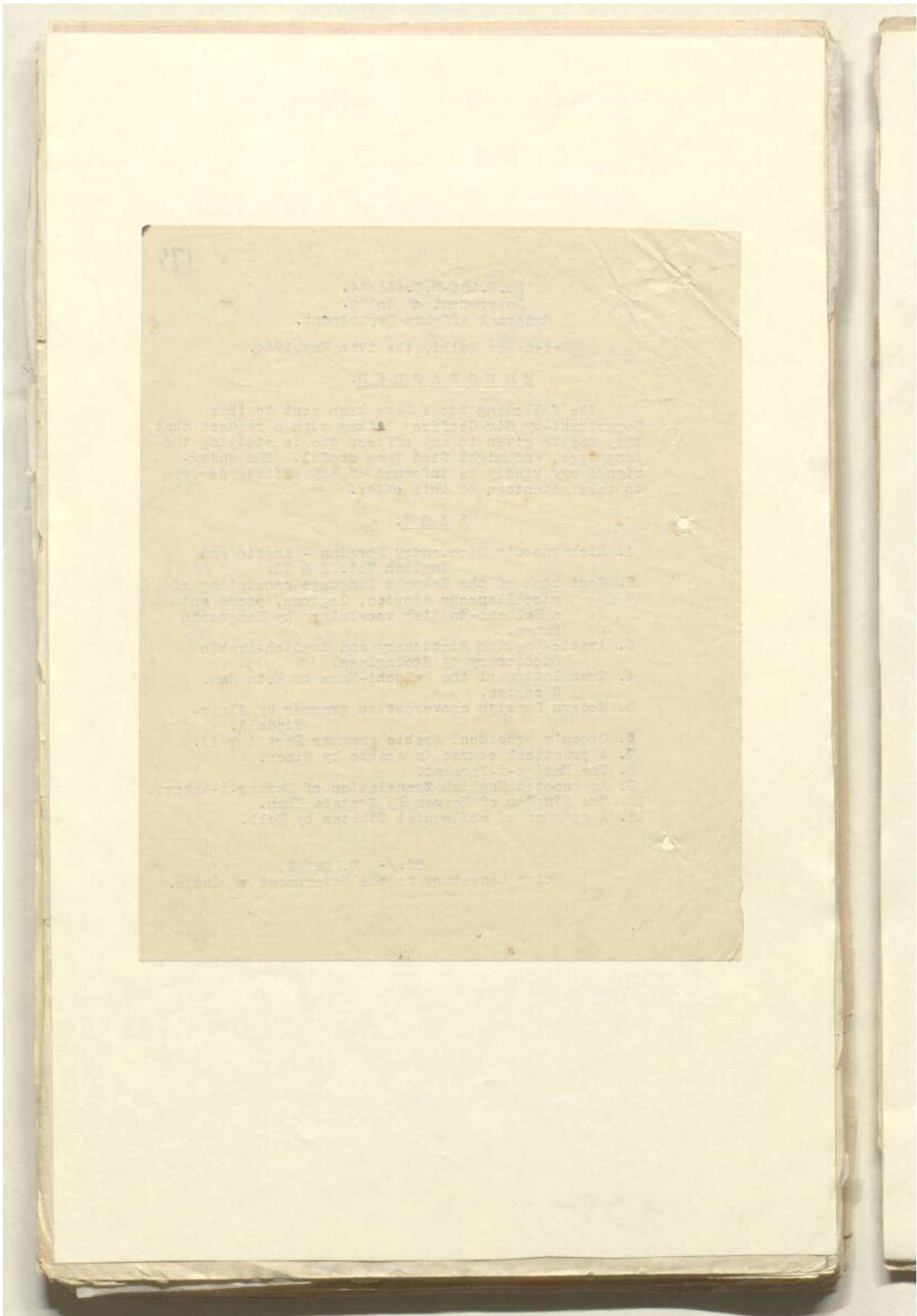
MEMORANDUM.

The following books have been sent to this Department by Sir Geoffrey Blomfield with a request that they may be given to any officer who is studying the languages, and might find them useful. The undersigned may kindly be informed if any officer desires to take advantage of this offer.

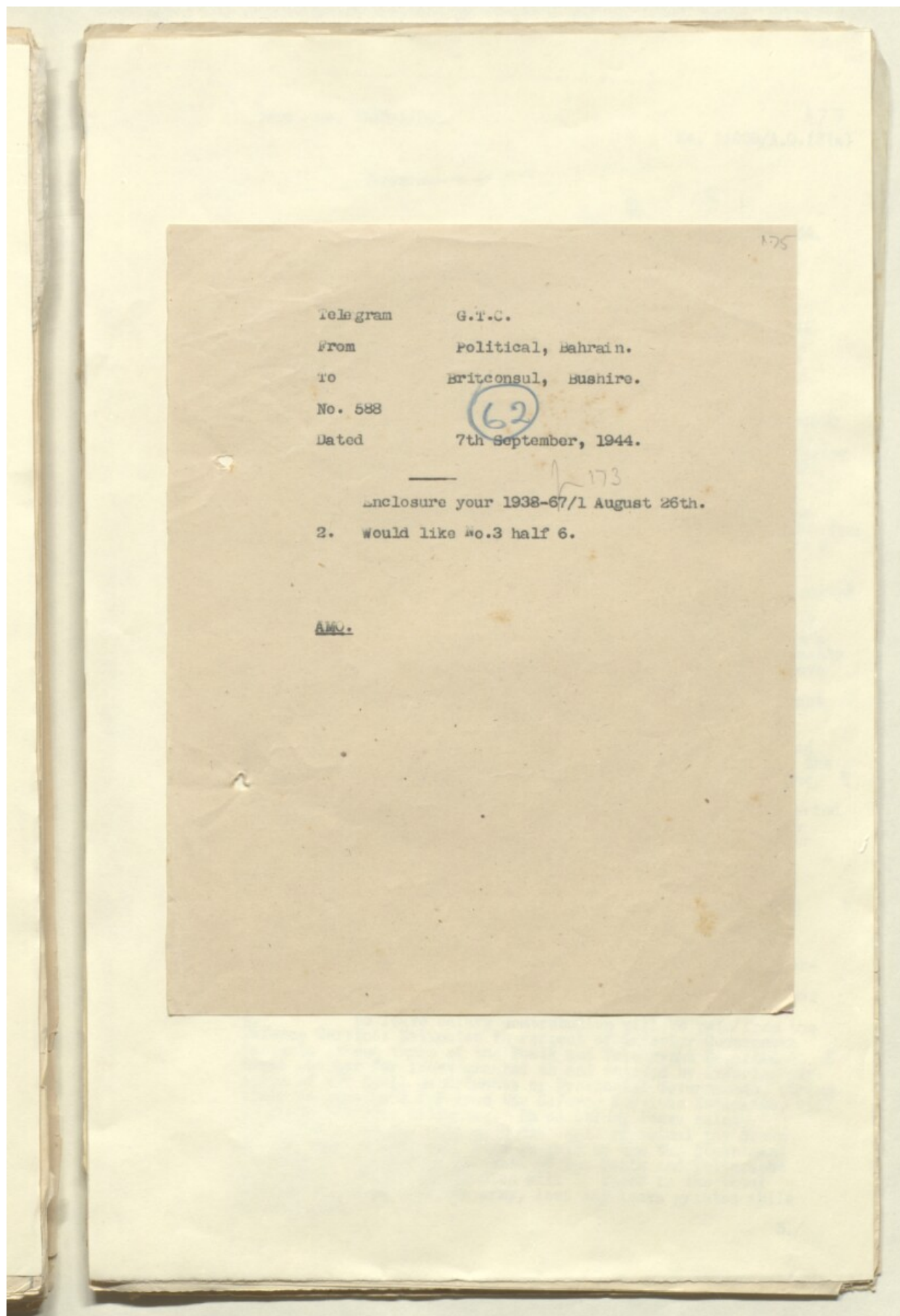
LIST.

1. Richardson's Dictionary Persian - Arabic and English Vol. I & II.
2. Text book of the Baluchi language consisting of miscellaneous stories, legends, poems and a Baluchi-English vocabulary by Longworth Dance.
3. Arabic-English Dictionary and English-Arabic Dictionary by Steinglass.
4. Translation of the Baluchi-Nama by Hyt Ram. 2 copies.
5. Modern Persian conversation grammar by Clair-Tindall.
6. Green's practical Arabic grammar Part I & II.
7. A practical course in Arabic by Finch.
8. The Hadith-i-Fasahat.
9. An annotated English Translation of Dabih-i-Alkhar.
10. The Kingdom of Heaven by Mustafa Khan.
11. A grammar of colloquial Tibetan by Bell.

Sd./- H. DAVIL.  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.



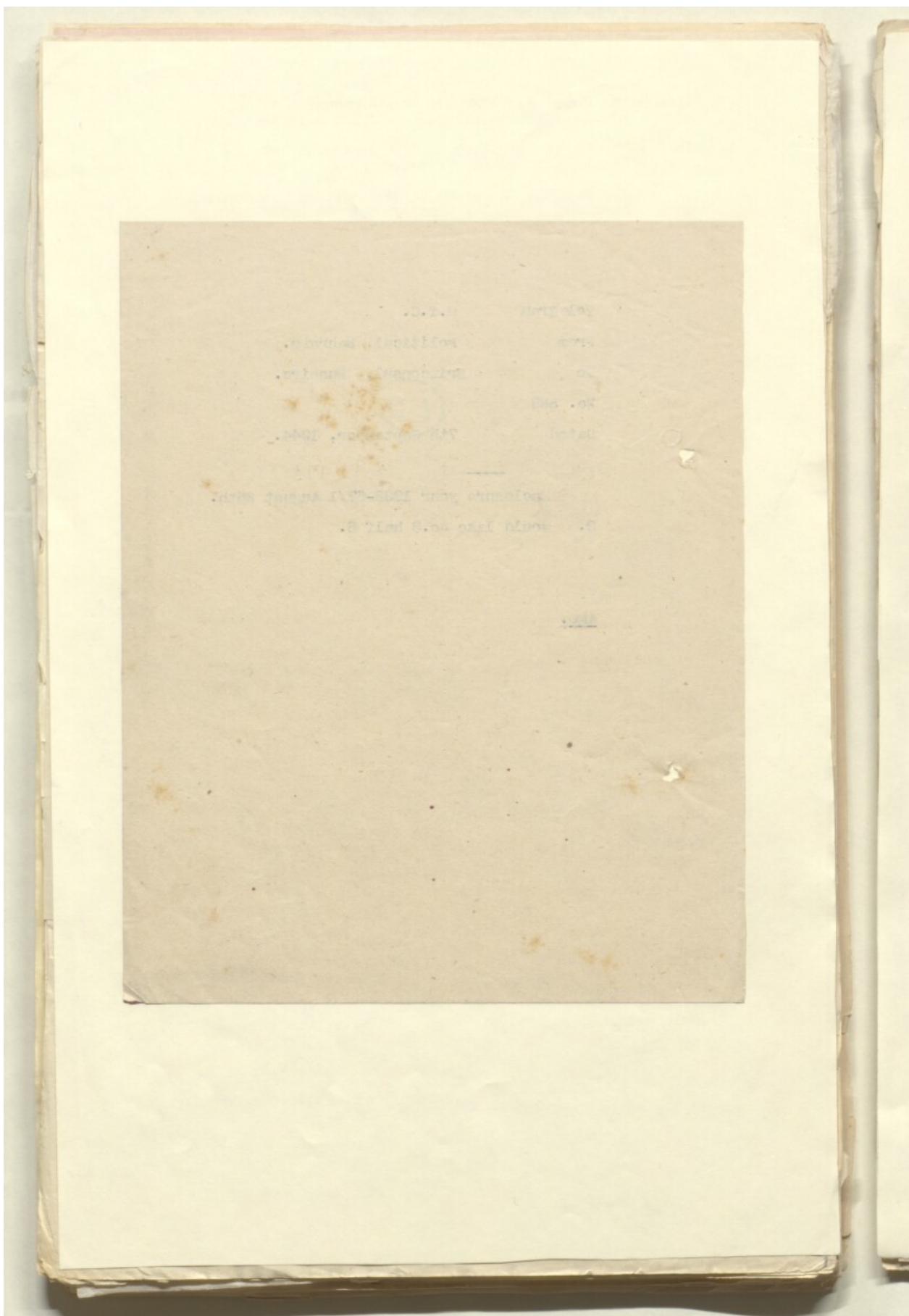




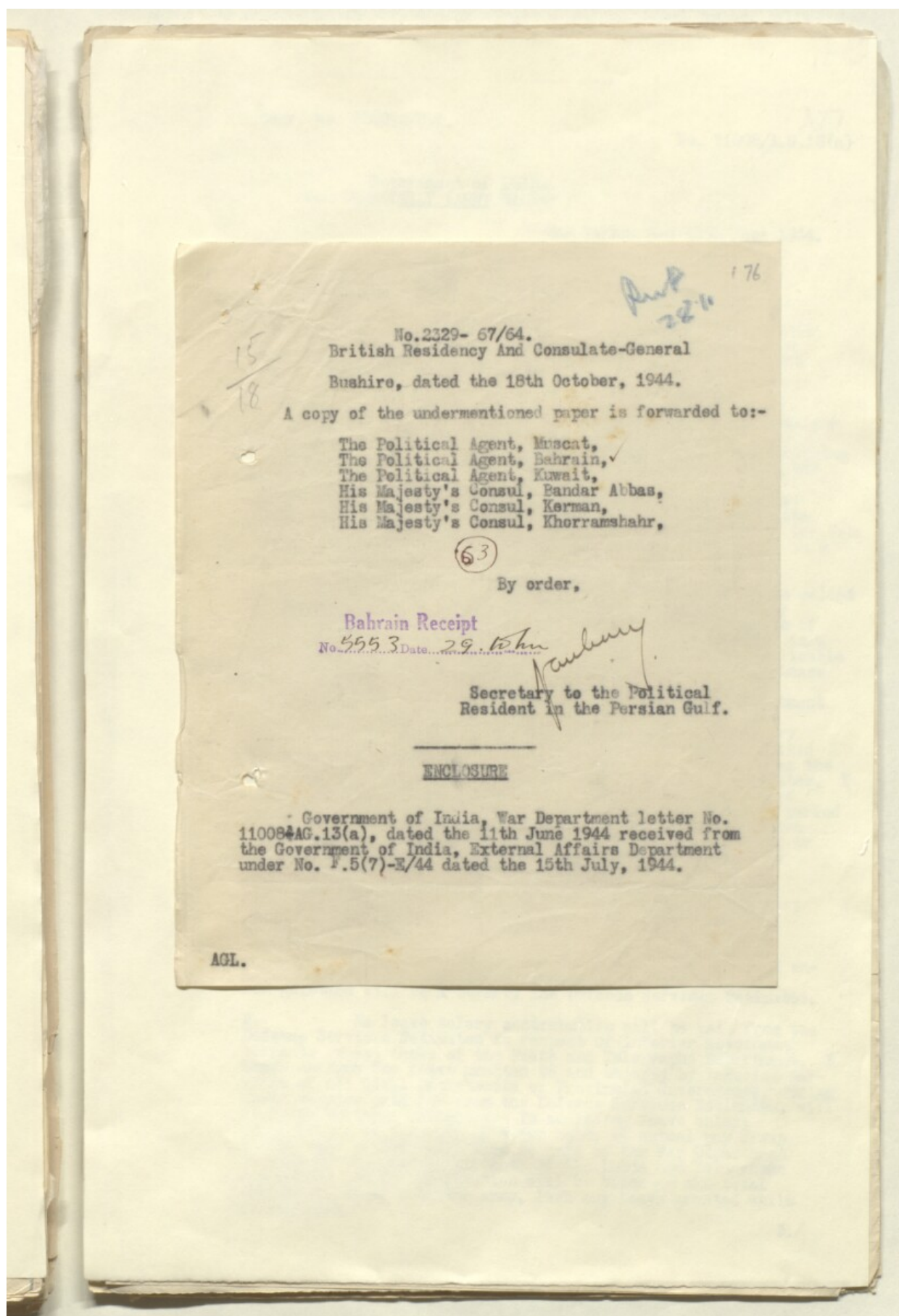
Telegram G.T.C.  
From Political, Bahrain.  
to Britconsul, Bushire.  
No. 588  
Dated 7th September, 1944.

Enclosure your 1938-67/1 August 26th.  
2. Would like No.3 half 6.

AMV.













Regr. No. 3589-A/W.5.

177  
No. 11008/A.G.13(a)

Government of India  
WAR DEPARTMENT (ARMY BRANCH)

New Delhi, the 11th June 1944.

To  
The Adjutant-General in India.

Civil Government servants (other than Railway servants) paid from Defence Services Estimates during the present war-conditions for the grant of leave and incidence of cost of leave and pension charges thereof.

Sir,  
I am directed to say that in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council has decided that, with effect from 3rd September 1939, the following principles govern the grant of leave and the incidence of the cost of leave and pension charges in respect of all civil government servants, (which term includes military officers in permanent civil employ) other than railway servants, who have been or may be called to or employed in service paid for from Defence Services Estimates during the present war, either in a military or in a civil capacity:-

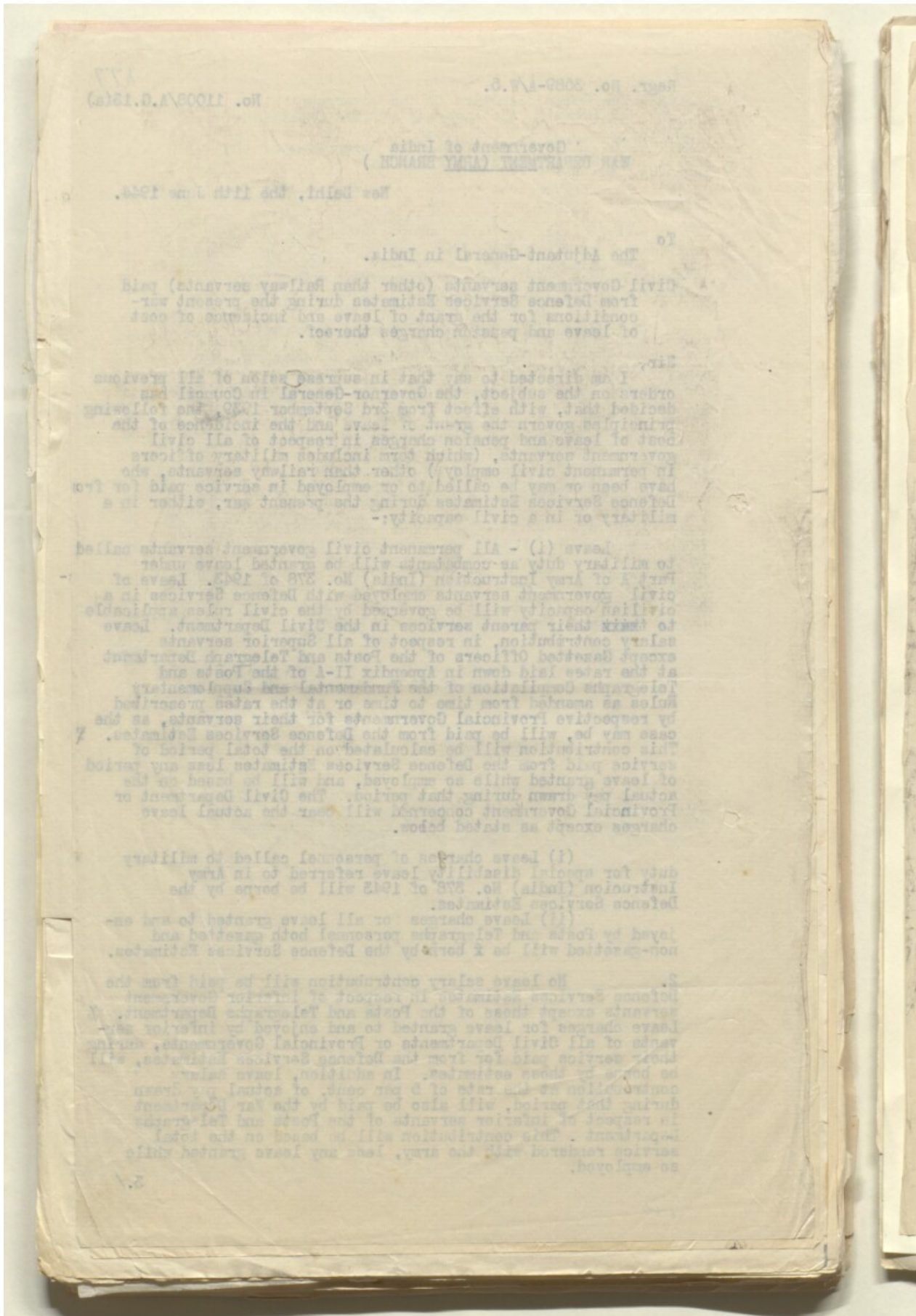
Leave (i) - All permanent civil government servants called to military duty as combatants will be granted leave under Part A of Army Instruction (India) No. 378 of 1943. Leave of civil government servants employed with Defence Services in a civilian capacity will be governed by the civil rules applicable to their parent services in the Civil Department. Leave salary contribution, in respect of all Superior servants except Gazetted Officers of the Posts and Telegraph Department at the rates laid down in Appendix II-A of the Posts and Telegraphs Compilation of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules as amended from time to time or at the rates prescribed by respective Provincial Governments for their servants, as the case may be, will be paid from the Defence Services Estimates. This contribution will be calculated on the total period of service paid from the Defence Services Estimates less any period of leave granted while so employed, and will be based on the actual pay drawn during that period. The Civil Department or Provincial Government concerned will bear the actual leave charges except as stated below.

(i) Leave charges of personnel called to military duty for special disability leave referred to in Army Instruction (India) No. 378 of 1943 will be borne by the Defence Services Estimates.

(ii) Leave charges for all leave granted to and enjoyed by Posts and Telegraphs personnel both gazetted and non-gazetted will be borne by the Defence Services Estimates.

2. No leave salary contribution will be paid from the Defence Services Estimates in respect of inferior Government servants except those of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Leave charges for leave granted to and enjoyed by inferior servants of all Civil Departments or Provincial Governments, during their service paid for from the Defence Services Estimates, will be borne by those estimates. In addition, leave salary contribution at the rate of 5 per cent. of actual pay drawn during that period, will also be paid by the War Department in respect of inferior servants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This contribution will be based on the total service rendered with the army, less any leave granted while so employed.

3./







178  
3. Temporary civil Government servants will be governed by military leave rules if employed in a military capacity, or by the appropriate civil leave rules applicable to civilian personnel of the Defence Services, if employed in a civil capacity, and the actual leave salary will be paid from the Defence Services Estimates. The question of payment of leave salary contribution does not arise in these cases.

In case a temporary civil government servant is made permanent in a civil post while he is in military employ he should for the purposes of leave and leave salary contributions be treated from the date of his permanent appointment as a permanent civil government servant.

Pension- The pensionary liability of the Defence Services Estimates in respect of all permanent civil government servants (other railway servants) will be met by paying pension contributions at the rate of 12.5 per cent. of the pay actually drawn in the case of Posts and Telegraphs Department, at the rates laid down in Appendix II-A of the Posts and Telegraphs Compilation of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules Vol. II as amended from time to time, in the case of other Central Departments, and at the Provincial Government rates in the case of permanent Provincial Government servants. In the case of temporary civil Government servants who may be made permanent in civil appointments while they are in service paid for from Defence Services Estimates or on reversion to their civil appointments, and who count their temporary civil service including service paid for from Defence Services Estimates towards pension, debits against the Defence Services Estimates in respect of temporary service paid for therefrom which may qualify for civil pension should be raised by the Civil Department or Government concerned only after the individuals are confirmed in their civil appointments.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

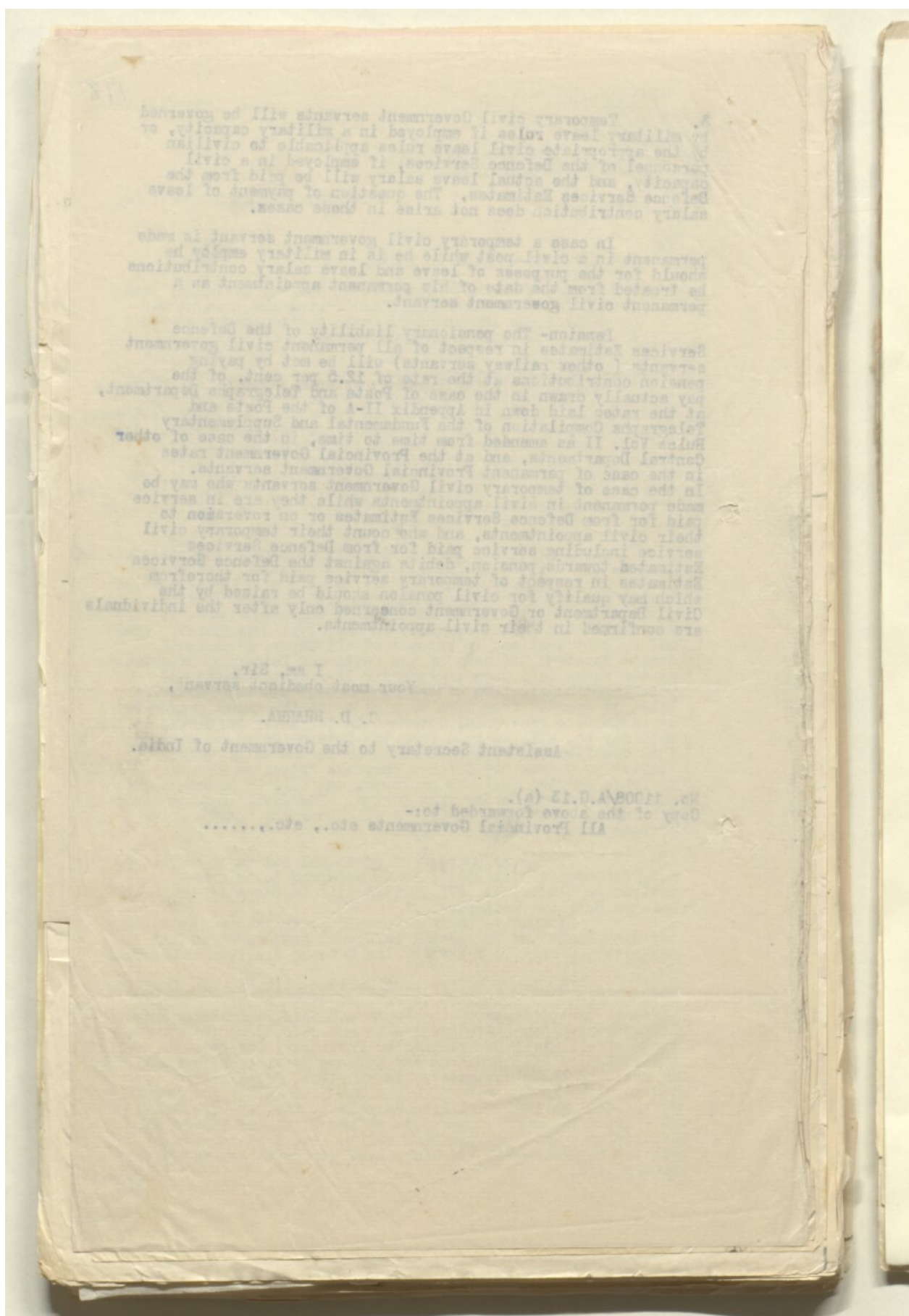
C. D. SHARMA.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

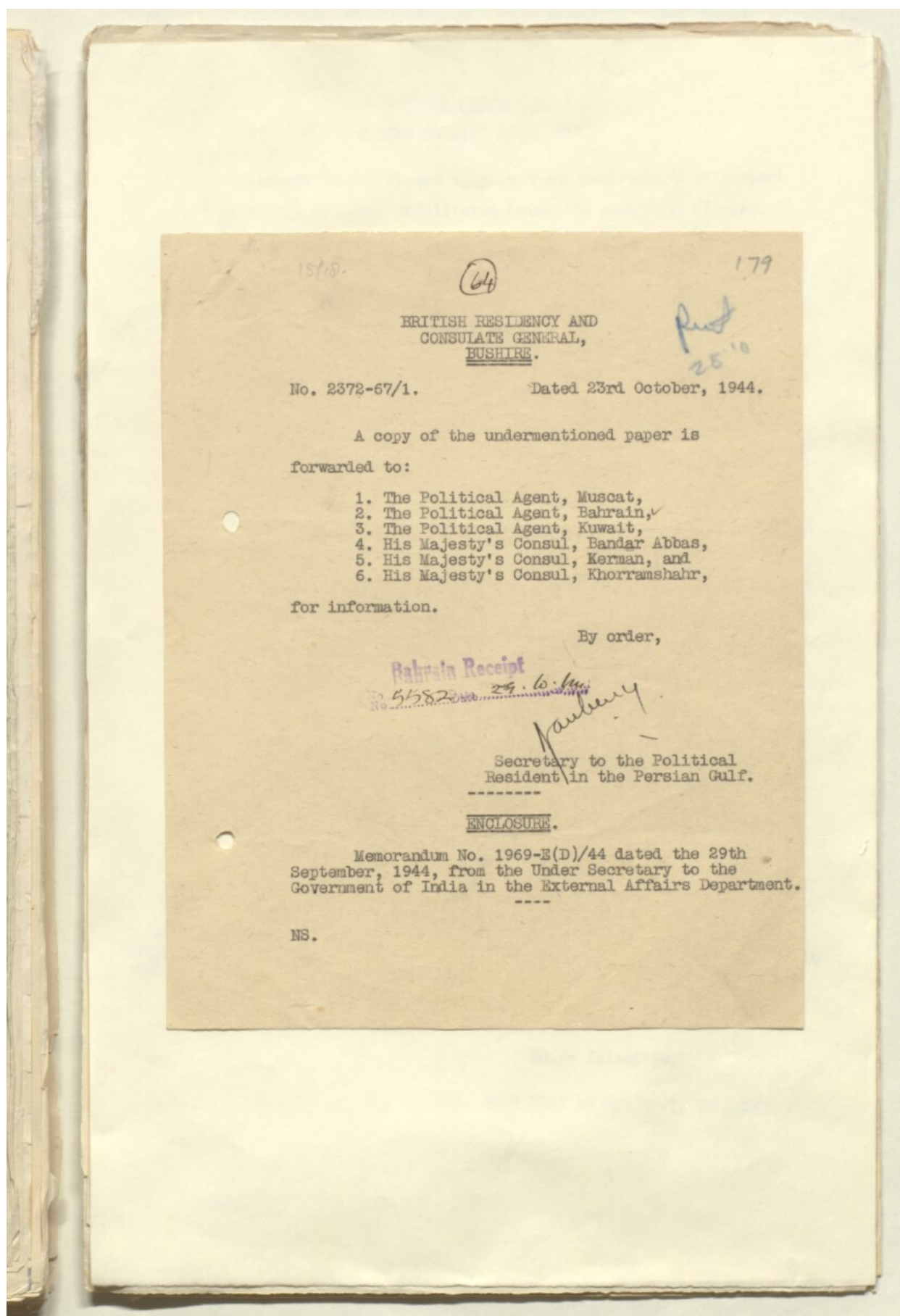
No. 11008/A.G.13 (a).

Copy of the above forwarded to:-

All Provincial Governments etc., etc.,.....







BRITISH RESIDENCY AND  
CONSULATE GENERAL,  
BUSHIRE.

No. 2372-67/1.

Dated 23rd October, 1944.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is  
forwarded to:

1. The Political Agent, Muscat,
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain,
3. The Political Agent, Kuwait,
4. His Majesty's Consul, Bandar Abbas,
5. His Majesty's Consul, Kerman, and
6. His Majesty's Consul, Khorramshahr,

for information.

By order,

Bahrain Receipt

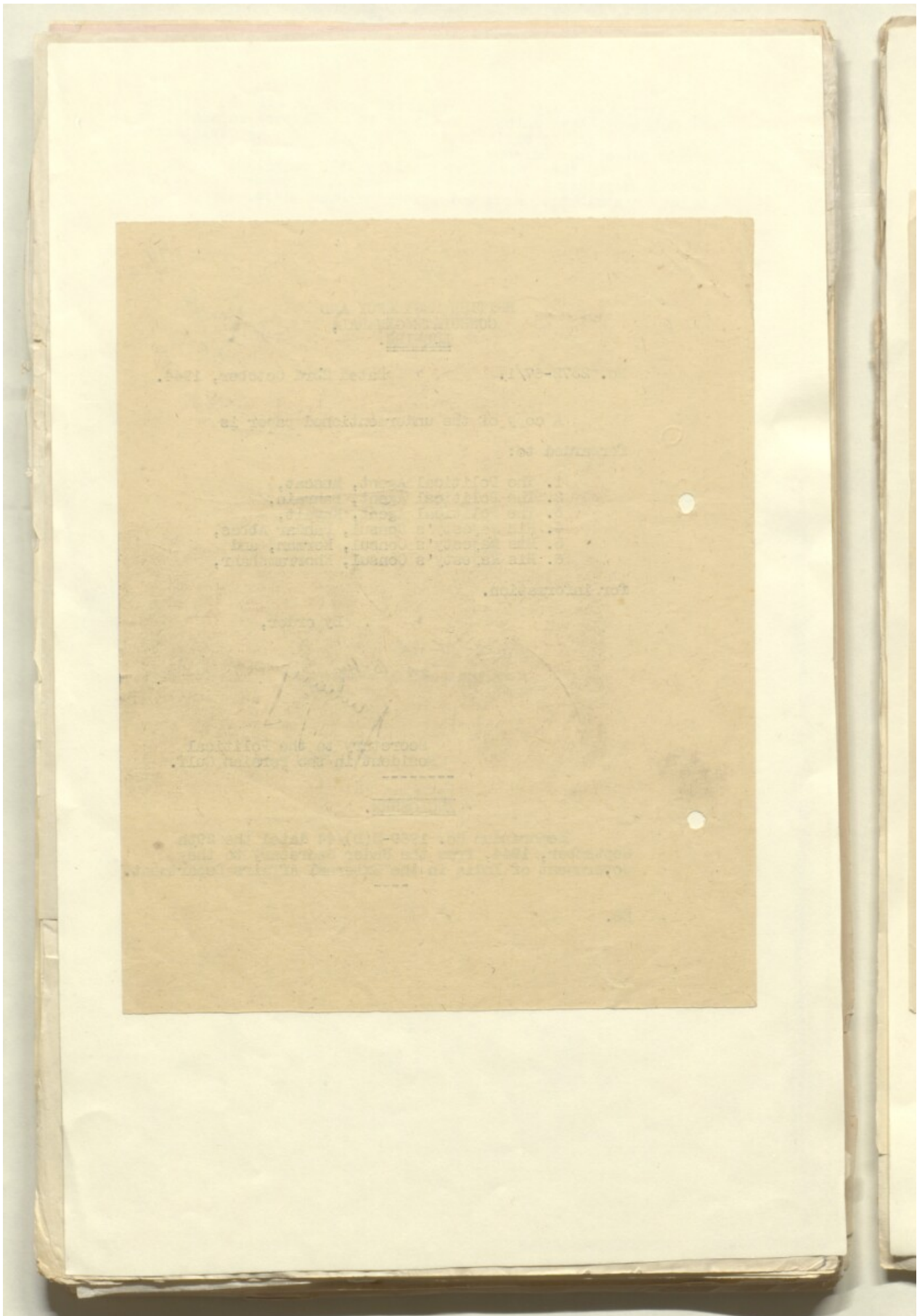
No. 5582 dated 29.10.44

Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum No. 1969-E(D)/44 dated the 29th  
September, 1944, from the Under Secretary to the  
Government of India in the External Affairs Department.

NS.







180

From- The Under Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department,

To - All Resident etc.,

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the  
North West Frontier Province.

Memorandum No. D. 1969-E(D)/44.

Dated New Delhi, the 29th September 1944.

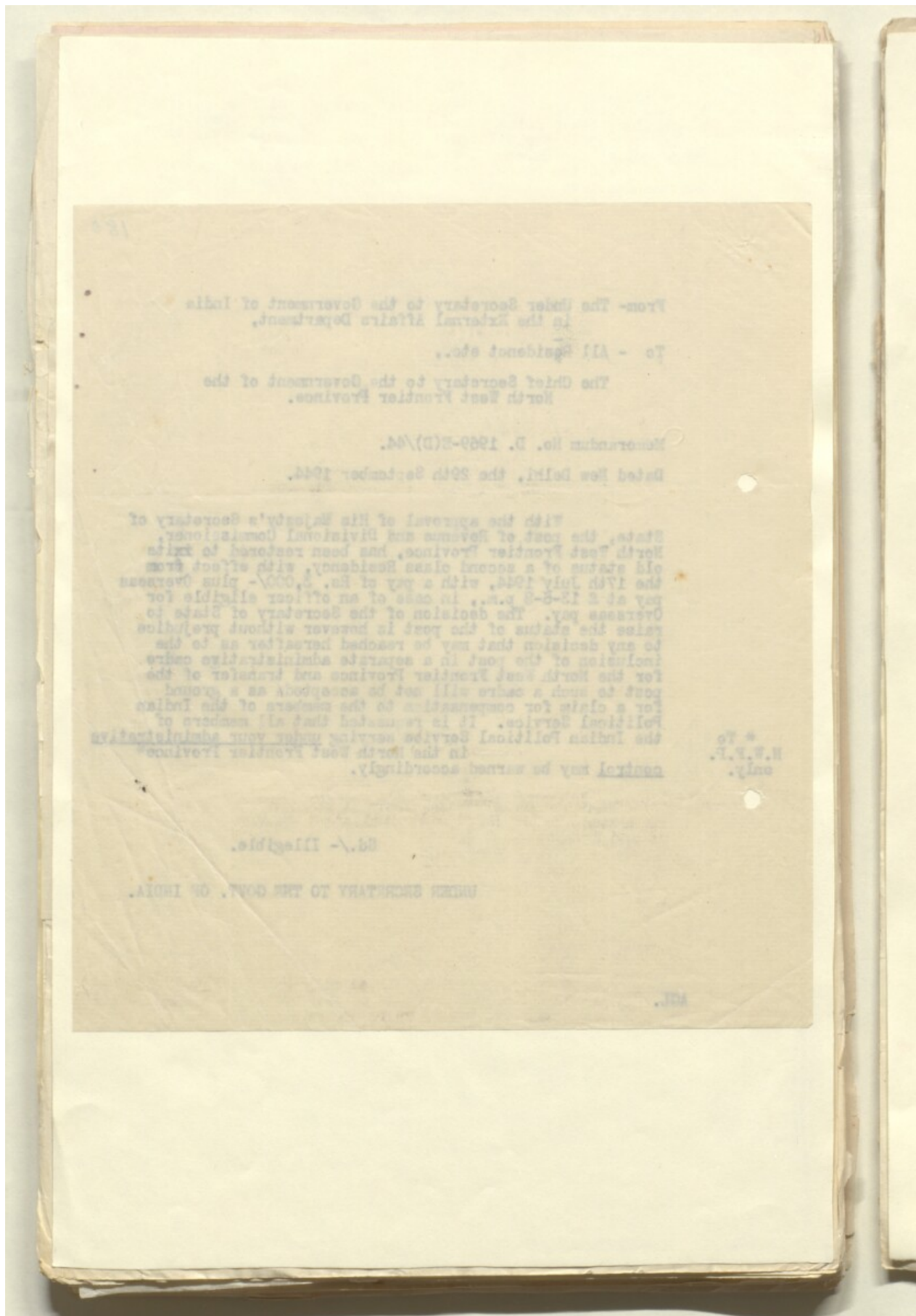
With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, the post of Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, has been restored to its old status of a second class Residency, with effect from the 17th July 1944, with a pay of Rs. 3,000/- plus Overseas pay at £ 13-6-8 p.m., in case of an officer eligible for Overseas pay. The decision of the Secretary of State to raise the status of the post is however without prejudice to any decision that may be reached hereafter as to the inclusion of the post in a separate administrative cadre for the North West Frontier Province and transfer of the post to such a cadre will not be accepted as a ground for a claim for compensation to the members of the Indian Political Service. It is requested that all members of the Indian Political Service serving under your administrative control in the North West Frontier Province\* may be warned accordingly.

\* To  
N.W.F.P.  
only.

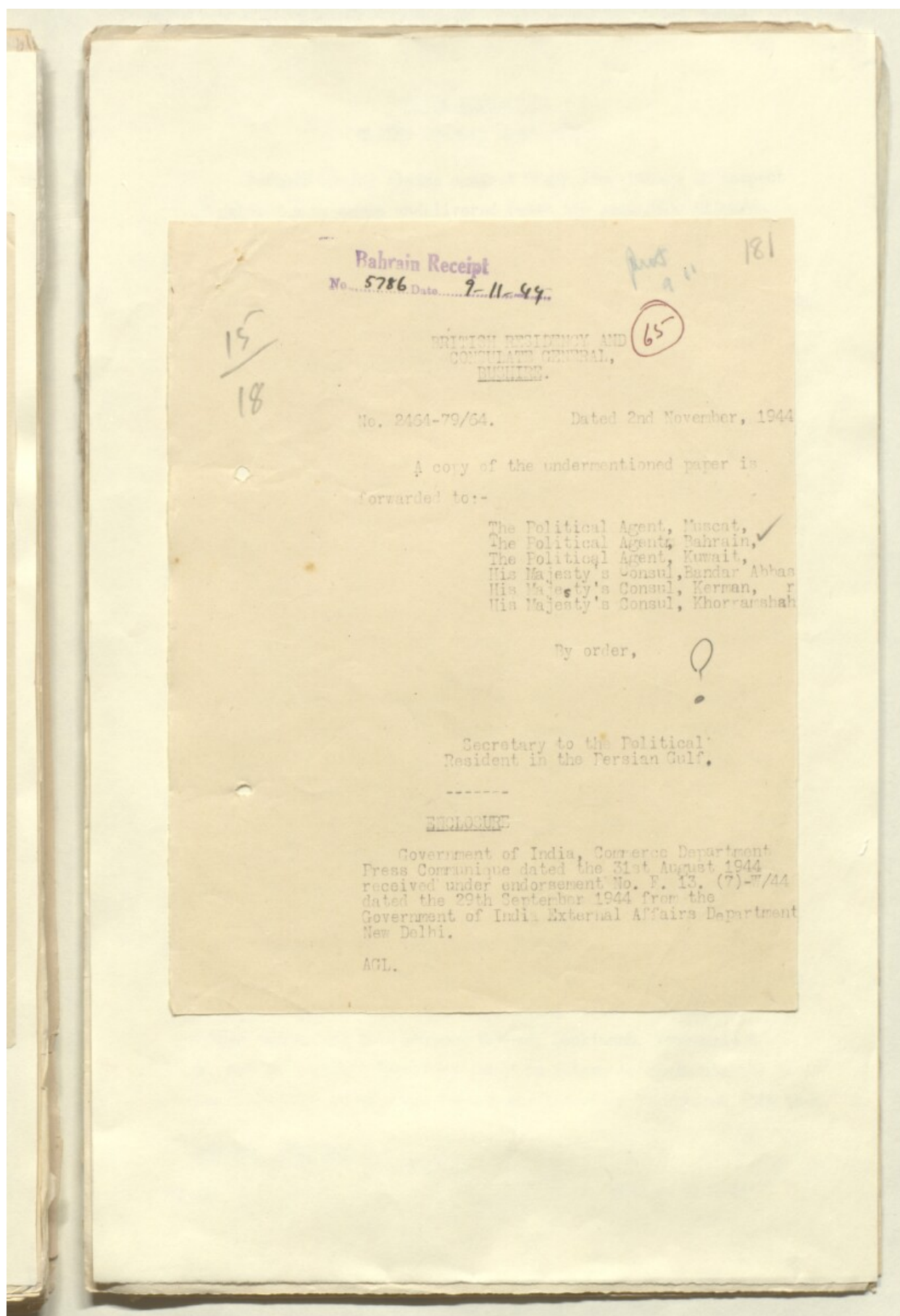
Sd./- Illegible.

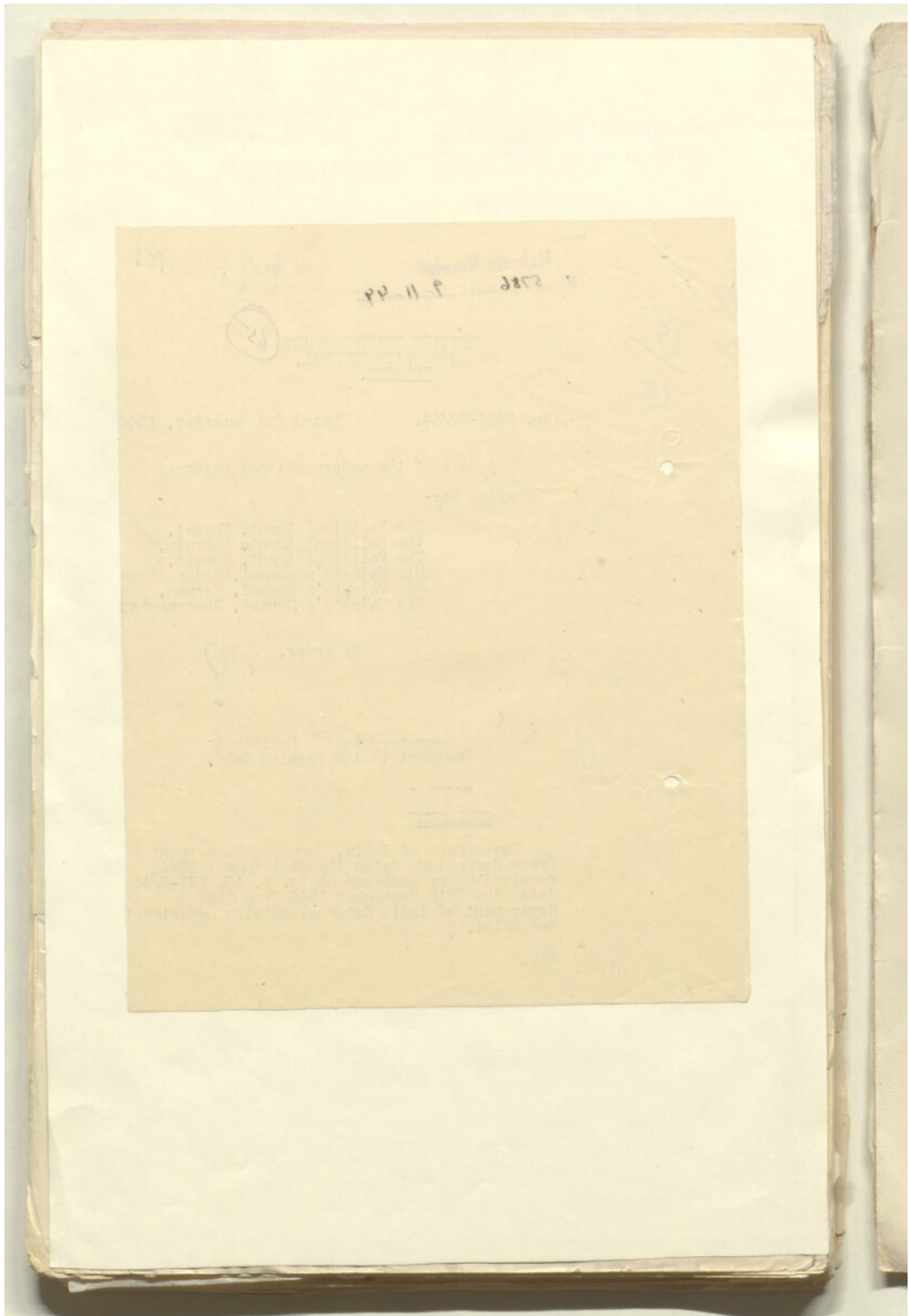
UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

AGL.













PRESS COMMUNIQUE  
CLAIMS AGAINST ENEMY SHIPS

Persons having claims against enemy ship-owners in respect of debts due or cargo undelivered (with the exception of cargo on German vessels in neutral ports) were hitherto required to forward their claims to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. of Calcutta, as agents of the Enemy Shipping Claims Committee, London. The object was to assist the Committee in prosecuting such claims against the enemies during the war.

Government of India understand that the Committee has used and is still using its best efforts to recover by legal process and direct methods, wherever possible, moneys or cargoes in respect of which claims have been lodged with it through its agents in Calcutta. But with the extension of the theatre of war, the Committee's field of action has been considerably reduced and its capacity to prosecute claims successfully, restricted in scope, in consequence.

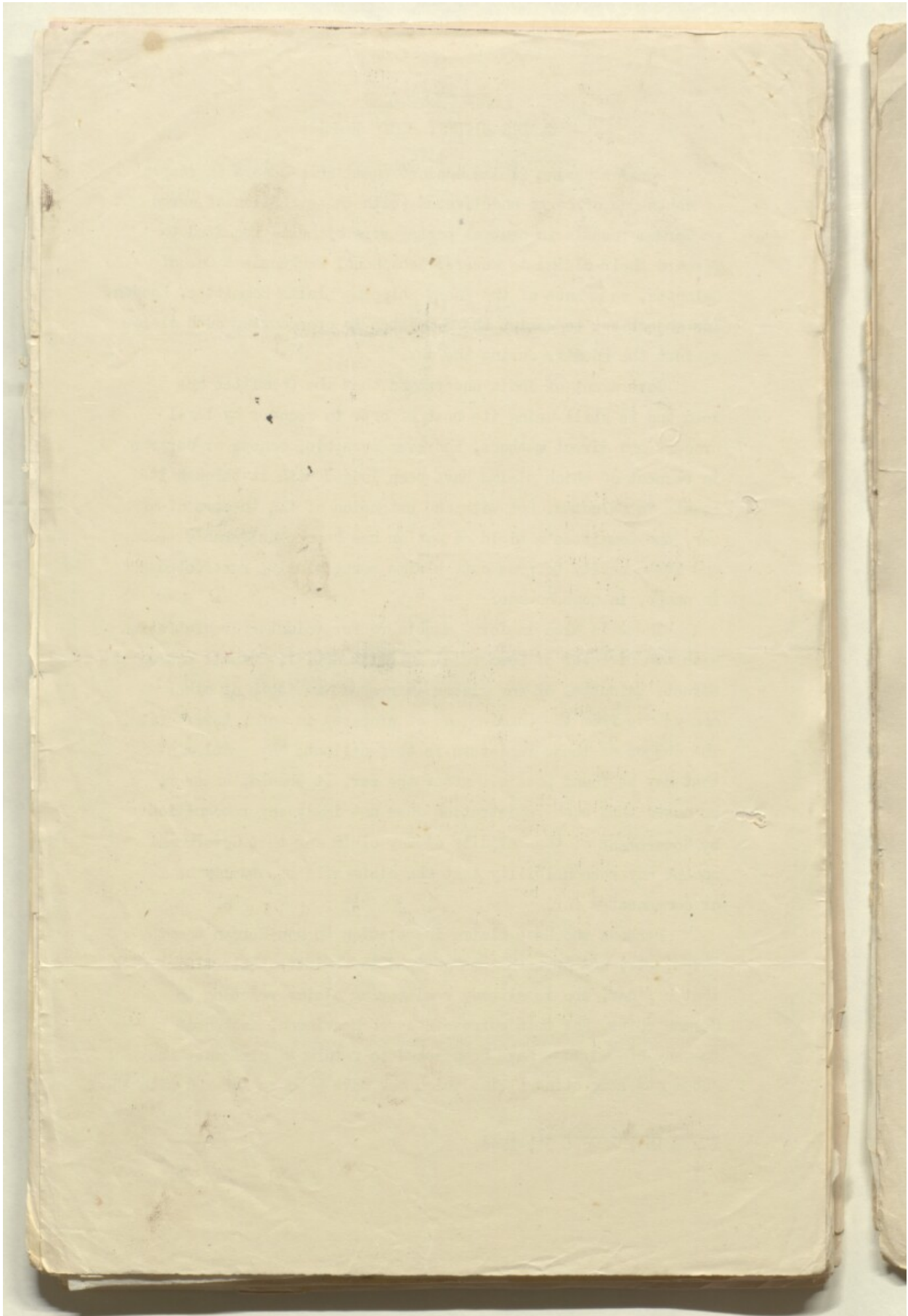
There is also in force machinery for voluntary registration with the Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, of any claims in respect of debts or other moneys due from the enemies and of property in enemy territories. The object of these registers is to facilitate any settlement that may be found possible after the war. It should, however, be noted that such registration does not imply any recognition by Government of the validity of any claim nor that Government accept any responsibility that the claim will eventually be met or compensated for.

Persons who have claims in relation to non-German enemy ships, etc, are nevertheless advised to register their claims with that officer, who is already registering claims relating to German ships. For this purpose Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Company of Calcutta have been asked to return to claimants the documents respecting claims which may have been registered with them.

Commerce Department.  
New Delhi, August 31, 1944.

SRS/MI

"530 -- 31/8/44"





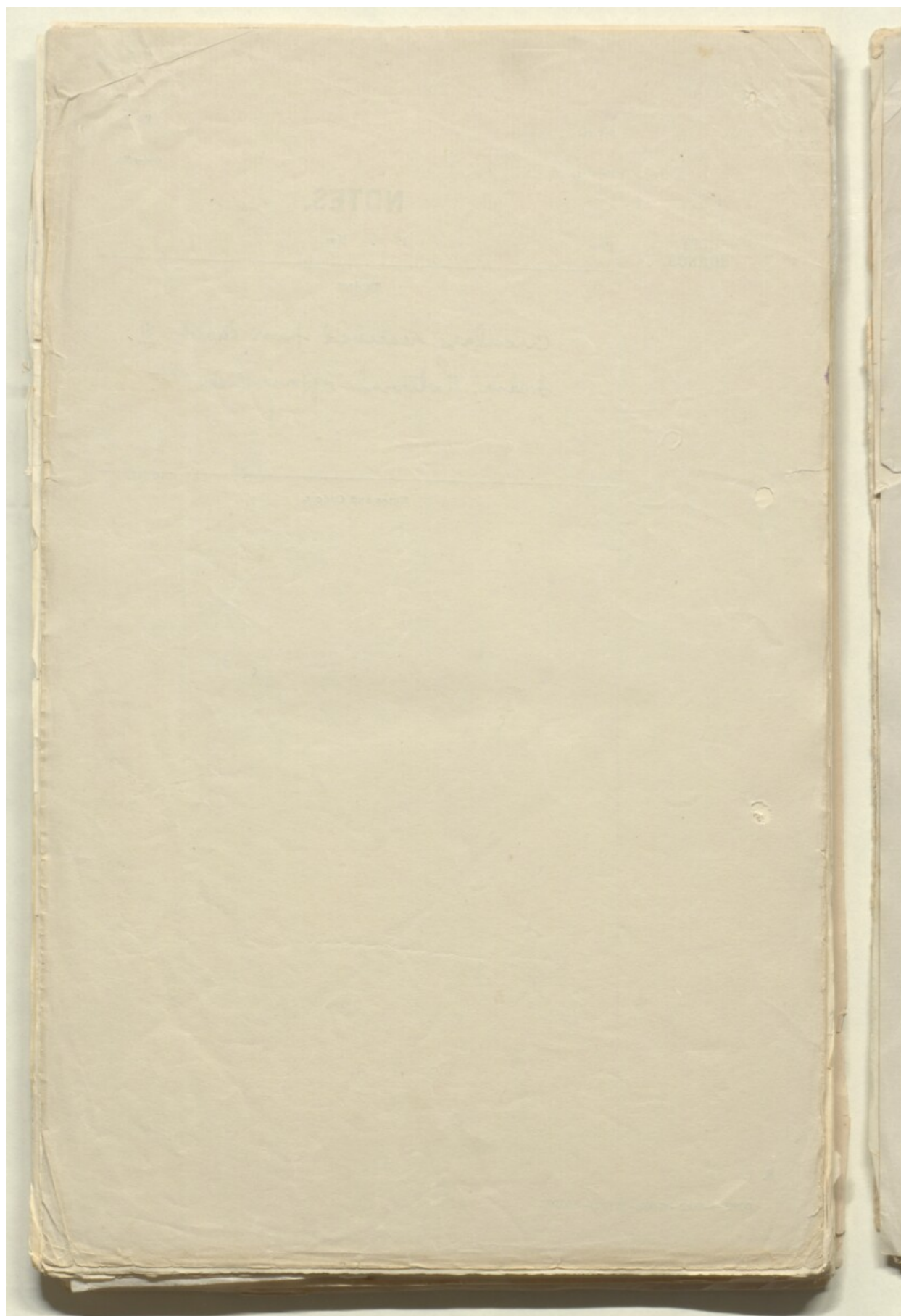


183

Section.	File No.
Heading.	Serial No.
<b>NOTES.</b>	
DEPT. BRANCH.	Pros. 19 . Nos.
Subject.	
<i>Circulars received from Govt. of India, External Affairs Deptt.</i>	
Notes and Orders.	

S. 1.

DCFP-694S&P-(G-907)-24 11 31-8,00,000.







36. Endorsement no. 967, 27/5/38, from Secy. to P.R. Bouchier  
of no interest to Bahmani. File?

111-112 37. Endorsement no. 984, 11/6/38, from Secy. to P.R. Bouchier  
I don't think the Agency has imported  
any scientific instruments during the past 3 yrs.  
May Mr. B. asked for this report as regards the  
Hospital? paid for by Government? (see) 7/2  
Yes. ad. 8/6

Ans. For forwarding report. 7/2  
8/6

The Political Agent,

The following articles were purchased during 1936.

Dental Instruments.	1 set.
Serum Syringes.	1 set.
Dental Syringe.	1.
Centrifuge.	1.
Bacteriologist's Apparatus.	1.
Scalpel with 12 blades.	1.
Padbury's vaccinators.	3.
Urine Testing Apparatus.	1.
Clinical Thermometers.	12.
Pill Knives.	3.
Test tubes.	36.

The cost on the above was £27/6/5. I do not know  
whether these were paid for by the G. of I. or from  
Hospital Funds. They were bought from Messrs Down Bros:  
London.

Const. Deficit  
to Hospital Funds  
in May 37.  
7/2  
19/6.

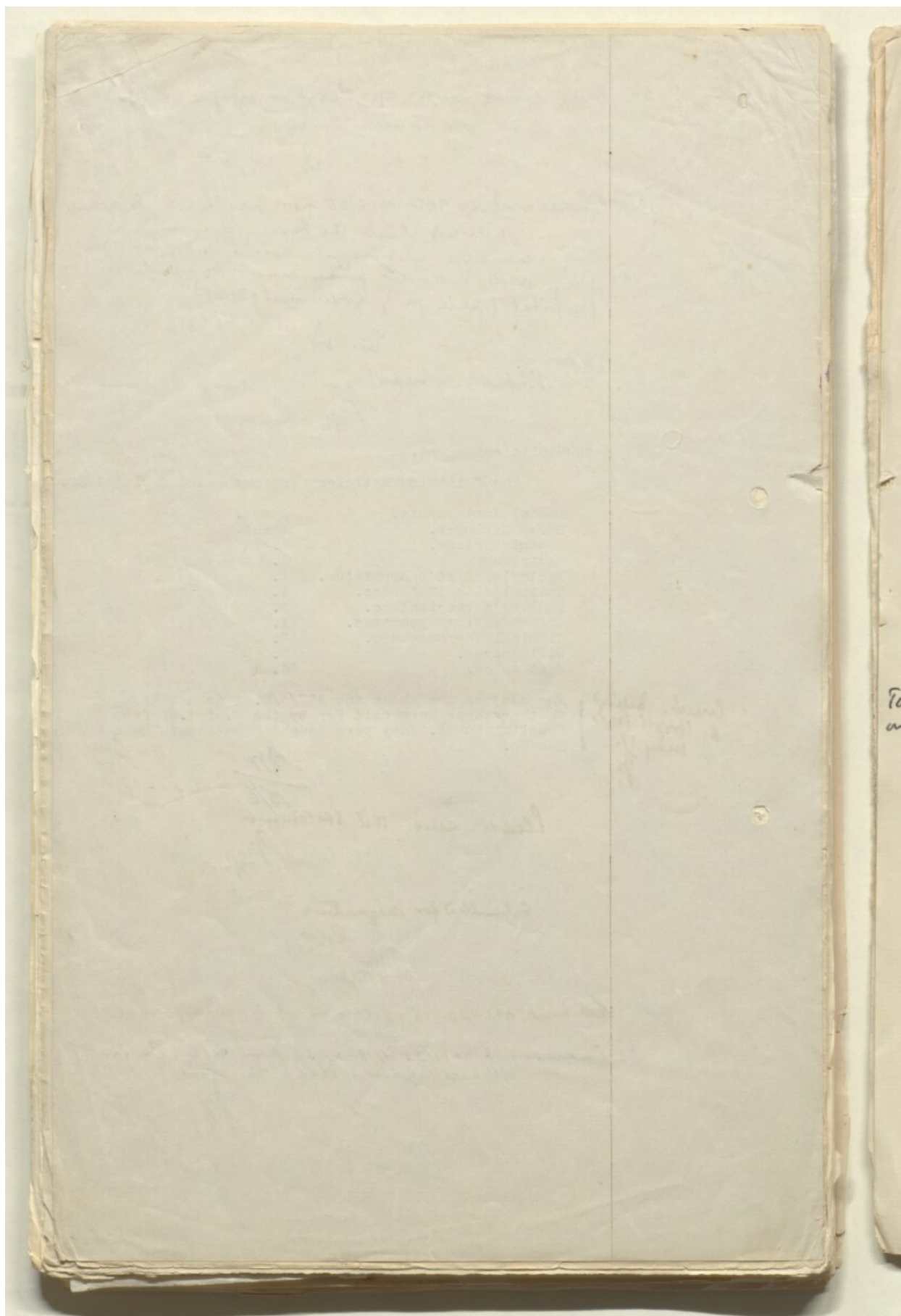
15/6.  
Please send nil statement  
7/2  
23/6

Submitted for signature.  
7/2  
23/6

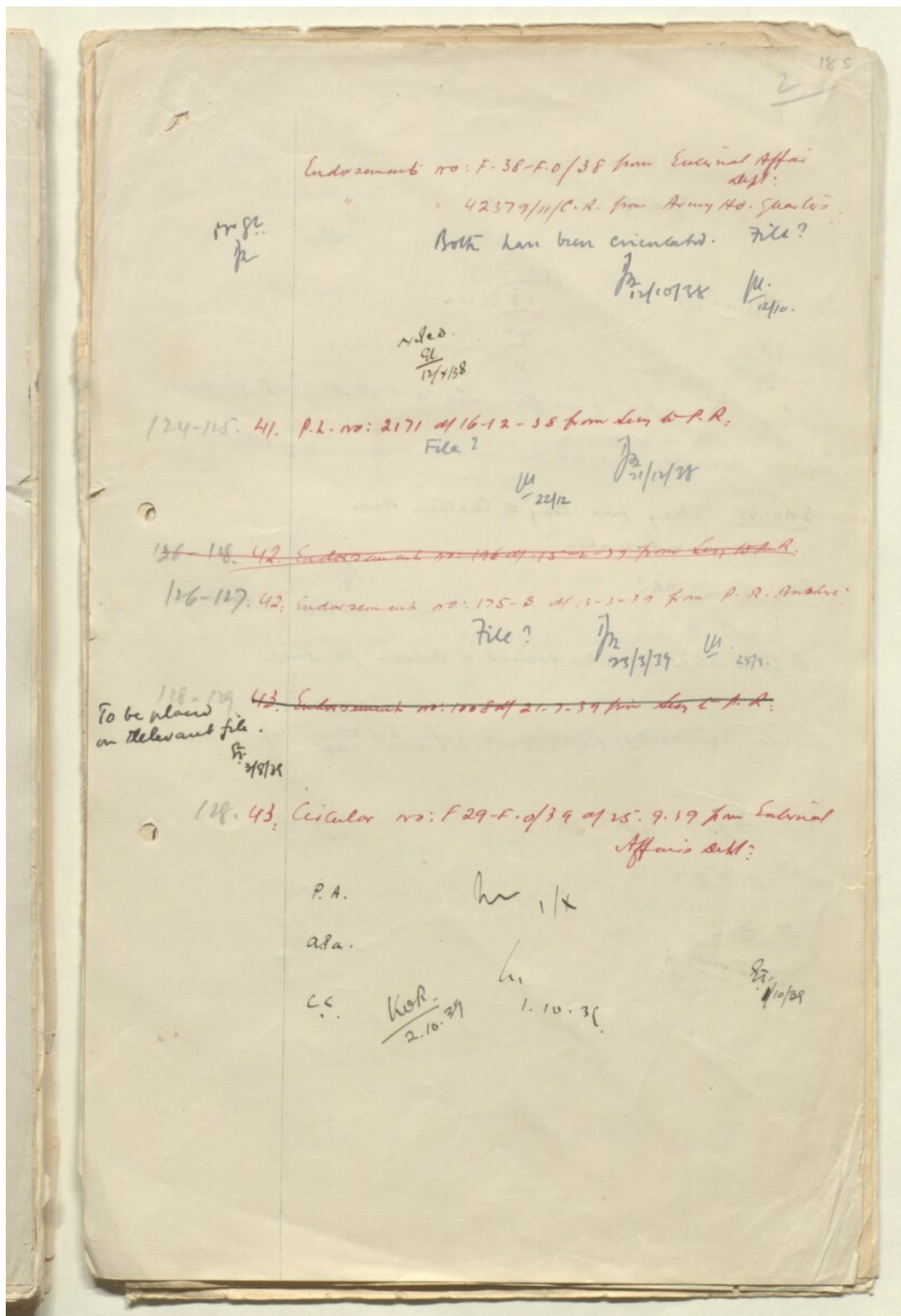
113-114 Letter memo. no. 922-15/18 d/ 23/6/38 to Secy. Bouchier;

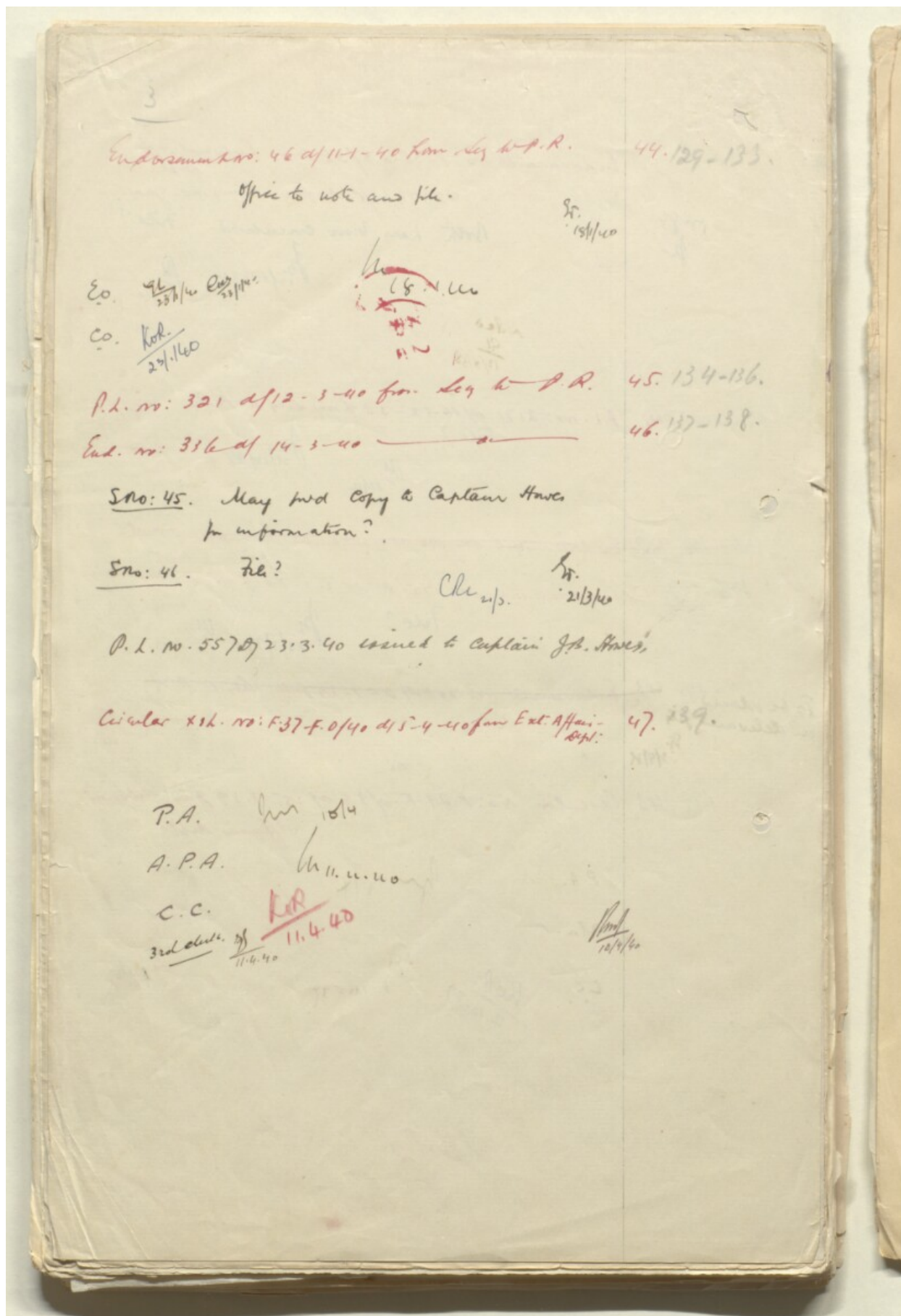
115-116. 38 Endorsement no. 1133 d/ 18-6-38 from Secy. Bouchier -  
We have replied - vide p. 113. File?

4/7













186  
4

140-143 48. Endorsement no: 1033 of 8-8-40 from Secy G.P.R.

This was published in the Gazette. May  
file after P.A. has seen: *RAH*  
15/9/40

P.A. has seen.

*RAH*  
18/9

144-146 49. Endorsement no: 1189 of 16-9-40 from Secy G.P.R.

File?

*RAH*  
29.9.40

*h*  
29.9.40

147. 50. Endorsement no: 1203 of 24-9-40 from Secretariat  
Brih:

C.O.

These publications are presumably  
sent to you.

*RAH*  
10/10/40

No, I don't have these in the C.O.

I have also had a look in P.A's Office; they  
are not there either. Perhaps we don't receive  
these publications.

*KAC*  
14.10.40

may be filed. If we receive these  
in future we will act accordingly.

*RAH*  
14/10/40

*h*  
14.10.40

